Government
Publications

Government
Publications

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/sessional22114s1880cana

38 8088

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 10.

SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1880.

VOLUME XIII.

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

LIBRARY
JUL 19 1966
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

1092161

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XIII.—SESSION 1880.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

A	No.
ccounts, Public	2
dulteration of Food	3
griculture, Report of Department of	10
llard, Omer	157
nnuities, Payment to Indians	71
ppropriations and Expenditures	39
rmstrong, Charges against Mr.	194
uditor General's Report	5

B	
aie St. Paul Surveys	118
anks	21
aptisms, Marriages and Burials	34
attleford, Telegraph Line	33 & 203
eauharnois Canal	41 & 167
elle Creek, P.E.I.	94
lais, L. S	176
onaventure Breakwater	178
onds and Securities	148
reakwater, Negro Point	89
do Stony Island	45
do Three-Fathom Harbor	98
do Grand Anse	142
do Bonaventure	178
rennan's Cove, Guysborough	180
rewery, Battleford	78
ridge, Côteau du Lac	130
ridge, Red River	161
ritish Canadian Loan Co	50
ritish Columbia, Cases Tried by Judges	188
do Penitentiary	152
do Savings Bank	135
do Hon. Mr. Trutch	133
rossoit, Thomas	204

C	
anada Central Railway	173 & 208
anada Guarantee Co	134
anadian Commissioners	104
anadian Pacific Railway	19 & 123
anals, Report on	110
do Welland	29
do Williamsburgh	93
anal Statistics	3
ape Negro Island	91
do Tormentine, N.B	160
do Traverse, P.E.I	160
Caplan and New Carlisle Surveys	117
Carillon Dam and Canal	60
Carleton and New Richmond Surveys	90
Charlevoix, Tobacco Seized in	79
Citadel, Quebec	103
Civil Service, Inside Division	193
Clerks and Messengers, Extra	49
Coal Admitted Free	206
do Cars overweight	28
do and Coke Imported	85
do Government Railways	172
do Oil	162
Communication with P.E.I.	145
Confidential Printing	72
Consolidated Fund, Receipts and Expenses	122
Côteau du Lac Bridge	130
Credit Valley Railway	137
Criminal Statistics	10
Currie, J. G. and J. M., Fees paid to	29a
Customs, Toronto	74 & 196

D	
Devil's Lake, Dominion Dam	187
Disputed Land Claims, Manitoba	184
Dominion and New Brunswick Governments	80
do Loans	75
do Money on Deposit	31
do Savings Bank, B.C	135
do Statutes, Distribution of	25
Dorchester Penitentiary	109
Drawback on Canadian Goods	38
do Ships' Materials	77
do Tin Plate	108
Dry Dock, Kingston	115
Duties, Rebate of	32

E	
Engineer-in-Chief, C.P.R, Report of	123
Estimates, Public Service	2
Esquimalt Graving Dock	183
Examining Warehouse, Montreal	88
Expenditures and Appropriations	39
Expenses, Unforeseen	15
Exports and Imports	52
Expropriation Lands in Manitoba	200 & 201
Extra Clerks and Messengers	49

F — No.

Farm Instructors to Indians 69
Fees paid to J. G. and J. M. Currie 29*a*
Fish-Ladder, Grand River Falls 141
Fisheries 9
Fishery Award and P.E.I. ..... 37 & 37*a*
do Overseers, Inverness County 56
Fog-whistle, Shelburne 107
Fort Garry 185
France and Spain, Negotiations with 104

G

Galt, Sir A. T 105
Geological Survey, Nova Scotia 126
Georgian Bay Branch 19*n*
Glendon, Steamer 171
Governor General's Warrants 16
Grain in Bond 57
Grande Anse Breakwater 142
Grand River Falls Fish-Ladder 141
Graving Dock, Esquimalt 183
Grosse Isle Appointments 202
Grosse Isle Arable Land 164

H

Harbor Commissioners, Montreal 177
do Jeddore 100
do Light, Surf Point 154
do of Refuge, Rondeau 47
do do Two Creeks 44
Hatchery, Salmon, Rapid de Femme 106
Hemlock Bark Exported 48
High Commissioner 105
House of Commons Expenditure ..... 64 & 64*a*
Hudson Bay Lands 138
Hydraulic Lift Lock 169

I

Immigration Papers 112
Imports and Exports 52
Indian Commissioners, N.B. 166
do do N.S. 165
do Harbor, Guysborough 182
do Reserve Commissioner, B.C. 71*b*
do Treaties, Forts Carleton and Pitt 127
Indians, Annuities to 71
do Farm Instructors to ..... 65 & 69
do New Brunswick 197
do N. W. Territories 71*a*
do Payment of 70
do Prince Albert, N.W.T. 198
Inland Revenue, Reports of 3
Insolvencies, Number of 113
Insurance Companies, Licensed 153
Insurance, Statements of 12
Instructions to Postmasters 36
Intercolonial Railway, Employees of ..... 54 & *b*
do do Accidents on 54*e*
do do Snow Sheds 54*d*
do do Free Passes 54*g*
do do Nut Locks 54*f*
do do Repairing Stock 54*c*
do do Survey at St. Joseph de Lévis 54*a*
Intercolonial & P E.I. Railways 158
Interior, Report of Department of 4
Inverness County Fishery Overseers 56

Irish Relief 207
Iron Ore Exported 174

J

Japan, Tea imported from 102
Jeddore Harbor 100

K

Kaministiquia River, Soundings 151
Kingston Dry Dock 115

L

Lavoie, Captain 27
Letellier de St. Just, Hon. Luc 18
Librarian's Report 14
Lighthouse, McNutt's Island 82
do Rondeau Harbor 205
Loans, Dominion 75
Lobster Fishery 81

M

MacLean, Roger & Co., Claims of 43
Manitoba Disputed Lands 184
do Expropriation Lands ..... 200 & 201
do Public Lands 120
Marcus Smith's Location, C.P.R. 19*q*
Marine and Fisheries Report 9
McGinn, Conductor 150
McNutt's Island Lighthouse 82
Militia, Report on State of the 8
Miramichi River, Nets on 125
Montreal Examining Warehouse 88
do Harbor Commissioners 177
do River Police 114
Murray Canal 55

N

National Investment Co 22
Negotiations with France and Spain 104
Negro Point Breakwater 89
Nets on Miramichi River 125
New Brunswick and Dominion Governments 80
do Indian Commissioners 166
New Carlisle and Caplan Surveys 117
New Harbor, Guysborough 179
New Richmond and Carleton Surveys 90
Northern Light, Steamer 170
North-West Boundary of Ontario 40
do Mounted Police ..... 67 & 195
North-West Territories, Indian Dept 67
Nova Scotia, Geological Survey 126
do Indian Commissioners 165

O

Official Assignees 121
do Shelburne 35
Ontario Boundary Commission 131
do North-West Boundary 40

	No.
P	
Pacific Railway, Canadian	19
Payment of Annuities	71
do Indians	70
Penitentiary, British Columbia	152
do Dorchester	109
do St. Vincent de Paul	76
Penitentiaries, Report on	17
Petit Revière Surveys	101
Porter's Lake Channel	96
Port Stanley Harbor, Revenue of	61
do do Tolls	87
Postmaster-General's Report	7
Postmasters' Instructions	36
Post-Office Savings Bank, Sydney	144
do Stratford	124
Prince Arthur's Landing	53
Prince County, P.E.I., Surveys	97
Prince Edward Island and Fishery Award	37
do do Branch Railway	189
do do Communication	145
do do Railway Rates	159
Printing, Confidential	72
Privy Councillor, Salary of	68
Public Accounts	2
Public Lands, Manitoba	120
Public Works Report	11
Q	
Quebec Citadel	103
do Lieutenant Governor	18
do and Lake St. John Railway	129
do Provincial Railway	92
R	
Rails and Scrap Iron Sold	168
Railways and Canals, Report of Department	6
Railway Statistics	42
Rapid de Femme Salmon Hatchery	106
Rebate of Duties	32
Receipts & Expenditures, Consolidated Fund	122
do do	24
do do Weights & Measures	30
Red River Bridge	161
do Expedition	186
Relief, Irish	207
River Police, Montreal	114
River, St. Francis	163
do St. John	199
do St. Mary's, Guysborough	181
do Trent Works	59
do Yamaska Surveys	116
Rondeau Harbor Lighthouse	205
do of Refuge	47
Royal Instructions	51
S	
Salmon Hatchery, Rapid de Femme	106
Salt Imported	86
Savings Bank at Sydney, C.B.	144
Secretary of State, Report	13
Selkirk Telegraph Line	33
Securities in Canada	23
Shelburne Harbor	154 & 155
Shelburne Official Assignee	35
do Fog-Whistle	107
Shippegan Gully Channel	143
Ships' Materials, Drawback on	77
Six per Cent. Securities	23
Skins, Undressed	58
Sorel Petition	177
Spain and France, Negotiations with	104
Starch	132
Stark, D., Trent Waters	140
Statutes, Dominion, Distribution of	25
Steamboat Inspection	9
Steam Dredge, *St. Lawrence*	119
Steamer *Rimouski*	27
Stony Island Breakwater	45
Stratford Post-Office	124
Ste. Anne's, Ottawa River	139
St. Francis Harbor Surveys	149
St. John River, Bridging of	199
St. Joseph Island	66
St. Thomas Great Shoal	192
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	76
Sugar	62, 156, 175
Sullivan, T. or J	191
Sultan, Tug-boat	99
Superannuation Fund	20 & 30*b*
Supplies, Welland Canal	29
Supreme and Exchequer Courts	136
Surf Point and Sand Point	154
do Lighthouse	155
Surveys, Baie St. Paul	118
do Caplan and New Carlisle	117
do Carleton and New Richmond	90
do Petit Rivière	101
do Prince County, P.E.I.	97
do River Yamaska	116
do St. Francis Harbor	149
do St. Joseph, for Intercolonial R.R.	54*a*
do Tormentine and Traverse	160
T	
Tea direct from China and Japan	102
Teas imported from United States	63
Telegraph at Battleford	203
do do and Selkirk	33
Three-Fathom Harbor Breakwater	98
Timber Limits, N.W.T.	147
Tin Plate, Drawback on	108
Tobacco seized in Charlevoix	79
Toronto Customs	74 & 196
Trade and Navigation	1
Treaty No. 1 Reserve, Manitoba	128
Treaties with Indians	127
do "most favored Nation" Clauses	26
Trent Waters, Report of D. Starke	140
Trois Pistoles, Wharf at	46
Trutch, J. W	133
Tug-boat *Sultan*	99
Two Creeks, Harbor of Refuge	44
U	
Unforeseen Expenses	15
V	
Vaux, Calvert, Claim of	95
Veterans of 1812-15	73

W	No.
Warrants, Governor General's	16
Wassall, Mr.	146
Washington Treaty	111
Weights and Measures	3 & 30
Welland Canal	29
Wharf at Trois Pistoles	46
Wheat imported from United States	83
Wheat-flour imported from United States	84
Williamsburgh Canals	93
Y	
York Factory, Import Duty	190

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY AND IN VOLUMES.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

o. 1... TRADE AND NAVIGATION:—Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1879.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

o. 2... PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:—For the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1879.

ESTIMATES:—Of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1881.

Additional Supplementary Estimates of the amounts required for the service of Canada, for the year expiring the 30th June, 1880.

Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1881.

Additional Supplementary Estimates of the amounts required for the service of Canada, for the year expiring 30th June, 1880.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

No. 3... INLAND REVENUE:—Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 1:—Canal Statistics for the close of Navigation of 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 2:—Weights and Measures, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 3:—Report on Adulteration of Food, for 1879.

No. 4... INTERIOR:—Report of the Department of the Interior for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

No. 5... AUDITOR-GENERAL:—Report of the Auditor-General on Appropriation Accounts of the year ended 30th June, 1879.

No. 6... RAILWAYS AND CANALS:—Report of Department of, for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

No. 7... POSTMASTER-GENERAL:—Report of, for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

No. 8... MILITIA:—Report on the state of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1879.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.

No. 9... Marine and Fisheries:—Report of the Department of, for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

Supplement No. 1:—Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, Examination of Mates, &c., for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1879.

Supplement No. 2:—Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries, for the year ended 31st December, 1879.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 7.

No. 10... Agriculture:—Report of the Department of, for the year 1879.

Appendix:—Reports of Tenant Farmers' Delegates, on the Dominion of Canada as a field for settlement.

Criminal Statistics:—Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1879.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 8.

No. 11... Public Works:—General Report of the Minister of, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1879.

No. 12... Insurance:—Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies for the year 1879.

No. 13... Secretary of State for Canada:—Report of, for the year ended 31st December, 1879.

No. 14... Library of Parliament:—Report of the Librarian of Parliament, on the state of the Library of Parliament.

No. 15... Unforeseen Expenses:—Statement of expenditure charged to Unforeseen Expenses, under Orders in Council, from the 1st July, 1879, to date.

No. 16... Governor General's Warrants issued:—Statement of Governor General's Warrants, issued in fiscal year 1879-80, under authority of the Act 41 Victoria, chapter 7, section 32.

No. 17... Penitentiaries Report:—Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 9.

No. 18... Letellier de St. Just:—Order of the Honorable the Privy Council, dated the 25th July, 1879, containing the cause assigned for the removal of the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, from his office of Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

No. 18a.. Supplementary papers, relating to the removal of the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, from the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Canadian Pacific Railway:—Articles of agreement entered into between the following contractors and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, viz.:

No. 19... John Ryan—to do the excavation, grading, bridging, track-laying, ballasting, station building, etc., on the Colonization Railway, north-westerly from Winnipeg, Manitoba, about 100 miles.

No. 19a.. Andrew Onderdonk—to do the excavation, grading, bridging, track-laying, ballasting, etc., from Emory's Bar to Boston Bar, British Columbia, about 29 miles (Section A).

No. 19b.. Ryan, Goodwin & Co.—to do the excavation, grading, ballasting, etc., between Boston Bar and Lytton, British Columbia, about 29 miles (Section B).

No. 19*c*.. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY:—Andrew Onderdonk—to do the excavation, etc., required between Lytton and Junction Flat, about 6 miles above Spence's Bridge, on the River Thompson, B.C., about 28½ miles in length (Section C).

No. 19*d*.. Andrew Onderdonk—to do the excavation, grading, bridging, track-laying, ballasting, etc., between Junction Flat and Savona's Ferry, British Columbia, about 40½ miles in length (Section D).

No. 19*e*.. Miller Bros. & Miller—to supply 700 tons of railway spikes, delivered, 400 tons at Fort William and 300 tons at Montreal, for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

No. 19*f*.. The Dominion Bolt Co.—to supply 35 tons of fish-plates, bolts and nuts, at Fort William, for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

No. 19*g*.. Correspondence in connection with letting of the following contracts for the supply of 5,000 tons of steel rails and fastenings, etc., viz.: the West Cumberland Iron and Steel Co. (Limited), for 1,000 tons; the Barrow Co. for 1,500 tons; the Ebbw Vale Co. for 1,500 tons; and the Patent Nut and Bolt Co. for 48 tons.

No. 19*h*.. Agreement, R. Dickson, to erect station buildings, etc., on the Pembina Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway,

No. 19*i*.. Agreement, Guest & Co., for 10,000 tons steel rails and quantity fish plates, etc.

No. 19*k*.. Return to Address; Reports made since the first day of March, 1879, respecting any portion of the route or proposed route of the Pacific Railway; also, Reports of exploration of any portion of the country between the neighborhood of Fort Pelly and the Pacific Ocean *via* the Peace River Valley or Pine River Pass, with all Orders in Council respecting such explorations or the adoption of the route of the said Pacific Railway; and also, all correspondence relating to the same. Also, all Reports made by Capt. Brundage upon Port Simpson and the navigation of Dixon's Entrance.

No. 19*l*.. Articles of agreement between the Barrow Hœmatite Steel Company (Limited), and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, for the supply of 30,000 tons of steel rails, with fish-plates, bolts and nuts, for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

No. 19*m*. Return to Address; Copies of all tenders for works on the Pacific Railway since January, 1879; and of all tenders received, showing the names of all sureties, etc., with Orders in Council and correspondence, not heretofore brought down.

No. 19*m*. Supplementary Return to Address; Copies of all tenders for works on the Pacific Railway since January, 1879, and all tenders received, showing the names of all sureties, etc., with Orders in Council and correspondence, not heretofore brought down.

No. 19*m*. Further Supplementary Return to Address; Copies of all tenders for works on the Pacific Railway since January, 1879, and of all tenders received, showing the names of all sureties, etc., with Orders in Council and correspondence, not heretofore brought down.

No. 19*m*. Further Supplementary Return to Address; Copies of all tenders for works on the Pacific Railway since January, 1879, with Orders in Council and correspondence, not heretofore brought down.

No. 19*n*.. Return to Address; Orders in Council and correspondence which led to the postponement or abandonment of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway, etc.

No. 19*o*.. Return to Order; Statement showing the names and salaries of all persons engaged during the year 1879, as Engineers and Assistants in the field on the Canada Pacific Railway, etc.

No. 19*p*.. Return to Order; Correspondence respecting the non-efficiency of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph; correspondence with the contractors in reference to the working of the line, and a Statement showing the moneys paid for the construction of each section, etc. (*Not printed.*)

No. 19*q*.. Return to Order; Copy of a memorandum of location of Canadian Pacific Railway, 1879, by Mr. Marcus Smith.

No. 19r.. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY:—Return to Order; List of all vessels that have carried cargoes to the Fort William terminus of the Pacific Railway.

No. 19s.. Articles of agreement entered into between George Bowie and M. McNaughton and Her Majesty the Queen, to do the excavation, etc., on the 2nd 100 mile section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, west of Red River (about 100 miles).

No. 20... SUPERANNUATION:—Statement of Allowances and Gratuities under the Act 33 Vic., cap. 4.

No. 21... BANKS:—List of Shareholders of the several Banks of the Dominion of Canada.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

No. 22... NATIONAL INVESTMENT CO.:—Statement of the National Investment Co. of Canada, made up to 31st December, 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 23... SECURITIES:—Securities bearing six per cent, payable in Canada, outstanding on the 1st day of February, 1880. (*Not printed.*)

No. 24... RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES:—Receipts and Expenditures, in detail, of the Dominion of Canada, during the six months ending the 1st day of January, 1880; and also during the six months ending the 1st day of January, 1879.

No. 25... STATUTES:—Official Return of the Distribution of the Dominion Statutes of Canada, being 42 Victoria, 1st Session of the 4th Parliament, 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 26... TREATIES, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION:—Return to Address (Senate); Treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Foreign Powers, containing "most favored Nation" clauses; stating the period when terminable, and showing whether they apply to the British Colonies.

No. 27... LAVOIE, CAPTAIN PIERRE:—Return to Order; Statement showing the orders given to Captain Pierre Lavoie during the whole time he had charge of the steamer "Rimouski." (*Not printed.*)

No. 28... COAL CARS, OVERWEIGHT:—Return to Order; Monthly Return of the Number of Coal Cars checked for being over weight, upon the Government Railway in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, between 1st July, 1878, and 1st March, 1879; also, a Return showing the quantity of Coal sold by the Government to their employés and others. (*Not printed.*)

No. 29... WELLAND CANAL:—Return to Order; Statement showing the quantities and prices of all supplies for the Welland Canal, from 1st January, 1871, to 4th November, 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 29a.. Return to Order; Vouchers and other papers connected with the payment of all fees, costs and charges to James G. Currie and John M. Currie, as Solicitors for the Welland Canal, from the 1st day of January, 1877, to the 7th day of April, 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 29b.. Return to Order; for copies of all tenders for the supply of Timber and Lumber for the Welland Canal, submitted in answer to advertisement of 12th January, 1880, marking the one accepted. (*Not printed.*)

No. 29c.. Return to Address; Tenders received for Sections 33 and 34, Welland Canal, showing all extensions of time for depositing security. (*Not printed.*)

No. 30... WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:—Return to Order; Return showing receipts and expenditures under the Weights and Measures Act for the last six months of 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 30a. Return to Order, showing the names of all Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures, appointed under the existing Weights and Measures Act, who have been subjected to examination previous to, or since their appointment (*Not printed.*)

No. 30b. Return to Order; Statement of the amounts paid into the Superannuation Fund by each of the Inspectors of Weights and Measures, previous to 1st October, 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 30c. Return to Order; Return of all Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures removed since 1st July, 1879; of all persons appointed as Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures, since the same date. (*Not printed.*)

No. 31... DOMINION MONEY ON DEPOSIT:—Return to Order; Return showing a Statement of the several sums of Money on Deposit to the credit of the Dominion of Canada, together with a list of the several Banks in which the same are deposited; also of all sums on deposit with agents of the Dominion or any other parties in England, on the 1st day of December, 1879, and on the 1st day of February, 1880, showing the rate of interest then payable in each case.

No. 32... DUTIES, REBATE OF:—Return to Address; Return of all Orders-in-Council, Departmental Orders or otherwise, for Rebate of Duties on merchandise, contractors' plant, or material for contractors' use, from the first January, 1874, to 1st January, 1879.

No. 33... TELEGRAPH LINE, SELKIRK AND BATTLEFORD:—Return to Order; Contracts for the maintenance of Telegraph Line between Selkirk and Battleford, etc. (*Not printed.*)

No 34... BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS:—General Statement of, for certain districts in the Province of Quebec, for the year 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 35... SHELBURNE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE:—Return to Order; Return of copies of all letters addressed to the Government by the Official Assignee of the District of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, during the years 1877, 1878 and 1879, resigning said office, together with the replies thereto. (*Not printed.*)

No. 36... POSTMASTERS, INSTRUCTIONS TO:—Return to Address; Instructions issued to Postmasters in cities, towns and villages by the Postmaster-General, under authority of Section 39 of the Act 38 Victoria, Chapter 7, with reference to dutiable goods brought into the Dominion through the post office. (*Not printed.*)

No. 37... FISHERY AWARD, P.E.I.—Return to Address; Papers and Correspondence between the Government of Prince Edward Island and the Dominion Government, from the 24th March, 1879, to the present date, relative to the claims of Prince Edward Island to a portion of the Fishery Award. (*Not printed.*)

No. 37*a*.. Papers laid before the Senate relating to the Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government and certain Merchants of Prince Edward Island, respecting their claims to a portion of the Fishery Award.

No. 38... DRAWBACK ON CANADIAN GOODS:—Return to Order; Return showing what drawback was allowed on goods manufactured in Canada in 1879, and exported. (*Printed for Distribution only, and not for Sessional Papers.*)

No. 39... EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS:—Return to Order; Statement showing:—

1. Abstract of Expenditures compared with Estimates for the year 1878-'79;
2. Unprovided items for the same period;
3. Balances of Appropriations lapsed for the same period;
4. Balances carried forward for the same period;
5. General abstract of Expenditure for the same period.

No. 40... ONTARIO, NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY:—Return to Address; Award respecting the North-West Boundary of Ontario; and all documents and papers relating to such boundary. (*Not printed.*)

No. 40*a*. Supplementary Return to Address; Award respecting the North-West Boundary of Ontario; and all documents and papers relating to such boundary. (*Not printed.*)

No. 41... BEAUHARNOIS CANAL:—Return to Order: Documents, Reports of Engineers, etc., connected with the selection of the site and the building of the Beauharnois Canal. (*Not printed.*)

No. 42... RAILWAY STATISTICS:—Reports, Railway Statistics of Canada, and capital, traffic and working expenditure of the Railways of the Dominion, for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

No. 43... MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., CLAIMS OF:—Return to Order; Claims made by Messrs. MacLean, Roger & Co., against the Government for damages, for breach of their contract for the public printing.

No. 44... TWO CREEKS HARBOR OF REFUGE:—Return to Order; Official reports and plans of surveys made under the authority of the Canadian Government, relating to the improvement of the outlet of Two Creeks, in the County of Kent, Ont., and the construction of a Harbor of Refuge for vessels at that point. (*Not printed.*)

No. 45... Stony Island Breakwater:—Return to Order; Report of Engineer upon Petition asking for the erection of a Breakwater or the making of a Harbor at Stony Island, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)

No. 46... Trois Pistoles, Wharf at:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who made the survey at Trois Pistoles, in the County of Temiscouata, in view of the proposed construction of a Wharf at that place. (*Not printed.*)

No. 47... Rondeau Harbor of Refuge:—Return to Order; Official reports since 1st of January, 1879, relating to the repairing of the Harbor of Refuge at Rondeau, and the construction of a telegraph line connecting with that point. (*Not printed.*)

No. 48... Hemlock Bark Exported:—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of cords of hemlock bark exported to the United States during the ten years ending the first day of January last. (*Not printed.*)

No. 49... Extra Clerks and Messengers:—Return to Address (Senate); Names and dates of appointment of all Extra Clerks and Messengers employed in the service of each department of the Public Service on the 10th day of October last, etc.

No. 50.. British Canadian Loan Co.:—Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company; and also, a list of the shareholders of the said company, as on the 31st day of December, 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 51... Royal Instructions:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom upon the subject of the Royal Instructions, prior to the 5th of October, 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 52... Exports and Imports:—Return to Order; Return of the Exports and Imports (in detail) from and into the Dominion of Canada, during the six months ending the 1st January, 1880; and also for those during the 6 months ending the 1st January, 1879.

No. 53... Prince Arthur's Landing:—Return to Order; Papers, correspondence and documents relative to a proposed railway connection between Prince Arthur's Landing and the line of the Pacific Railway, at or near the town plot of Fort William, and the proposed crossing of Government lands for that purpose. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54... Intercolonial Railway:—Return to Order; Return showing the number of men employed on the first day of October, 1878, on the first of December, 1878, and on the first day of February, 1880, in the workshops of the Intercolonial Railroad at Moncton, N.B., at Campbellton, N.B., at Richmond, N.S., and in the workshops in the Province of Quebec. (*Printed for Distribution only, and not for Sessional Papers.*)

No. 54*a*. Return to Address; Report of the Survey made in 1879, by order of the Government, preliminary to the construction of a branch of the Intercolonial Railway to connect St. Michel or St. Charles with St. Joseph de Lévis. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54*b*. Return to Order; Return of the employees on that portion of the Intercolonial Railway extending from Rivière du Loup to Chaudière; also, the salaries they receive. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54*c*. Return to Order; Return showing what Locomotives and other rolling stock were awaiting repairs in the workshops of the Intercolonial Railroad, on the first day of February, 1880. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54*d*. Return to Order; Statement showing the names of the workmen employed in the construction of snow sheds, etc., on the section of the Intercolonial Railway extending from Lévis to Rivière du Loup. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54*e*.. Return to Order; Return of the number of accidents which have occurred on the Intercolonial Railroad since the first day of January last. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54*f*. Return to Address; Amount paid for Nut Locks used on the Intercolonial Railroad, and the name of the person to whom such sums were paid, the amounts paid for placing such Nut Locks on the rails, etc. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54*g*. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:—Return to Order, showing the number of Free Passes issued on the Intercolonial Railroad and its branches, during the year 1878 and 1879, and the names of the parties to whom such passes have been given. (*Not printed.*)

No. 55... MURRAY CANAL:—Return to Order; Reports of Engineers of the Department of Railways and Canals, since 1878, upon the Murray Canal; and also, of all other surveys made at any time, not already laid before Parliament. (*Not printed.*)

No. 56... FISHERY OVERSEERS IN INVERNESS COUNTY:—Return to Order; Number of dismissals and appointments of the Fishery Overseers and Wardens in the County of Inverness, during the year 1879, with the names of the same. (*Not printed.*)

No. 57... GRAIN IN BOND:—Return to Address; Rules affecting the importation of Grain of any kind in bond, together with a Statement of the quantities of the several classes of Grain so imported.

No. 58... UNDRESSED SKINS:—Return to Order: Statement showing the value of undressed Skins imported into Canada during the ten years ending the first day of January last. (*Not printed.*)

No. 59... RIVER TRENT NAVIGATION AND CANAL WORKS:—Return to Order; Orders in Council passed since the 1st day of May last, relating to the River Trent Navigation and Canal Works; also, Reports of D. Stark, Esquire, Civil Engineer, upon his recent surveys. (*Printed for Distribution only, and not for Sessional Papers.*)

No. 60... CARILLON CANAL AND DAM:—Return to Address; Tenders received in 1878, and subsequently, for the works on the Carillon Canal and Dam; also, Orders in Council awarding the contracts for such work, etc.

No. 61... PORT STANLEY HARBOR:—Return to Order; Statements in reference to the collection and expenditure of the revenues of the Port Stanley Harbor, etc. (*Not printed.*)

No. 62... SUGAR:—Return to Order; Statement showing the quantities of Sugar entered at the principal ports of entry of Canada for the six months ending on 1st January, 1880, and for the same period of 1879.

No. 63... TEAS IMPORTED FROM U.S.:—Return to Order; Return of all Teas imported from the United States in each of the Provinces of the Dominion, since 14th March, 1879, up to 1st February, 1880, on which an additional duty of 10 per cent. has been collected.

No. 64... HOUSE OF COMMONS:—Return to Order; Detailed Statement of expenditures under the head of "Unforeseen Expenses," amounting to $2,282 as given in the Statement of the Accountant of the House of Commons, for year ending 30th June, 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 64*a*.. Return to Order; Detailed Statement of expenditures amounting to $5,527.33 given under the head of "Miscellaneous" in the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements by the Accountant of the House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 65... INDIAN INSTRUCTORS:—Return to Address; Orders in Council appointing Instructors to the Indians in the Territories of Canada.

No. 66... ST. JOSEPH ISLAND:—Return to Order; Statement showing the amount derived from sales of land on the Island of St. Joseph, up to the 1st July, 1867. (*Not printed.*)

No. 67... MOUNTED POLICE SUPPLIES:—Return to Order; Return showing the names of all contractors who have, during the past four years, supplied cattle and beef to the Mounted Police and Indian Department in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, etc.

No. 68... PRIVY COUNCILLOR:—Return to Order; Statement showing the salary attached to the office of an Executive or Privy Councillor in the year 1841, etc. (*Not printed.*)

No. 69... FARM INSTRUCTORS TO INDIANS:—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of Farm Instructors and Assistants appointed to teach the Indians agriculture; the amount expended for outfit, etc.

No. 70... INDIANS, PAYMENT OF:—Return to Order; Statement showing the time appointed for the payment of Indians last year, under Treaty No. 7; the time when payment was made.

No. 71... ANNUITIES, INDIANS:—Return to Order; Statement of the times fixed for payments of Annuities under Treaties Nos 4 and 6, during the current year, when payment was actually made, amount paid for freighting, etc.

No. 71*a*.. Return to Order; Instructions given the Indian Superintendent, the Inspector of Indian Farm Instructors and all Indian Agents in the North-West Territories, with reference to the purchase of supplies. (*Not printed.*)

No. 71*b*.. Return to Address; Correspondence respecting the reconstruction of the the Indian Department in British Columbia, connected with the office of Indian Reserve Commissioner in that Province. (*Not printed.*)

No. 72... CONFIDENTIAL PRINTING:—Return to Order; Return showing the sums of money expended for Confidential Printing during the years 1877-8 and 1878-9, and the last six months of 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 72*a*.. Supplementary Return to Order; Return showing the sums of money expended for Confidential Printing during the years 1877-8 and 1878-9, and the last six months of 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 73... VETERANS OF 1812:—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of Veterans who have participated in the sum voted by the Legislature in behalf of the Veterans of 1812-15, for the current year; also, the number of deaths known to have occurred. (*Not printed.*)

No. 74... CUSTOM HOUSE, TORONTO:—Return to Address; Statement showing the amount of the defalcations in the Customs House at Toronto, together with all Reports and other papers respecting the same. (*Not printed.*)

No. 75... DOMINION LOANS:—Return to Order; Return showing the terms on which the Dominion Loans, including the last loan of £3,000 000 stg., were negotiated in London, together with the prospectus and form of tenders.

No. 76... PENITENTIARY, ST. VINCENT DE PAUL:—Return to Address (Senate); Report by J. G. Moylan, Esq., Inspector of Penitentiaries, on the complaints made by certain officers of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, against one of the physicians of that Penitentiary.

No. 76*a*.. Return to Address (Senate); Report of the Commissioners appointed on the 19th of July last, with instructions to report on the state and management of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

No. 77... SHIPS' MATERIALS, DRAWBACK ON:—Return to Address; Orders in Council, regulations, correspondence, etc., between any person and the Government, since the last Session of Parliament, respecting the drawback promised on ships' materials; also, a Statement showing the names of all applicants. (*Not printed.*)

No. 78... BREWERY AT BATTLEFORD:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territory, or any other person, in relation to the establishment of a Brewery at Battleford, in the said Territory. (*Not printed*).

No. 79... TOBACCO, CHARLEVOIX COUNTY:—Return to Order; Detailed Statement showing the quantity of Tobacco seized in the County of Charlevoix between the 1st January, 1877, and the 1st January, 1880. (*Not printed.*)

No. 80... NEW BRUNSWICK CLAIMS:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government of New Brunswick and the Government of this Dominion, concerning certain claims made by the former Government against the latter, since the first day of March, 1879.

No. 81... LOBSTER FISHERY:—Return to Order; Petitions and correspondence with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, regarding the Order in Council regulating the prosecution of the Lobster Fishery in the Maritime Provinces.

No. 82... MCNUTT'S ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE:—Return to Order; Detailed Statement of expenditure incurred during the years 1878 and 1879, in repairing Lighthouse, and erection of new buildings at Light Station, McNutt's Island, Shelburne Harbor, Nova Scotia, and a similar statement of expenses incurred during the same years at Cape Sable Light Station, in the same County. (*Not printed.*

o. 83... WHEAT, ETC., IMPORTED FROM UNITED STATES:—Return to Order; Return showing the quantity of Wheat, Oats, Peas, Barley and Corn imported from the United States from the 15th March, 1879, to the 1st day of February, 1880, together with the duty actually collected on each kind of grain, and the quantity of Wheat and Oats in Bond on the 1st day of January, 1880.

o. 84... WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED:—Return to Order; Return of all Wheat-flour, Rye-flour, Oatmeal, Corn-meal, Wheat, Barley, Indian Corn and Oats, imported into each of the Provinces (exclusive of British Columbia), since 14th March, 1879, up to 1st day of February, 1880, and the duty collected thereon.

o. 85... COAL AND COKE IMPORTED:—Return to Order; Return of all Coal and Coke (distinguishing kinds) imported into each Province of the Dominion (exclusive of British Columbia), since 14th March, 1879, up to 1st February, 1880, and the duty collected thereon.

o. 86... SALT IMPORTED:—Return to Order; Return showing the quantity of foreign Salt imported into Canada since the first day of July, 1879, to the first day of February, 1880.

o. 87... PORT STANLEY HARBOR TOLLS:—Return to Order; Returns made by the Great Western Railway Company, of Tolls and other receipts from Port Stanley Harbor. (*Not printed.*)

o. 88... MONTREAL EXAMINING WAREHOUSE:—Return to Order; Statement, in detail, of all sums paid out, over and above the contract price, for the building of the Examining Warehouse at Montreal. (*Not printed.*)

o. 89... NEGRO POINT BREAKWATER:—Return to Order; Return of the amounts expended on the repairs done to the Negro Point Breakwater, in St. John, since the damage, Fall of 1878. (*Not printed.*)

o. 90... CARLETON AND NEW RICHMOND SURVEYS:—Return to Address; Report of the Engineer who performed the Surveys at Carleton and at New Richmond, in the County of Bonaventure, with a view to the erection of Piers. (*Not printed.*)

o. 91... CAPE NEGRO ISLAND:—Return to Address; Correspondence asking the Government to make an appropriation for the improvement of Beach and protection of Harbor, Cape NegroIsland, Shelburne County, and the Report of the Engineer sent to that locality by the Department of Public Works in the year 1879. (*Not printed.*)

o. 92... QUEBEC, MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND OCCIDENTAL RAILWAY:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government and the Quebec Government concerning the purchase by the Dominion Government of the Quebec Provincial Railway, known as the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway. (*Not printed.*)

o. 93... WILLIAMSBURGH CANALS:—Return to Order; Return showing the depth of water on mitre-sills in each lock on the Williamsburgh Canals during the season of navigation for the past six years; also, showing the number of Vessels or Steamers detained in said Canals each year, for same period, in consequence of insufficiency of water in said Canals, and the length of time so delayed, and all correspondence in relation thereto. (*Not printed.*)

o. 94... BELLE CREEK, P.E.I.:—Return to Address; Surveys, etc., having reference to contemplated improvements at the mouth of Belle Creek, Queen's County, P.E.I. (*Not printed.*)

o. 95... VAUX, CALVERT:—Return to Order; Correspondence, etc., in connection with the unpaid claim of Calvert Vaux for services rendered in respect to the grounds in front of the Parliament Buildings. (*Not printed.*)

o. 96... PORTER'S LAKE:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer employed by the Government to report upon a Petition for the opening of a Channel from Porter's Lake to the sea. (*Not printed.*)

o. 97... FIFTEEN POINT, ETC., P.E.I., SURVEYS:—Return to Order; Engineers' Reports of Surveys made at Fifteen Point, Egmont Bay, Skinner's Point and Kildare, Prince County, Prince Edward Island, during the summer of 1879. (*Not printed.*

o. 98... THREE-FATHOM HARBOR:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer employed by the Government to examine into and report upon a Petition for the extension of a Breakwater commenced in the year 1878 at Three-Fathom Harbor. (*Not printed.*)

No. 99... "Sultan," Tug Boat:—Return to Order; Correspondence in reference to contract given owners of tug boat "Sultan," of Miramichi, last season, to do certain Government work. (*Not printed.*)

No. 100.. Jeddore Harbor:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer employed by the Government to examine into and report upon a Petition for the Dredging of a Channel in the Harbor of Jeddore, in the County of Halifax. (*Not printed.*)

No. 101.. Petit Rivière Survey:—Return to Order; Reports of the Surveys made at Petit Rivière, County Lunenburg, N.S., in view of the proposed construction of the Breakwater there. (*Not printed.*)

No. 102.. Tea, China and Japan:—Return to Order; Return of all vessels carrying cargoes of Tea direct from China and Japan, entered at any port of the Dominion of Canada, and at any port in the United States *in transitu* to Canada; also, a Statement of the total quantity of Tea so imported.

No. 103.. Citadel, Quebec:—Return to Address; Correspondence with the Government concerning the dangerous cliff in Champlain Street, on the Citadel property, in the City of Quebec. (*Not printed.*)

No. 104.. Canadian Commissioners, France and Spain:—Return to Address; Instructions given to Canadian Commissioners respecting negotiations with France and Spain, and all correspondence with the Imperial Government on the subject. Also, Statement showing, in detail, the several amounts paid to Canadian Commissioners or others in connection with such negotiations. Also, all Reports made by such Commissioners.

No. 105. Galt, Sir A. T., High Commissioner:—Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, relative to the appointment of Sir A. T. Galt as High Commissioner, to represent Canada in England, and to reside in London.

No. 106.. Salmon Hatchery, Rapid de Femme:—Return to Order; Statement of the cost of the Salmon Hatchery at Rapid de Femme, N.B. (*Not printed.*)

No. 106*a* Return to Order; Tenders received by S. Wilmot, Esquire, for the construction of the Rapid de Femme Salmon Hatchery. (*Not printed.*)

No. 107.. Shelburne Fog-Whistle:—Return to Order; Petitions asking for the erection of a Fog-Whistle at the entrance to Shelburne Harbor, Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)

No. 108.. Tin Plate, Drawback on:—Return to Order; Correspondence between Isaac H. Mathers, of Halifax, N.S., and the Government, upon the subject of Drawbacks on Tin Plate used in the canning of lobsters.

No. 109.. Dorchester Penitentiary, N.B.:—Return to Address (Senate); Detailed Statement of the expenditure to 31st December, 1879, on the new Penitentiary at Dorchester, New Brunswick.

No. 110.. Canals:—Report of the Chief Engineer of Canals, on the 16th February, 1880. (*Not reprinted in Sessional Papers.*)

No. 111.. Washington Treaty, B.C.:—Return to Address (Senate); Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the United States, or with Her Majesty's Imperial Government, connected with the extending to the Province of British Columbia that portion of the Washington Treaty contained in Clause 21 of said Treaty.

No. 112 Immigration Papers:—Return to Order; Statement of all books, pamphlets or papers already issued, or contracted for, as Immigration Papers by the Department of Agriculture and of the Interior, or any other Department, on Immigration and Colonization, since the first day of January, 1875.

No. 113.. Insolvencies, Number of:—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of Insolvencies in the several Provinces, and the whole number in the Dominion, in the years 1878 and 1879, separately, etc.

No. 114.. River Police, Montreal:—Return to Address; Commission appointing the present Chief of the River Police at Montreal; also, a Return showing the number of officers acting under the said Chief of Police, the number of men composing the whole Force; also, a detailed Statement of the expenses of the said Police Force. (*Not printed.*)

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 11.

o. 115.. KINGSTON DRY DOCK:—Return to Order; Return of all Reports made by Government Engineers and all letters and correspondence relating to the construction of a Dry Dock at Kingston. (*Not printed.*)

o. 116.. RIVER YAMASKA SURVEY:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who surveyed the River Yamaska, in the year 1878, with a view to render it navigable. (*Not printed.*)

o. 117.. CAPLAN AND NEW CARLISLE SURVEYS:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who performed surveys at Caplan and at New Carlisle, in the Bay of Chaleurs, with a view to the erection of piers or breakwaters there. (*Not printed.*)

o. 118.. BAIE ST. PAUL SURVEYS:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who made surveys at Bay St. Paul County of Charlevoix, with a view to the erection of a pier. (*Not printed.*)

o. 119.. STEAM DREDGE "ST. LAWRENCE":—Return to Order; Detailed Statement of Accounts of Steam Dredge "St. Lawrence," while at work at Miramichi, for the years 1878 and 1879. (*Not printed.*)

o. 120.. PUBLIC LANDS, MANITOBA:—Return to Order; Return showing the total number of acres of Public Lands sold in Manitoba and the North-West Territory, during the year A.D. 1879, etc. (*Not printed.*)

o. 121.. OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES:—Return to Order; Return showing the names, residence, occupation, and date of appointment of all Official Assignees appointed between the 8th day of April, 1875, and the 18th October, 1878, and between the 18th October, 1878, and the 16th day of February, 1880. (*Not printed.*)

o. 122.. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, CONSOLIDATED FUND:—Return to Order; Return showing the receipts and expenditures charged to Consolidated Fund during the seven months ending 1st February, 1879; and also, for the eight months ending 1st March, 1880. (*Not printed.*)

o. 123.. ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, C.P.R.:—Report of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 8th April, 1880.

o. 124.. POST OFFICE AT STRATFORD:—Return to Address; Correspondence and papers between the Government and the Corporation of the Town of Stratford, respecting the proposal of the said Corporation, to donate a site for the purpose of erecting a Post Office thereon. (*Not printed.*)

o. 125.. NETS ON MIRAMICHI RIVER:—Return to Order; Return showing number of Nets seized on the Miramichi River and its tributaries during the year 1879. (*Not printed.*)

o. 126.. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN NOVA SCOTIA:—Return to Order; Correspondence with the Department of the Interior, asking for a Geological Survey of the Counties of Shelburne, Queen's and Lunenburg, in Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)

o. 127.. TREATIES WITH INDIANS AT FORTS CARLETON AND PITT:—Return to Address; Order or Orders in Council of the Privy Council, approving of the Treaties made with the Indian Tribes at Forts Carlton and Pitt, in the year 1876, etc. (*Not printed.*)

o. 128.. TREATY No. 1, RESERVE IN MANITOBA:—Return to Address; Despatches from the Lieutenant-Governors of Manitoba relating to the Reserve promised under the provisions of Treaty Number one, relating to the Reserve stipulated thereby to be assigned to the Band of Indians in Manitoba, of whom Yellow Quill was Chief. (*Not printed.*)

o. 129.. QUEBEC AND LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY:—Return to Address; Documents and correspondence which have passed between the Government of Canada and the Directors of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company.

o. 130.. BRIDGE NEAR CÔTEAU DU LAC:—Return to Address; Reports of C. S. Gzowski, Esquire, or other engineers, on the subject of bridging the River St. Lawrence, near Côteau du Lac. (*Not printed.*)

o. 131.. ONTARIO BOUNDARY COMMISSION:—Return to Order; Of all expenses paid to Law Agents and Counsel for professional services in reference to the Ontario Boundary Commission. (*Not printed.*)

o. 132.. STARCH:—Return to Address; Order in Council authorizing a drawback of five cents per bushel on Indian Corn imported for the manufacture of Starch.

No. 133.. Trutch, J. W. :—Return to Address; Correspondence, papers and Orders in Council, respecting the appointment of the Hon. J. W. Trutch to office in British Columbia.

No. 134.. Canada Guarantee Company :—Return to Order; Copies of all Statements transmitted since the 1st day of January, A.D. 1875, to the Minister of Finance, by the Canada Guarantee Company. (*Not printed.*)

No. 134*a* Return to Address (Senate); List of Shareholders and the last Annual Balance Sheet, &c. (*Not printed.*)

No. 135.. Dominion Savings Bank, B.C. :—Return to Order showing the names of Depositors in the Dominion Savings' Banks, Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster, in British Columbia. (*Not printed.*)

No. 136.. Supreme and Exchequer Courts :—Return to Address showing all judgments rendered by the Supreme and Exchequer Courts in suits, from 8th October, 1875, to 1st January, 1880.

No. 136*a* Return to Address; For a Statement showing date and duration of each sitting, respectively, of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, since the establishment of said courts in 1875.

No. 137.. Credit Valley Railway :—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government and the promoters of the "Credit Valley Railway," relative to the right of way from the western limits of the City of Toronto to the terminus in said city. (*Not printed.*)

No. 138.. Hudson Bay Lands :—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government and the Hudson Bay Company respecting lands on Hudson Bay, and with respect to their acquisition by any Railway or Steamship Company. (*Not printed.*)

No. 139.. Ste. Anne's, Ottawa River :—Return to Address; Tenders received for the construction of works recently let at Ste. Anne's, on the Ottawa River, showing all extensions of time for receiving deposits of security, copies of contract and all correspondence and Orders in Council relating thereto. (*Not printed.*)

No. 140.. Stark, D., (Trent Waters) :—Return to Order; Reports of recent surveys made by D. Stark, Esq., Civil Engineer, of the proposed canal route from Port Hope to Rice Lake (Trent Waters). (*Not printed.*)

No. 141.. Grand River Falls, Fish-Ladder :—Return to Order; Correspondence relative to the construction of a fish-ladder at Grand River Falls, in the County of Richmond. (*Not printed.*)

No. 142.. Grande Anse Breakwater :—Return to Order; Reports respecting the necessity for immediate repair of the Breakwater at Grande Anse, County Gloucester, New Brunswick, damaged by the great storm of last Fall. (*Not printed.*)

No. 143.. Shippegan Gully Channel :—Return to Order; Correspondence and papers respecting the completion of the breakwater and the other works for the improvement of the Channel at Shippegan Gully, in the County of Gloucester, N.B. (*Not printed.*)

No. 144.. Post Office Savings Bank, Sydney, C.B. :—Return to Address (Senate); Reports, correspondence, telegrams, etc., etc., respecting the Post Office Savings Bank at Sydney, C.B., during the past six years, and more especially the report of the investigation held by Mr. Anderson, the Inspector, relative to the defalcation in that office, the amount so deficient, and when such deficiency was first discovered. (*Not printed.*)

No. 145.. Winter Communication with Prince Edward Island :—Return to Address (Senate); Correspondence received by the Government during twelve months preceding 17th April, 1879, having reference to steam communication in winter between the Province of Prince Edward Island and the mainland. (*Not printed.*)

No. 146.. Wassall, Mr. :—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to claim of Mr. Wassall, for use by the Government of his bridge patent. (*Not printed.*)

No. 147.. Timber Limits, North-West Territories :—Return to Order; Return giving a complete list of all the applications yet made for Timber Limits in Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territories.

o. 148.. BONDS AND SECURITIES :—Detailed Statement (Senate) of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. (*Not printed.*)

o. 149.. SAINT FRANCIS HARBOR, GUYSBOROUGH :—Return to Order; Reports of surveys made at Saint Francis Harbor, Guysborough, N.S., previous to 1879. (*Not printed.*)

o. 150.. MCGINN, CONDUCTOR, INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY :—Return to Address (Senate); Correspondence relating to the late summary dismissal of Conductor McGinn from the northern division of the Intercolonial Railway. (*Not printed.*)

o. 151.. KAMINISTIQUIA RIVER :—Return to Order; Report of the depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River, and Return of soundings from thence to the Neebing Hotel. (*Not printed.*)

o. 152.. PENITENTIARY, BRITISH COLUMBIA :—Return to Order; Specifications and papers relating to the construction of the British Columbia Penitentiary, from November, 1874, to September, 1878. (*Not printed.*)

o. 153.. INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED :—Return to Order; Return showing the names of all Insurance Companies licensed on and since the first day of April, 1879.

o. 154.. SURF POINT HARBOR LIGHT :—Return to Order; Petitions asking for the erection of the Harbor Light at Surf Point, and also at Sand Point, Shelburne Harbor. (*Not printed.*)

o. 155.. SURF POINT LIGHTHOUSE :—Return to Order; Tenders forwarded to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the erection of a Lighthouse at Surf Point, Shelburne Harbor. (*Not printed.*)

o. 156.. SUGAR IMPORTED :—Return to Order; Statement showing the quantity of Sugar imported into the Dominion for each six months, namely: from 1st January to 30th June, and from 1st July to 30th December, respectively, between 1st January, 1872, and 31st December, 1879, specifying the country from which it was imported.

o. 157.. ALLARD, OMER :—Return to Address; Papers and documents in relation to the dismissal of Omer Allard, formerly employed in Her Majesty's Customs at the City of Montreal, Superintendent of Tide-Waiters and Lockers. (*Not printed.*)

o. 158.. INTERCOLONIAL AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAYS :—Return to Order; Comparative Statement of the rates charged on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, for carriage of twenty thousand pounds of oats, etc. (*Not printed.*)

o. 159.. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY :—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the lowering of rates charged on the Prince Edward Island Railway for carrying farm produce, firewood, lumber, coal and salt. (*Not printed.*)

o. 160.. CAPE TORMENTINE, N.B., CAPE TRAVERSE, P.E.I. :—Return to Address; Surveys having reference to a proposed railway connecting Cape Tormentine, in the Province of New Brunswick, with the Intercolonial Railway, and also connecting Cape Traverse, in Prince Edward Island, with the Prince Edward Island Railway. (*Not printed.*)

o. 161.. RED RIVER, BRIDGE OVER :—Return to Order; Correspondence between the City Council of Winnipeg and the Department of Railways, and between the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway and the said Department, on the subject of a bridge over the Red River, within the limits of the City of Winnipeg. (*Not printed.*)

o. 162.. COAL OIL :—Return to Order; Reports made by Revenue Officers as to the samples of Canadian Coal Oil submitted to them; also, as to the fire-test to which American Coal Oils have been subjected when entered at the Canadian Customs.

o. 163.. RIVER ST. FRANCIS :—Return to Order; Report of E. Bender, Civil Engineer, on the survey of the River St. Francis, made during last summer. (*Not printed.*)

o. 164.. GROSSE ISLE :—Return to Order; Correspondence in relation to the leasing of the arable land belonging to the Government, at Grosse Isle, in the County of Montmagny. (*Not printed.*)

o. 165.. NOVA SCOTIA INDIAN COMMISSIONERS :—Return to Order; Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the several Indian Commissioners for the Province of Nova Scotia, for the years ending 31st December, 1877-8-9. (*Not printed.*)

No. 166.. New Brunswick Indian Commissioners:—Return to Order; Statement of account of Indian Commissioners for the Province of New Brunswick, for the years 1877-8-9. (*Not printed.*)

No. 167.. Beauharnois Canal:—Return to an Address (Senate); Statement showing the number of leases and sales of water power and their dependencies along the Beauharnois Canal. (*Not printed.*)

No. 168.. Rails and Scrap Iron Sold:—Return to Order; Return of all Old Rails sold by the Government since first of January, 1874, up to present time; also, a similar Return of all Scrap Iron sold during said period. (*Not printed.*)

No. 169.. Hydraulic Lift Lock:—Return to Address; Report of a Select Committee of the Legislature of Ontario, on the subject of the Hydraulic Lift Lock that is proposed to be used on the projected Canal, to connect the waters of Lakes Huron and Ontario. (*Not printed.*)

No. 170.. "Northern Light," Steamer:—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of Bags of Mails, Passengers and tons Freight, carried by the Steamer "Northern Light," on the route between Georgetown and Pictou, from the 19th December, 1879, to the present date. (*Not printed.*)

No. 171.. "Glendon," Steamer:—Return to Order; showing the services performed by the Steamer "Glendon," since the 1st January, 1879, including the number of Light-houses and Fog-Whistles supplied; with a Statement of the time occupied in going to Sable Island and returning, in connection with the wreck of the Steamship "State of Virginia;" also, a Return showing the services performed by the Steamer "Northern Light," since the 1st January, 1879, up to the present time. (*Not printed.*)

No. 172.. Coal, Government Railways:—Return to Order; Correspondence with the Department of Railways and Canals, in reference to the extension of contracts for supplying the Government Railways with Coal. (*Not printed.*)

No. 173.. Canada Central Railway:—Report submitted by Messrs. McIntyre & Worthington for approval, with form of bond with *coupons* attached, proposed to be issued by the Canada Central Railway Company, payment of the interest on which (until the maturity of the bond) the Dominion Government is asked to assume, under the authority of the Order in Council, passed on the 28th May, last. (*Not printed.*)

No. 174.. Iron Ore Exported:—Return to Order; Statement showing the quantity of iron ore exported from Ontario, from the 1st January, 1880, to the 1st April, 1880. (*Not printed.*)

No. 175.. Sugar Imported:—Return to Order; Comparative Statement of Sugar imported into Canada from the West Indies, United States and Great Britain, showing quantities and value for the years 1877, 1878 and 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 176.. Blais, L. S.:—Return to Order; Correspondence in relation to the dismissal or discharge from office of the ex-Postmaster of Matane, L. S. Blais, Esq., Trader. (*Not printed.*)

No. 177.. Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, Sorel Petition:—Return to Address (Senate); Return for copy of the Petition of certain inhabitants of the Town of Sorel, recently presented to His Excellency, complaining of the arbitrary and unjust conduct of certain persons employed by and under the control of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, and praying that an enquiry into the subject of the said complaint be held in Sorel. (*Not printed.*)

No. 178.. Bonaventure Breakwater:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who made surveys at Bonaventure, in the Baie des Chaleurs, with the object of building a Breakwater there. (*Not printed.*)

No. 179.. New Harbor, Guysborough:—Return to Order; Reports of surveys made at New Harbor, Guysborough County, N.S., previous to 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 180.. Brennan's Cove, Guysborough:—Return to Order; Reports of surveys made at Brennan's Cove, Guysborough County, N.S., in 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 181. River St. Mary's, Guysborough:—Return to Order; Reports of surveys made at River St. Mary's, in Guysborough County, N.S., in 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 182.. Indian Harbor, Guysborough:—Return to Order; Reports of surveys made at Indian Harbor, Guysborough Co., N.S., in 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 183.. Graving Dock, Esquimalt:—Copy of a Minute of Council on a Report dated 11th February, 1880, from the Hon. the Minister of Finance, on the subject of the advances proposed to be made by the Dominion Government for the construction of the Graving Dock at Esquimalt, B.C.

No. 184.. Disputed Land Claims, Manitoba:—Return to Order; Reports made by the Commissioner for the trial of disputed land claims in Manitoba, upon claims Number 223 to 252, which were referred to said Commissioner by the Department of the Interior. (*Not printed.*)

No. 185.. Fort Garry:—Return to Address; Orders in Council, etc., respecting the change from ten to five hundred acres of land around Upper Fort Garry, in the original grant of land to the Hudson's Bay Company. (*Not printed.*)

No. 186.. Red River Expedition:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government and the Hudson's Bay Company, in reference to the Company's claims for losses alleged to have been sustained by them during the Red River expedition. (*Not printed.*)

No. 187.. Devil's Lake, Dominion Dam:—Return to Order; Correspondence during 1879 with the Department of Public Works of this Dominion, relating to the re-building of the Dominion Dam, Devil's Lake, in Bedford, Ontario. (*Not printed.*)

No. 188.. British Columbia: Cases tried before Judges:—Return to Order; Statements furnished from British Columbia of the cases and matters tried before the several Judges of that Province. (*Not printed.*)

No. 189.. Prince Edward Island Branch Railway:—Return to Address; Memorials, etc., having reference to a proposed Branch Railway connecting Rustico, in Queen's County, P.E.I., with the P.E.I. Railway, at or near Hunter River Station. (*Not printed.*)

No. 190.. York Factory, Import Duty:—Return to Order; Entries made and sums paid for Import Duty at York Factory, on Hudson Bay, and at points where entries are made in the North West Territory, during the summer of 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 191.. Sullivan, Timothy or James:—Return to Order; For all papers in reference to amount forwarded by the Board of Trade, London, through the Marine Department here for Timothy Sullivan or James Sullivan, of Chatham, N.B. (*Not printed.*)

No. 192.. St. Thomas, Great Shoal:—Return to Order; Correspondence since 1874 in relation to the necessity of providing for the requirements of navigation, by placing a Floating Light on the Great Shoal of St. Thomas, in the County of Montmagny. (*Not printed.*)

No. 193.. Civil Service, Inside Division:—Return to Address; Return of the Inside Division of the Civil Service by Departments, showing:—

1st. A list of employés appointed from the several Provinces composing the Dominion, from July 1st, 1873, to the present date.

2nd. A list of employés appointed from countries other than Canada, since Confederation, showing the nationality of each. (*Not printed.*)

No. 194.. Armstrong, Mr., Charges Against:—Return to Order; Evidence and Reports in reference to the charges made to the Department of Inland Revenue against Mr. Armstrong, Inspector of Leather and Raw Hides for Toronto. (*Not printed.*)

No. 195.. North-West Mounted Police:—Return to Order; Expenditure by the Dominion Government during the year 1879, on account of the North-West Mounted Police, as well as the number of officers and men and horses composing that Force. (*Not printed.*)

No. 195*a* Return to Order; Return of all Complaints, Reports, etc., relating to the condition of the Mounted Police Force in the North-West Territories, etc. (*Not printed.*)

No. 195*b* Return to Order; Statement showing the names, age and origin of all the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the North-West Mounted Police. (*Not printed.*)

No. 196.. Customs, Toronto:—Return to Order; Statement from the Customs Department, showing the class and salary of all parties engaged in the Customs, Toronto. (*Not printed.*)

No. 197.. INDIANS, N.B. :—Return to Order; Statement of the expenditure of the sum of $4,500, granted for the relief of the Indians of New Brunswick. (*Not printed.*)

No. 198. INDIANS, PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T :—Return to Order; Correspondence respecting the shooting of cattle at Prince Albert, North-West Territories, by Indians acting under the direction of a Sergeant of the Mounted Police. (*Not printed.*)

No. 199.. ST. JOHN RIVER :—Return to Order; Papers and correspondence in regard to the bridging of the St. John River, at St. John, for railway purposes. (*Not printed.*)

No. 200.. TAYLOR, JAMES, MANITOBA :—Return to Order; Notice of expropriation, by the Government, of the property of James Taylor, on the west side of the Red River, in the Parish of St. Clements, Manitoba, for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway. (*Not printed.*)

No. 201.. EXPROPRIATION LANDS, C.P.R. :—Return to Order; List of persons in the Province of Manitoba who have been paid for lands expropriated for the Canadian Pacific Railroad and its Pembina Branch, with the sums paid. (*Not printed.*)

No. 202.. GROSSE ISLE, APPOINTMENTS :—Return to Order; Statement showing the names of persons employed at the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, in the County of Montmagny, on the 17th September, 1878, and the names of those who have been appointed since the 17th September, 1878, together with all papers relating to appointments made by the Government at Grosse Isle, since 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 203.. TELEGRAPH LINES, BATTLEFORD :—Return to Order; Return of all sums paid during the year 1879, for the maintenance of telegraph lines between the Red River and Battleford. (*Not printed.*)

No. 204.. BROSSOIT, THOMAS :—Return to Order; Papers respecting the appointment of Mr. Thomas Brossoit as late Collector of Tolls and Paymaster of the Beauharnois Canal, etc. (*Not printed.*)

No. 205.. RONDEAU HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE :—Return to Order; Correspondence in possession of the Government, relating to the appointment of the Lighthouse-keeper at Rondeau Harbor also, all correspondence received from the Collector of Customs and Lighthouse-keeper, relating to the trade of that port. (*Not printed.*)

No. 206.. COAL ADMITTED FREE :—Return to Order; Statement of Coal admitted free into the Dominion, during the past year for the use of steamers, steam-tugs, etc, on the lakes and rivers of Ontario and Quebec. (*Not printed.*)

No. 207.. IRISH RELIEF :—Message; Despatch from the Right Honorable, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of Canada for the grant of One Hundred Thousand Dollars in aid of the great distress in Ireland.

No. 208.. CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY :—Return to Address (Senate); Surveys, Reports, etc., in the hands of the Government bearing on the question of the construction of a Railway from Lake Nipissing, the present provisional terminus of "The Canada Central Railroad Company," to the Sault Ste. Marie, and to Goulais Bay, on Lake Superior. (*Not printed.*)

STATEMENT

(22)

the National Investment Company of Canada [Limited] as required by the Act 39 Victoria, Chapter 61, Section 51, made up to 31st December, 1879.

RETURN

(23)

AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th February, 1880;—For a Statement showing the amount of securities, bearing six per cent., payable in Canada, outstanding on the 1st day of February, 1880.

By Command,

J. C AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

EPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

19th February, 1880.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the above Statement and Return are not printed.]

RETURN

(24)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th February, 1880;—For a return shewing the *Receipts* and *Expenditures*, in detail, of the Dominion of Canada, during the six months ending the 1st day of January, 1880, and also during the six months ending the 1st day of January, 1879.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

20th February, 1880.

OTTAWA, 19th February, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the return to an Order of the House of Commons, for a statement of Receipts and Expenditures for six months ending 1st January, 1880, and 1st January, 1879.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. REGINALD BAKER,
For the Deputy Minister of Finance.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State.

Statement of the Receipts and Payments of Canada from 1st July, 1878, to 31st December, 1878.

Receipts.	From 1st July, 1878, to 31st December, 1878.	Estimate.	No.	Payments.	From 1st July, 1878, to 31st December, 1878.	Estimate.
	$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	6,070,126 98	13,750,000 00	1	Interest on Public Debt	1,632,498 85	6,908,842 00
Excise	2,461,237 73	5,250,000 00	8	Charges of Management	51,209 87	182,969 00
Post Office	517,321 00	1,200,000 00	9	Sinking Fund	501,753 30	984,374 00
Revenue from Public Works	294,534 57	1,900,000 00	21	Premium, Discount and Exchange	2 37	20,000 00
do Minor Public Works	1,009 45		24	Civil Government	380,567 05	882,674 00
do Railways	405,961 17		27	Administration of Justice	227,816 55	614,630 00
Bill Stamp Duty	95,947 76	250,000 00	28	Police	4,678 96	11,000 00
Interest on Investments	51,558 51	800,000 00	29	Legislation	216,638 49	688,437 00
Casual	21,936 36		30	Penitentiaries	143,524 36	322,315 00
Ordnance Lands	18,522 99		31	Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	5,420 42	47,200 00
Bank Imposts	1,619 95		32	Paris Exhibition	25,075 67	
Fines and Forfeitures	16,707 35		33	Immigration and Quarantine	71,089 46	230,370 00
Premium, Discount and Exchange	35,868 22		34	Pensions	63,032 84	102,623 00
Mariners' Fund	17,823 86		35	Superannuation	43,704 74	110,000 00
Harbour Police	11,600 58		36	Militia and Enrolled Forces	466,344 91	687,200 00
Harbours and Piers	1,592 64		37	Mounted Police, Manitoba	236,565 84	306,000 00
Steamboat Inspection	1,885 13		39-40	Public Works and Buildings	607,449 01	1,113,452 00
Insurance do	5,903 93		41	Ocean and River Service	248,214 96	409,844 00
Gas do	1,180 95		42	Lighthouse and Coast Service	204,595 01	472,233 00
Fisheries	2,750 04		43	Fisheries	33,610 84	86,500 00
Cullers' Fees	18,326 76		44	Geological Survey	27,055 05	46,050 00
Militia	9,215 70		.....	Observatories	33,404 18	50,000 00
Penitentiaries	24,760 01	700,000 00	45	Marine Hospitals and Sick Mariners	21,883 72	71,000 00
Weights and Measures	9,406 49		46	Steamboat Inspection	3,450 72	13,990 00
Marine Hospitals			47	Insurance do	15 13	10,000 00
Harbour Improvements	1,992 79		48	Maintenance of Local Offices	3,551 97	
Canada Gazette	877 91		49	Sydney Exhibition	958 33	
Superannuation Fund	7,185 42		53	Subsidies to Provinces	1,619,068 04	3,420,863 00
Lighthouse and Coast Service	563 24		62	Indians	131,573 55	465,611 00
Dominion Lands, Manitoba	11,705 71		63	Miscellaneous	41,934 21	138,800 00
Dominion Steamers	218 30		.....	Money Order Commission	8,866 77	
Military College	5,981 93		65	Charges on Revenue:—		
Law Stamps			66	Customs	369,696 66	705,836 00
Law Fees, Maritime Court, Ontario	152 50		67	Excise	93,285 41	221,510 00
Supreme Court Reports			68	Weights and Measures	37,539 60	109,300 00

	Intercolonial R.R. Receipts, Suspense Acc.	411,625 52		69	Dominion Lands, Manitoba	33,217 41	94,400 00
	P. E. Island do do do	55,556 85		70	Cutting Timber	30,675 74	77,755 00
				71	Public Works	229,558 09	473,265 00
				73	do Railways	560,353 65	1,800,000 00
				80	Post Office	780,252 81	1,767,000 00
				81	Minor Revenues	8,909 27	10,000 00
				85	Inspection of Staples	582 68	3,000 00
				86	Adulteration of Food	1,813 36	10,000 00
	Total Consolidated Fund	10,592,658 35	23,850,000 00		Total Consolidated Fund	9,201,402 85	23,669,073 00
	Loan Accounts.						
	Stocks	417,671 00		101	Redemption of Debt	105,983 23	7,588,431 00
	Sterling Debentures			135	Savings Banks	2,521,574 99	
	Dominion Notes	518,500 00		145	Premium and Discount Loan Account		
	Savings Banks	2,705,525 86		147	Investments		
	Premium and Discount Loan Account			159	Charges of Management Loan Account		
	Investments	3,427,333 33					
	Trust Funds.				*Trust Funds.*		
	Indian Fund	35,612 89		163	Indian Fund	391,993 03	
	Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stip.			170	Widows' Pension and Uncommuted Stip.	121 66	
	Province Accounts.				*Province Accounts.*		
	Province of Ontario	880 57		173	Province of Canada Debt Account	14,143 86	
	do Quebec			174	do Ontario do		
	Special Accounts, Ontario and Quebec			175	do Quebec do	505,200 00	
				176	do Nova Scotia do	302,152 54	
				177	do New Brunswick do	25,000 00	
				178	do Manitoba do		
				179	do B. Columbia do		
				180	do P. E. Island do	8,174 00	
				181	Special Accounts, Ontario and Quebec	1,147 69	

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Receipts.	From 1st July, 1878, to 31st December, 1878.	Estimate.	No.	Payments.	From 1st July, 1878, to 31st December, 1878.	Estimate.
	$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	.....		Brought forward.....	.....	.....
PUBLIC WORKS.				PUBLIC WORKS.		
Open Accounts.				*Capital.*		
Miscellaneous	31,886 77		183	Government Buildings, Ottawa.....	48,859 49	53,100 00
Other Accounts	8,054,309 44		184	Intercolonial Railway.....	50,906 02	140,000 00
Post Deposit Account.....	1,567,774 95		185	Pacific Railway, Construction.....	1,171,895 94	2,949,700 00
			186	do Survey and Engineering..	102,826 99	
			187	Railways, N.S. and N.B.....	.....	.....
			188	Improvements of St. Lawrence.....	82,000 00	
Banking Accounts.....	3,397,227 04		189	Lachine Canal	531,265 72	2,000,000 00
			190	St. Lawrence Canals.....	94,096 73	296,000 00
			191	Welland Canal.....	1,061,549 39	2,500,000 00
			192	Other Canals.....	68,463 75	154,100 00
			193	P. E. I. Railway.....	4,042 50	49,000 00
			194	Ottawa Canals.....	135,659 88	564,000 00
				Quebec Graving Dock.....	50,000 00	
				Open Accounts.		
			201	Miscellaneous	162,297 24	
			228	Railways	495,673 72	
			230	Other open accounts.....	7,157,620 32	
				Banking Accounts.		
			281	London, Cash	4,990,297 80	

		Unpaid Warrants	1,942,139 96
	30,749,380 20		31,226,489 20
Cash Payments	20,198,012 75	Cash Receipts	19,720,903 75
Total	50,947,392 95	Total	50,947,392 95

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
19th February, 1880.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of Canada from 1st July, 1879, to 31st December, 1879.

Receipts.	From 1st July, 1879, to 31st December, 1879.	Estimate.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	6,500,090 83	14,500,000 00
Excise	2,031,699 74	4,972,000 00
Post Office	473,129 15	1,200,000 00
Revenue from Public Works	271,388 74	1,950,000 00
do Minor Public Works	1,856 35	
do Railways	532,511 45	
Bill Stamp Duty	94,078 84	200,000 00
Interest on Investments	56,774 72	700,000 00
Casual	21,913 21	
Ordnance Lands	16,004 39	
Bank Imposts	1,537 75	
Fines and Forfeitures	26,251 03	
Premiums, Discount and Exchange	19,982 14	
Mariners' Fund	18,507 91	
Harbour Police	12,751 11	
Emigration	.....	.....
Steamboat Inspection	2,129 12	
Insurance do	.....	.....
Gas do	1,177 25	
Fisheries	4,133 00	
Cullers' Fees	18,299 39	
Militia	9,475 63	
Penitentiaries	12,536 48	600,000 00
Weights and Measures	2,849 19	
Marine Hospitals	258 50	
Harbour Improvements	1,362 73	
Canada *Gazette*	265 10	
Superannuation Fund	7,024 60	
Lighthouse and Coast Service	351 31	
Dominion Lands, Manitoba	51,635 65	
Dominion Steamers	.....	.....
Military College	7,200 38	

No.	Payments.	From 1st July, 1879, to 31st December, 1879.	Estimate.
		$ cts.	$ cts
1	Interest on Public Debt	2,352,164 11	7,002,516 60
8	Charges of Management	56,766 80	236,567 60
9	Sinking Fund	514,074 60	1,161,640 00
21	Premium, Discount and Exchange	24,856 00	20,000 00
24	Civil Government	267,636 74	874,882 00
27	Administration of Justice	209,628 56	598,855 00
28	Police	3,803 69	12,000 00
29	Legislation	38,163 18	628,187 00
30	Penitentiaries	104,148 58	283,908 00
31	Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	9,769 39	25,200 00
32	Census, 1881	630 00	
33	Immigration and Quarantine	88,114 93	178,616 00
34	Pensions	59,110 14	112,882 00
35	Superannuation	42,133 76	119,000 00
36	Militia and Enrolled Forces	413,775 35	706,800 00
37	Mounted Police, Manitoba	213,028 35	308,900 00
39–40	Public Works and Buildings	657,640 87	982,780 00
41	Ocean and River Service	198,231 61	443,573 00
42	Lighthouse and Coast Service	182,271 85	467,443 00
43	Fisheries	29,851 45	82,700 00
44	Observatories	13,362 78	46,400 00
.....	Geological Survey	23,361 18	50,000 00
45	Marine Hospitals and Sick Mariners	19,538 01	69,000 00
46	Steamboat Inspection	3,449 66	13,690 00
47	Insurance do	33 60	10,000 00
48	Maintenance of Local Offices	3,098 64	
49	Sydney Exhibition	750 00	
53	Subsides to Provinces	3,427,149 06	3,421,536 00
62	Indians	453,846 31	484,523 00
63	Miscellaneous	19,602 48	106,800 00
.....	Money Order Commission	4,458 09	
.....	Paris Exhibition	195 37	

	Supreme Court Reports	217 89		65	Charges on Revenue :—		
	Intercolonial Railway Receipts, Suspense Account	335,333 06		66	Customs	364,874 89	717,069 00
	Prince Edward Island Railway Receipts, Suspense Account	15.265 35		67	Excise	116,318 25	221,740 00
	Pacific Railway	3,400 00		68	Weights and Measures	17,500 75	72,300 00
				69	Dominion Lands, Manitoba	46,625 00	117,500 00
				70	Culling Timber	21,238 37	67,500 00
				71	Public Works	236,447 36	455,165 00
				73	do Railways	588,895 64	1,985,000 00
				80	Post Office	816,972 84	1,761,600 00
				81	Minor Revenues	7,639 51	10,000 00
				85	Inspection of Staples	420 68	3,000 00
				86	Adulteration of Food	3,110 69	10,000 00
	Total, Consolidated Fund	10,551,391 99	24,122,000 00		Total, Consolidated Fund	11,749,904 02	23,869,262 00
	Loan Accounts	13,882,427 92		101	Redemption of Debt	3,903,219 90	6,098,258 00
				135	Savings Banks	2,678,465 69	
	Stocks	5,217,665 60		145	Premium and Discount Loan Account	18,275 81	
	Sterling Debentures			147	Investments	6,365,669 55	
	Dominion Notes	1,283,000 00		159	Charges of Management Loan Account	182,500 00	
	Savings Banks	3,597,497 56					
	Premium and Discount Loan Account						
	Investments	35,000 00			*Trust Funds.*		
	Trust Funds.			163	Indian Fund	110,227 00	
				170	Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stip.	121 66	
	Indian Fund	42,486 74					
	Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stip.				*Province Accounts.*		
				173	Province of Canada Debt Account	2,441 65	
	Province Accounts.			174	do Ontario do		
				175	do Quebec do	3,600 00	
	Province of Ontario			176	do Nova Scotia do	17,843 57	
	do Quebec			177	do N. Brunswick do	4,750 00	
	Special Accounts, Ontario and Quebec			178	do Manitoba do		
				179	do B Columbia do	1,488 71	
				180	do P. E. Island do		
				181	Special Accounts, Ontario and Quebec	1,511 08	

STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments, &c.—*Continued.*

Receipts.	From 1st July, 1879, to 31st December, 1879.	Estimate.	No.	Payments.	From 1st July, 1879, to 31st December, 1879.	Estimate.
	$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
PUBLIC WORKS.				PUBLIC WORKS.		
Open Accounts.				*Capital.*		
Miscellaneous	169,949 92		183	Government Buildings, Ottawa	2,320 35	8,000 00
∞Other accounts	7,207,295 35		184	Intercolonial Railway	3,545 00	2,015,000 00
			185	Pacific Railway Construction	1,504,195 88	6,910,000 00
Post Deposit Account	1,376,481 25		186	do Survey and Engineering	163,866 74	
Banking Accounts	10,381,506 40		188	Improvements of St. Lawrence		
			189	Lachine Canal	267,626 43	1,150,000 00
			190	St. Lawrence Canals	81,390 98	220,000 00
			191	Welland Canal	834 993 28	2,000,000 00
			192	Other Canals	69,385 66	100,000 00
			193	P. E. I. Railway	6,400 30	
			194	Ottawa Canals	159,761 47	562,000 00
			.....	I.C.R. River du Loup Branch	1,500,000 00	
				Open Accounts.		
			201	Miscellaneous	319,975 23	
			228	Railways	294,428 58	
			230	Other open Accounts	7,237,633 17	
				Banking Accounts.		
			281	London Cash	16,809,427 38	

	53,744,702 73	296	Unpaid Warrants	1,850,956 02
				56,145,915 11
Cash Payments.....	26,834,230 71		Cash Receipts	24,433,018 33
Total.....	80,578,933 44		Total.....	80,578,933 44

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
19th February, 1880.

OFFICIAL RETURN

(25)

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE

DOMINION STATUTES OF CANADA,

BEING

42 VICT., 1ST SESSION OF FOURTH PARLIAMENT, 1879,

Vols. 1 and 2 separately, and 1 and 2 together; English and French versions; half law sheep.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

LIST OF TREATIES

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN POWERS

CONTAINING

MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSES; STATING THE PERIOD WHEN TERMINABLE; AND SHOWING WHETHER THEY APPLY TO THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET.
1880.

List of Treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Foreign Powers in force on the 31st July, 1879.

						PAGE.
Argentine Confederation	2 Feb.,	1825	Commerce and Navigation			2
do do	10 July,	1853	Navigation. Parana-Uruguay			3
Austria	30 April,	1868	do			3
Austria-Hungary	5 Dec.,	1876	Commerce			4
Belgium	23 July,	1862	Commerce and Navigation			6
do	13 Nov,	1862	do	do		6
Bolivia	29 Sept.,	1840	do	do		9
Borneo	27 May,	1847	do	do		12
Chile	4 Oct.,	1854	do	do		12
China	26 June,	1858	do	do		14
Columbia	16 Feb,	1866	do	do		15
Costa Rica	27 Nov.,	1849	do	do		17
Denmark	13 Feb.,	1669	do	do		20
Dominica	6 March,	1850	do	do		21
Equator	3 May,	1851	do	do		23
France	26 Jan.,	1826	do	do		25
do	23 Jan.,	1860	Commerce			27
do	23 July,	1873	do			27
do	24 Jan.,	1874	do			27
Germany	30 May,	1865	do			28
Greece	4 Oct.,	1837	Commerce and Navigation			30
Italy	6 August,	1863	do	do		31
Japan	14 Oct.,	1854	do	do		33
do	26 August,	1858	do	do		33
Liberia	21 Nov.,	1848	do	do		34
Madagascar	27 June,	1865	do	do		35
Morocco	9 Dec,	1856	General Treaty			38
do	9 Dec.,	1856	Commerce and Navigation			38
Muscat	31 May.	1839	do	do		41
Netherlands	17 March,	1824	Commercial Intercourse. Colonies			42
do	27 Oct.,	1837	Commerce and Navigation			43
do	27 March.	1851	do	do		45
do	6 March,	1856	do	do	Consuls	45
Nicaragua	11 Feb.,	1860	do	do		46
Persia	28 Oct.,	1841	do	do		49
do	4 March,	1857	do	do		49
Peru	10 April,	1850	do	do		50
Portugal	3 July,	1842	do	do		51
Prussia	16 August,	1865	do	do		55
Roumania	30 Nov.,	1876	Commerce. See Roumanian Law of July,			56
do	12 May,	1877	do. See Roumanian Law of July, 30, 1878			56
Russia	12 Jan.,	1859	Commerce and Navigation			59
Salvador	24 Oct.,	1862	do	do		61
Sandwich Islands	10 July,	1851	do	do		63
Servia	5/17 March,	1879	Commerce			63
Siam	18 April,	1855	Commerce, &c			64
Spain	23 May,	1667	Commerce and Navigation			66
do	13 July,	1713	do	do		66
do	9 Dec,	1713	do	do		67
do	14 Dec.,	1715	do	do		68
do	5 Oct.,	1750	do	do		68
do	5 July,	1814	do	do		69
do	28 August,	1814	do	do		69
Sweden and Norway	18 March,	1826	do	do		71
Switzerland	6 Sept.,	1855	Commerce. Residence			74
Tunis	10 Oct.,	1863	Commerce, &c			74
do	19 July,	1875	do			77
Turkey	29 April,	1861	Commerce and Navigation			80
United States	3 July,	1815	do	do		80
do	20 Oct.,	1818	do	do		80
do	6 August,	1827	do	do		83
Venezuela	18 April,	1825	do	do		83
do	29 Oct.,	1834	do	do		
Zanzibar. See Muscat.						
Zollverein. See Prussia. Germany.						

RETURN

(26)

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 20th February, 1880;—For a copy of every Clause or Article relating to Canada, contained in any Treaty or Convention or other International Agreement now in force between Her Majesty's Government and any Foreign Power, and not published with the Statutes of Canada.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st February, 1880.

LIST of all Treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Foreign Powers which are now in force, stating the date of each and the period when terminable; whether or not they provide "most-favored nation" treatment, and the terms by which such treatment is stipulated for, and how far they apply to British Colonies.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Feb. 2, 1825.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

No time fixed.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Imports and Exports. Produce and Manufactures.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty of any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the said United Provinces of any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories or dominions of either of the contracting parties on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions, or of the said United Provinces, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article IV.)

Lading and Unlading of Ships. Safety of Merchandize, &c. Disposal of Property, &c. Justice. Imposts.

In whatever relates to the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandise, goods and effects, the disposal of property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation or exchange, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of the two contracting parties shall enjoy, in their respective dominions, the same privileges, liberties and rights as the most favored nation, and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any higher duties or imposts than those which are paid, or may be paid, by the native subjects or citizens of the Power in whose dominions they may be resident. (Article IX.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Commerce and Navigation.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages, further, that in all his dominions situated out of Europe, the inhabitants of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding Article, to the full extent in which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter to any other nation. (Article III.)

Import Duties, &c.

Applicable to "British territories and dominions." (Article IV.)

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

July 10, 1853.

Free navigation of Rivers Paranà and Uruguay.

WHEN TERMINABLE

No time fixed.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Free Navigation of Rivers Paranà and Uruguay.

The Argentine Confederation, in the exercise of her sovereign rights, concedes the free navigation of the Rivers Paranà and Uruguay, wherever they may belong to her, to the merchant vessels of all nations, subject only to the conditions which this Treaty establishes, and to the regulations sanctioned, or which may hereafter be sanctioned, by the national authority of the Confederation. (Article I.)

If it should happen (which God forbid) that war should break out between any of the States, Republics, or Provinces of the River Plate or its confluents, the navigation of the Rivers Paranà and Uruguay shall remain free to the merchant flag of all nations, excepting in what may relate to munitions of war, such as arms of all kinds, gunpowder, lead and cannon-balls. (Article VI.)

The principal objects for which the Rivers Paranà and Uruguay are declared free to the commerce of the world being to extend the mercantile relations of the countries which border them, and to promote immigration, it is hereby agreed that no favor or immunity shall be granted to the flag or trade of any other nation, which shall not equally extend to those of Her Britannic Majesty. (Article VIII.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

AUSTRIA.

April 30, 1868.

Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Treaty shall remain in force from the exchange of the ratifications until the 31st December, 1877; and in case neither of the High Contracting Powers shall have notified to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period, the intention to put an end to its operation, the Treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year counting from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Parties shall have announced its intention to put an end to it. (Article VI.)

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Commerce.

British ships and their cargoes in all the dominions of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and ships belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal States and their cargoes in all the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving and whatever may be their place of destination, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, shall be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes.

AUSTRIA.

April 30, 1868.

Navigation.

Continued.

Every favor or exemption in these respects, or any other privilege in matters of navigation, which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant to a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other party.

It is however agreed that this stipulation shall not be applicable to the national fisheries of either of the two countries. (Article I.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Ships and Cargoes.

The stipulations contained in the preceding Article are also to be applied to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the ships and cargoes of the same;

Coasting Trade.

But, as regards the coasting trade, only in those Colonies and foreign possessions the coasting trade of which shall have been, or shall be hereafter, opened to foreign ships, in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter. The foreign possessions and Colonies of Her Britannic Majesty, the coasting trade of which has been already so opened to foreign ships, and in which therefore ships belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal States are placed on the national footing, are: British India, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Victoria, St. Lucia. (Article II.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Decemb'r 5, 1876.

Commerce.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The duration of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, on the 5th December, 1876, shall be prolonged indefinitely, with the reservation that both the Contracting Parties are at all times entitled to denounce the same. In case one of the two Contracting Parties should notify its intention to put an end to the operation of this Treaty, it shall remain in force for the term of one year from the date upon which the notice shall have been given. (Declaration, 26th November, 1877.)

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Commercial Privileges. Imposts.

The subjects of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty who reside temporarily or permanently in the territories and possessions, including the colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, who reside temporarily or permanently in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, shall enjoy therein during the continuance of this Treaty, with respect to residence and the exercise of commerce and trade, the same rights as, and shall not be subjected to any higher or other imposts than, the subjects of any third country the most favored in these respects. (Article I.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Decemb'r 5,1876

Commerce.

Continued.

Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

The produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from, Austria-Hungary, which are imported into the territories and possessions, including the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and the produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from British possessions, which are imported into the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall therein, during the continuance of this Treaty, be treated in the same manner as, and in particular shall be subjected to no higher or other duties than, the produce and goods of any third country the most favored in this respect. (Article II.)

Export Duties.

No other or higher duties shall be levied in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, on the exportation of any goods to the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, or in the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, on the expartation of any goods to the Austro Hungarian Monarchy, than on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in this respect. (Article II.)

Transit of Goods.

The two High Contracting Parties likewise guarantee to each other treatment on the footing of the most favored third country in regard to the transit of goods through the territory of the one from and to the territory of the other. (Article II.)

Favors, Immunities, and Reductions in Tariff.

Every reduction in the tariff of import and export duties, as well as every favor or immunity that one of the Contracting Parties grants to the subjects and commerce of a third Power, shall be participated in simultaneously and unconditionally by the other. (Article III.)

Exceptions: Turkish Trade, Frontier Traffic and District Privileges,

Customs Union.

The stipulations of the foregoing Articles, I to III, relative to the reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favored third country, shall not apply—

1. To those special and ancient privileges which are accorded to Turkish subjects for the Turkish trade in Austria-Hungary.

2. To those advantages which are or may be granted on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to the neighboring countries solely for the purpose of facilitating the frontier traffic, or to those reductions of, or exemptions from, customs duties which are only valid in the said Monarchy for certain frontiers, or for the inhabitants of certain districts.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

December 5, 1876

Commerce.

3. To the obligations imposed upon either of the High Contracting Parties by a Customs Union already concluded, or which may hereafter be concluded. (Article IV.)

Prohibitions.

Continued.

Neither of the High Contracting Parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation, or transit against the other which shall not, under like circumstance, be applicable to the third country most favored in this respect. (Article V.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Import Duties, &c.

Applicable to "colonies and foreign possessions" of Her Britannic Majesty. (Articles I. to III.)

BELGIUM.

July 23, 1862.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Treaty shall continue in force for ten years dating from the tenth day after the exchange of the ratifications.* In case neither of the two High Contracting Parties should have notified, twelve months before the end of the said period, its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall remain in force until the expiration of a year, dating from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice for its termination.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to introduce into the Treaty, by common consent, any modifications which may not be at variance with its spirit or principles, and the utility of which may be shown by experience. (Article XXV.)

Nov. 13, 1862.

The present Convention is concluded without limit as to duration. Either of the High Powers shall, however, be at liberty to terminate it by giving to the other a year's previous notice. The two High Powers, moreover, reserve to themselves the power to introduce into the convention, by common consent, any modifications which experience may show to be desirable. (Article III.)

* August 30th, 1862.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Privileges, Favors, Immunities.

In all that relates to navigation and commerce, the High Contracting Parties shall not grant any privilege, favor, or immunity to any other country, which shall not be also and immediately extended to their respective subjects. (Article III.)

BELGIUM.

July 23, 1862.

Nov. 13, 1862.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Transit and Warehousing Duties.

Goods of every kind coming from or going to either of the two countries shall reciprocally be exempted from all transit duty.

The prohibition in regard to gunpowder is, however, maintained; and the two High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to subject the transit of arms of war to special authorizations.

The treatment of the most favored nation is reciprocally guaranteed to each of the two countries in all that concerns transit and warehousing. (Article XI.)

Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

Neither of the two High Contracting Parties shall impose upon goods the produce or manufacture of the other party other or higher duties of importation than such as are or may be imposed upon the same goods the produce of any other foreign counntry. (Article XIV.)

Favors, Privileges and Reductions in Tariff.

Each of the two parties engages to extend to the other any favor or privilege, or reduction in the tariff of duties of importation or exportation on articles mentioned, or not mentioned, in the present Treaty, which either of them may grant to any third power. (Article XIV.)

Prohibitions.

They engage, moreover, not to establish against each other any duty or prohibition of importation or exportation which shall not, at the same time, be applicable to all other nations. (Article XIV.)

Consuls.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to name consuls for the protection of trade in the dominions and territories of the other party; and the consuls who may be so appointed shall enjoy, within the territories of each party, all the privileges, exemptions and immunities which are or may be granted in those territories to agents of the same rank and character appointed by or authorized to act for the Government of the most favored nation. (Article XVIII.)

Temporary Exceptions: Cotton Yarns and Woollen Goods.

As a temporary exception to the stipulations of Article XIV, and for the space of two years from the 1st October, 1862, the new system shall be applied in the following manner to certain articles of British origin hereinafter enumerated:—

Cotton yarns twisted, warped, or dyed, shall pay the duties imposed upon single yarns unbleached or bleached, with an addition of 5c. for twisted yarns, 10c. for warped yarns, and 15c. for dyed yarns, per kilog.

BELGIUM.

July 23, 1862.

Nov. 13, 1862.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

The duty on stuff of wool mixed with cotton shall be 22½ per cent. until the 1st October, 1863, and 20 per cent. until the 1st October, 1864. During the continuance of the transitory sys em the importer may, at his choice, pay either 180fr. the 100 kilog., or the duties stipulated above.

The duty upon printed cotton tissues shall be 150fr. the 100 kilog. (Article XXII.)

Cotton Yarns.

The undersigned, in proceeding to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded on the 23rd July, 1862, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, have agreed to record in the present Protocol the modifications in the said Treaty arranged this day between them, and in consequence of which the following tariff is adopted:—

COTTON YARNS.

Numbers.	First Year.	Second Year.
	Centimes.	Centimes.
20,000 mètres and under	22	20
20,000 to 30,000 mètres	30	25
30,000 to 40,000 "	45	35
40,000 to 65,000 "	60	50

Above 65,000, free entry (weighing charge of 10c.) during the whole duration of the Treaty.

These modifications shall have the same force and effect as if they were textually inserted in the said Treaty, and they shall come into operation from the 1st October, 1862, the old duties continuing to be applied to the above-mentioned articles, as well as to the mixed tissues (Article XXII of the Treaty), up to that date. (Protocol, 30th August, 1862.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Coasting Trade.

With regard to the coasting trade in the Colonies, the stipulations of the present Article shall be applicable only to the coasting trade of such of the Colonies of Her Britannic Majesty as have applied, or shall hereafter apply, in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter, that their coasting trade may be open to foreign vessels. (Article XII.)

Import Duties.

Articles the produce or manufacture of Belgium shall not be subject in the British Colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin. (Article XV.)

BOLIVIA.

Sept. 29, 1840.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

No time fixed.

The two Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right of treating and of agreeing hereafter, from time to time, upon such other Articles as may appear to them to contribute still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the general interests of their respective subjects and citizens; and such articles as may be so agreed upon shall, when duly ratified, be regarded as forming a part of the present Treaty, and shall have the same force as those now contained in it. (Article XV.)

MOST-FAVORED NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects: Commerce. Houses and Warehouses. Protection.

There shall be between all the territories of Her Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the Republic of Bolivia, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purpose of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

Ships of War and Post Office Packets.

In like manner, the respective ships of war and post office packets of the two countries shall have liberty freely and securely to come to all harbors, rivers and places to which other foreign ships of war and packets are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, to anchor, and to remain there and refit; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

Coasting Trade Reserved.

By the right of entering the places, ports and rivers mentioned in this Article, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood, in which national vessels only are permitted to engage. (Article II.)

Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article of the growth, produce or manufacture of the Republic of Bolivia, and no

BOLIVIA.

Sept. 29, 1840.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Bolivia of any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

Export Duties.

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories or dominions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

Prohibitions.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, or of the said territories of the Republic of Bolivia, to or from the said dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, to or from the said territories of the Republic of Bolivia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article IV.)

Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.

It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party, but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the Republic of Bolivia shall enjoy, in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, whatever privileges, exceptions and immunities are or shall be granted to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nation; and, in like manner, the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty in the territories of the Republic of Bolivia shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exceptions and immunities are or may be granted to the Diplomatic Agents and Consols of the most favored nation in the territories of the Republic of Bolivia. (Article XI.)

Ships and Cargoes. Import Duties.

It is further agreed that, for the like term of fifteen years,* the stipulations contained in the Articles V and VI of the present Treaty shall be suspended, and, in lieu thereof, it is hereby agreed that until the expiration of the said term of fifteen years,* British ships entering into the ports of the Republic of Bolivia from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other of Her

* From the date of the exchange of the ratifications. The Bolivian ratification was delivered to Mr. Belford Wilson on the 1st November, 1840, and the British ratification was delivered to the Bolivian Government on the 27th December, 1842.

BOLIVIA.

ept. 29, 1840.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Britannic Majesty's dominions, and all articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the said dominions, imported in such ships, shall pay no other or higher duties than are or may hereafter be payable in the said ports by the ships and the like goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the most favored nation; and, reciprocally, it is agreed that the Bolivian ships entering into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, from any port of the Republic of Bolivia, and all articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the said Republic, imported in such ships, shall pay no other or higher duties than are or may hereafter be payable in the said ports, by the ships and the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufaeture of the most favored nation. (Additional Article II.)

Bounties and Drawbacks on Exports.

And that no higher duties shall be paid, or bounties or drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of either country, in the ships of the other, than upon the exportation of the like articles in the ships of any other foreign country.

It being understood that, at the end of the said term of fifteen years, the stipulations of the said fifth and sixth Articles shall from thence forward be in full force between the two countries. (Additional Article II.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Citizens. Commerce and Navigation.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages, further, that the inhabitants of the Republic of Bolivia shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding Article, in all her dominions situated out of Europe, to the full extent in which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation. (Article III.)

Import Duties, &c.

Applicable to British "dominions." (Article IV.)

BORNEO.

May 27, 1847.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

No time fixed.

MOST FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Commerce. Privileges and Advantages.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall have full liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandize through, all parts of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and they shall enjoy therein all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall in like manner be at liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandize through, all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in Europe and Asia, as freely as the subjects of the most favored nation, and they shall enjoy in those dominions all the privileges and advantages, with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation. (Article II.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects: Commerce, &c.

Applicable to "all parts of the British dominions in Europe and Asia." (Article II.)

CHILE.

October 4, 1854.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

It is stipulated that the present Treaty shall last from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, the term of ten years; but it shall continue obligatory even after this term has expired if neither of the Contracting Parties shall have announced to the other, with twelve months' notice, its wish that the said Treaty should cease. The same term shall intervene between the notice and the expiration of the Treaty, at whatever period such notice may be given, the ten years during which the Treaty ought to last having expired.

Notice having been given by either of the Contracting Parties of its resolution that the Treaty should cease, and after the term of twelve months having elapsed all the stipulations contained in the said Treaty shall cease and expire, excepting those relating to peace and friendship between the two countries and their subjects and citizens, which shall continue obligatory for both parties. (Article XVIII.)

CHILE.

October 4, 1854.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Commerce. Ships and Cargoes. Houses and Warehouses. Trade Protection.

There shall be between all the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, and the territories of the Republic of Chile, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of each of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other, where trade with other nations is permitted. They may remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively, and hire and occupy houses and warehouses, and may trade, by wholesale or retail, in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandize of lawful commerce; and shall enjoy the same protection and security in their persons and property, and in the exercise of their industry and commerce, as may be enjoyed by native subjects and citizens, according to the laws of the respective countries. (Article II.)

Ships of War and Post Office Packets.

In like manner the ships of war and post-office packets of each Contracting Party respectively shall have liberty to enter into all harbors, rivers and places within the territories of the other to which the ships of war and packets of other nations are or may be permitted to come; to anchor there and to remain and refit; subject always to the laws and regulations of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Chile; and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Chile of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like article the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article III.)

Export Duties.

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the dominions or territories of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions or territories of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. (Article III.)

Prohibitions.

No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties into the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any

CHILE.

October 4, 1854.

Commerce and Navigation.

other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the expor tation of any article from the territories of either of the two Con tracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equall extend to the exportation of the like article to the territories o all other nations. (Article III.)

Continued.

Differential Duty: "De Patente."

It is understood that the differential duty denominated "de Patente," and which is charged in Chile to foreign merchants and shop-keepers, is not abolished by the stipulations in the first part o this article. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, in this respect, be placed upon the footing of most favored foreign nation (Article XI.)

Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent, and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions or territories of the other, shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nation. (Article XII.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Import Duties, &c.

Applicable to the "dominions" of Her Britannic Majesty. (Articles II and III.)

CHINA.

June 26, 1858.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty may demand a further revision of the tariff, and of the commercial Articles of this Treaty, at the end of ten years; but if no demand be made on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the tariff shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years; and so it shall be at the end of each successive period of ten years. (Article XXVII.)

CHINA.

une 26, 1858.

Commeree and Navigation.

Continued.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Consuls.

Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open ports or cities of China, as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interests of British commerce. They shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular officers of the most favored nation. (Article VII.)

Import and Export Duties.

It is agreed that British subjects shall pay, on all merchandize imported or exported by them, the duties prescribed by the tariff; but in no case shall they be called upon to pay other or higher duties than are required of the subjects of any other foreign nation. (Article XXIV.)

Subjects: Privileges, Immunities and Advantages.

The British Government and its subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities and advantages conferred on them by previous Treaties, and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages that may have been or may be hereafter granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation. (Article LIV.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

COLUMBIA.

Feb. 16, 1866.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Treaty of the 17th October, 1866, Commerce and Navigation, when ratified, shall, so far as regards the United States of Columbia, be substituted for the Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and the State of Columbia, signed at Bogotà, on the 18th April, 1825, and shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications,* and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the expiration of the first nine years, or at any time afterwards. (Article XXII.)

* October 17, 1866.

COLUMBIA.

Feb. 16, 1866.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects: Commerce. Navigation. Ships and Cargoes.

There shall be between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects and citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other, to which other foreign subjects or citizens are or may be permitted to come, upon the same terms and under the same conditions as those of the most favored nations. (Article II.)

Import Duties.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of the United States of Columbia, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of the United States of Columbia of any article the produce and manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are or may be payable on the like article the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country. (Article III.)

Export Duties.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

Prohibitions.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country. (Article IV.)

Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.

The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions or territories of the other shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nation.

COLUMBIA.

Feb. 16, 1866.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

It shall be free for each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities are or shall be granted there to Consuls of the most favored nation. (Article XIII.)

Subjects. Property.

The subjects and citizens of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to acquire and possess. They may acquire and dispose of the same, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestatio*, or in any other manner, under the same conditions as are established by the laws of the country for all foreigners. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects or citizens of the country. In the absence of heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances. (Article XVII.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Ships and Cargoes. Import Duties, &c.

Applicable to the British "dominions and possessions." (Articles II and III.)

COSTA RICA.

Nov. 27, 1859.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

In order that the two High Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects and citizens, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications* of the present Treaty either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right of giving to the other party notice of its intention to terminate Articles V, VI and VII of the present Treaty; and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, the said Articles and all the stipulations contained therein shall cease to be binding on the two High Contracting Parties. (Article XV.)

*February 20, 1850.

COSTA RICA.

Nov. 27, 1859.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Commerce. Ships and Cargoes. Houses and Warehouses. Protection.

There shall be between all the territories, dominions and settlements of Her Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the Republic of Costa Rica, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports and rivers in the territories, dominions and settlements aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof respectively; also, to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

Ships of War and Post Office Packets.

In like manner the respective ships of war and post-office packets of the two countries shall have liberty freely and securely to come to all harbors, rivers and places to which other foreign ships of war and packets are or may be permitted to come; to enter into the same, to anchor, and to remain there and refit, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

Coasting Trade Reserved.

By the right of entering the places, ports and rivers mentioned in this Article, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood, in which trade national vessels only are permitted to engage. (Article II.)

Commerce and Navigation.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages further that the inhabitants of the Republic of Costa Rica shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding Article in all her territories, dominions and settlements situated out of Europe to the full extent to which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter to any other nation. (Article III.)

Subjects. Favors. Privileges and Immunities.

It being the intention of the two High Contracting Parties to bind themselves by the two preceding Articles to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favor, privilege or immunity whatever in matters of commerce and navigation which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other High Contracting Party gratuitously if the con-

COSTA RICA.
Nov. 27, 1859.
Commerce and Navigation.
Continued.

cession in favor of that other nation shall have been gratuitous; or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article IV.)

Excise Tax or Inland Duty.

If one of the High Contracting Parties shall impose an excise tax, that is to say, an inland duty upon any article of home production or manufacture, an equivalent compensatory duty may be imposed on articles of the same description on their importation from the territories of the other Power, provided that the said equivalent duty is levied on the like articles on their importation from all other foreign countries.

In the event of the reduction or suppression of excise taxes, that is to say, inland duties, a corresponding reduction or suppression shall at the same time be made in the equivalent compensatory import duty on manufactures of British or French origin, as the case may be. (Article I.)

Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty of any articles being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Costa Rica, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Costa Rica of any articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories, dominions and settlements of Her Britannic Majesty than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article V.)

Export Duties.

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories, dominions, or settlements of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any articles to the territories, dominions, or settlements of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. (Article V.)

Prohibitions.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, or of the Republic of Costa Rica, to or from the said territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, or to or from the Republic of Costa Rica, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article V.)

Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.

It shall be free for each of the two High Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories, dominions, and settlements of the other party; but be-

COSTA RICA.

Nov. 27, 1859.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

fore any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent, and either of the High Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as they judge fit to be excepted. The Costa Rican Diplomatic Agents and Consuls shall enjoy in the territories, dominions and settlements of Her Baitannic Majesty whatever privileges, exceptions and immunities are or shall be granted to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nation; and in like manner the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty in the Costa Rican territories shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities are or may be granted in the territories of the Republic of Costa Rica to the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the most favored nation. (Article XI.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Applicable to the "territories, dominions and settlements of Her Britannic Majesty in Europe." (Articles II and V.)

DENMARK.

Feb. 13, 1660-1.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

No time fixed.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Customs and other Duties. Fishing and Trading, Liberties, Immunities and Privileges.

It is also covenanted and concluded that the people and subjects of the King of England, Scotland. France and Ireland, sailing unto any the hereditary kingdoms, principalities, or dominions of the King of Denmark and Norway, or exercising merchandize therein, shall pay neither more nor greater customs, tributes, tolls and other duties, nor in other manner than as the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands and other strangers (the Swedes only excepted) trading thither, and paying less customs, do or shall pay; and that as well in going, returning and staying, as also in fishing and trading, they shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities and privileges which the people of any foreign nation whatsoever abiding or trading in the said kingdoms and dominions of the King of Denmark and Norway do or shall enjoy. On the other side, the people and subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway shall use and enjoy the same privileges in the countries and dominions of the King of England; to wit, that the people and subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway sailing unto any the kingdoms, principalities, or dominions of the King of England, or exercising merchandize therein, shall pay neither more nor greater customs, tributes, tolls and other duties, nor in any other manner than as the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, or other

DENMARK.

Feb. 13, 16 0-1.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

strangers trading thither, and paying less customs, do or shall pay, and that as well in going, returning and staying, as also in fishing and trading, they shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities and privileges which the people of any foreign nation whatsoever abiding or trading in the said kingdoms and dominions of the King of England do or shall enjoy. But so that the sovereign power of both kings, in their kingdoms, principalities, dominions and ports respectively, to appoint and change customs and any other matters according to the occasion, be preserved and remain inviolate, provided the said equality be strictly observed on either part in manner aforesaid. (Article XIII.)

Confirmed by Treaty of the 14th January, 1814.

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Customs Duties, &c.

Applicable to the British "dominions." (Article XIII.)

DOMINICA.

March 6, 1850.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

In order that the two Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects and citizens, it is agreed that the present Treaty shall remain in force and vigor for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications;* and either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right of giving to the other party notice of its intention to terminate, at the expiration of the said ten years, the stipulations relating to commerce and navigation, which shall cease to be binding after ten years, and all those that relate to peace and amity shall remain obligatory to both nations. (Article X.)

* September 10, 1850.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Commerce. Protection. Rights and Privileges.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the Dominican Republic. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in and trade to any part of the territories of the Republic to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties. They shall be allowed to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or affected by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or privilege what-

DOMINICA.

March 6, 1850.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

ever; and they shall moreover enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects o citizens of the most favored nation.

The citizens of the Dominican Republic shall, in return, enjoy similar protection and privileges in the dominions of Her Britanni Majesty. (Article II.)

Import Duties. Goods and Merchandize.

Merchandize or goods coming from the British dominions in any vessel, or imported in British vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the Dominican Republic, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandize or goods coming from any other foreign country, or imported in any other vessels. (Article IV.)

Export Duties.

All articles the produce of the Republic may be exported therefrom by British subjects and British vessels, on as favorable terms as by the subjects or citizens and vessels of any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

Subjects. Commerce and Navigation. Favors, Privileges and Immunities.

It being the intention of the two Contracting Parties to bind themselves by the present Treaty to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favor, privilege or immunity whatever in matters of commerce or navigation which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party gratuitously if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article VI.)

Diplomatic Agents and Cousuls.

Each Contracting Party may appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions or territories of the other; but no such Consul shall enter upon the exercise of his functions until he shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government of the country to which he is sent.

The diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two Contracting Parties residing within the dominions or territories of the other shall enjoy the same rights, immunities, privileges and exemptions which are or may be granted to the Diplomatic Agents or Consuls of equal rank of the most favored nation. (Article VII.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Commerce.

Applicable to the British "dominions." (Article II.)

EQUATOR.

May 3, 1851.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

In order that the two High Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects and citizens, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty,* either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right of giving to the other party notice of its intention to terminate Articles V, VI and VII of the present Treaty; and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, the said Articles, and all the stipulations contained therein, shall cease to be binding on the two High Contracting Parties. (Article XIII.)

* January 29, 1853.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Commerce. Navigation. Ships and Cargoes. Houses and Warehouses. Protection.

There shall be between all the territories of Her Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the Equator, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all such places, ports and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; also, to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages further that the citizens of the Equator shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding Article, in all her dominions situated out of Europe, to the full extent to which the same is permitted at psesent, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation. (Article III.)

Coasting Trade Reserved.

It being understood that the general liberty of commercial intercourse which is conceded by each Contracting Party to the other by the preceding Articles II and III, shall not apply, on either side, to the coasting trade of the two respective nations. (Article III.)

EQUATOR.

May 3, 1851.

Subjects. Commerce and Navigation. Favors, Privileges and Immunities.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

It being the intention of the two High Contracting Parties to bind themselves by the two preceding Articles to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other High Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other nation shall have been gratuitous; or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article IV.)

Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of Her Britannic Majesty of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Equator, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Equator of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article V.)

Export Duties.

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in the territories or dominions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. (Article V.)

Prohibitions.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, or of the said territories of the Equator, to or from the said dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, or to or from the said territories of the Equator, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article V.)

Lading and Unlading of Ships. Safety of Merchandize, &c. Property. Justice. Imposts.

In whatever relates to the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandize, goods and effects, the succession to personal estates, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in their respective dominions and territories, the same privileges, liberties and rights as the most favored nation, and shall not be

EQUATOR.

May 3, 1851.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

charged, in any of these respects, with any higher imposts or duties than those which are paid, or may be paid, by the native subjects or citizens of the power in whose dominions or territories they may be resident. (Article IX.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Commerce and Navigation.

Applicable to "all the dominions" of Her Britannic Majesty in and out of Europe. (Articles II. to V.)

FRANCE.

January 26, 1826.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years, from the 5th April of the present year; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate its operation, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is agreed between them that, at the end of the twelve months' extension agreed to on both sides, this Convention and all the stipulations thereof shall altogether cease and determine. (Article VII.)

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Vessels.

It is mutually agreed between the High Contracting Parties that, in the intercourse of navigation between their two countries, the vessels of any third Power shall in no case obtain more favorable conditions than those stipulated in the present Convention in favor of British and French vessels. (Article IV.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Vessels.

It is agreed that the provisions of the present Convention between the High Contracting Parties shall be reciprocally extended and in force, in all the possessions subject to their respective dominion in Europe. (Article VI.)

FRANCE.

January 26, 1856.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Vessels and Cargoes. Import Duties, &c.

From and after the 1st October of the present year, French vessels shall be allowed to sail from any port whatever of the countries under the dominion of His Most Christian Majesty, to all the Colonies of the United Kingdom (except those possessed by the East India Company), and to import into the said Colonies all kinds of merchandize, being productions the growth or manufacture of France, or of any country under the dominion of France, with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said Colonies, or are permitted to be imported only from countries under the British dominion; and the said French vessels, as well as the merchandize imported in the same, shall not be subject in the Colonies of the United Kingdom to other or higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject on importing the same merchandize from any foreign country, or which are imposed upon the merchandize itself.

The same facilities shall be granted reciprocally in the Colonies of France, with regard to the importation in British vessels of all kinds of merchandize being productions the growth and manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any country under the British dominion, with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said Colonies, or are permitted to be imported only from countries under the dominion of France. And whereas all goods the produce of any foreign country may now be imported into the Colonies of the United Kingdom in the ships of that country, with the exception of a limited list of specified articles, which can only be imported into the said Colonies in British ships, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom reserves to himself the power of adding to the said list of excepted articles any other the produce of the French dominions, the addition whereof may appear to His Majesty to be necessary for placing the commerce and navigation to be permitted to the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties with the Colonies of the other upon a footing of fair reciprocity. (Additional Article I.)

From and after the same period French vessels shall be allowed to export from all the Colonies of the United Kingdom (except those possessed by the East India Company), all kinds of merchandize which are not prohibited to be exported from such Colonies in vessels other than those of Great Britain; and the said vessels, as well as the merchandize exported in the same, shall not be subject to other or higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject on exporting the said merchandize, or which are imposed upon the merchandize itself; and they shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and other allowances of the same nature to which British vessels would be entitled on such exportation.

The same facilities and privileges shall be granted reciprocally in all the Colonies of France for the exportation in British vessels of all kinds of merchandize which are not prohibited to be exported from such Colonies in vessels other than those of France. (Additional Article II.)

FRANCE.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

Jan. 23, 1860. Commerce.

The present treaty shall remain in force for the space of ten years, to date from the day of the exchange of ratifications;* and in case neither of the High Contracting Powers shall have notified the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, the intention to put an end to its operation, the Treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year until the expiration of a year, counting from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Powers shall have announced its intention to put an end to it.

The High Contracting Powers reserve to themselves the right to introduce by common consent into this Treaty any modification which is not opposed to its spirit and principles, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience. (Article XXI.)

July 23, 1873. Commerce.

The present Treaty shall remain in force until the 30th June, 1877. In case neither of the two High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the said date the intention of putting an end to it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the two High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. (Article V.)

Jan. 24, 1874. Commerce.

The present Convention shall have the same duration as the Treaty concluded between the High Contracting Parties on the 23rd July last, of which it is the complement. (Article VIII.)

*February 4, 1860.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Favors, Privileges, or Reduction in Tariff. Prohibitions.

Each of the two High Contracting Powers engages to confer on the other any favor, privilege or reduction in the Tariff of duties of importation on the articles mentioned in the present Treaty, which the said Power may concede to any third Power. They further engage not to enforce one against the other any prohibition of importation or exportation which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations. (Article XIX.)

The Treaty of Commerce concluded on the 23rd January, 1860, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and France, as also the Supplementary Conventions of the 12th October and 16th November of the same year, are again put in force in all their stipulations and in their full tenor, and shall continue to have effect as before the Act of Denunciation of the 15th March, 1872.

The High Contracting Parties guarantee to each other reciprocally, as well in the United Kingdom as in France and Algeria, the treatment in all respects of the most favored nation. (Article I.)

Favors, Immunities, and Privileges on Reduction of Tariff. Imports.

It is therefore understood that, in conformity with the stipulations of Article XIX of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded on the 23rd January, 1860, and of Article V of the Supplementary Convention of the 16th November of the same year, each of the High Contracting Parties engages to give the other, immediately and unconditionally, the benefit of every favor or immunity, every privilege or reduction of Tariff in regard to the importation of

FRANCE.

Jan. 23, 1860.

July 23, 1873.

Jan. 24, 1874.

Commerce.

Continued.

merchandize, whether mentioned or not in the Treaties and Conventions of 1860, which have been or may be conceded by one of the High Contracting Parties to any foreign nation whatsoever, whether within or beyond Europe. (Article I.)

Transit. Warehousing. Exportation. Re-exportation. Local Dues. Brokerage. Customs Formalities. Samples. Designs for Manufactures. Commerce and Industry.

It is likewise understood that, in all that relates to transit, warehousing, exportation, re-exportation, local dues, brokerage, customs formalities, samples, designs for manufactures, and likewise in all matters relating to the exercise of commerce and industry, British subjects in France or in Algeria, and French in the United Kingdom, shall enjoy the treatment of the most favored nation. (Article I.)

Excise Tax or Inland Duties.

If one of the High Contracting Parties shall impose an excise tax, that is to say, an inland duty, upon any article of home production or manufacture, an equivalent compensatory duty may be imposed on articles of the same description on their importation from the territories of the other Power, provided that the said equivalent duty is levied on the like articles on their importation from all other foreign countries.

In the event of the reduction or suppression of excise taxes, that is to say, inland duties, a corresponding reduction or suppression shall at the same time be made in the equivalent compensatory import duty on manufactures of British or French origin, as the case may be. (Article I.)

It is agreed between the High Contracting Parties that as regards the matters mentioned in Article III of the Treaty of the 23rd July, 1873, the provisions contained in the Treaty and Conventions of 1860, and in the treaty of the 23rd July, 1873, shall remain in force, except as far as these provisions are expressly changed by the present Supplementary Convention. (Article VII.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

GERMANY (ZOLLVEREIN) *See also* **PRUSSIA.**

May 30, 1865.

Commerce.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the 1st July, 1865, and shall remain in force until the 30th June, 1877. In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall, twelve months before the last-mentioned day, have given notice to the other of the intention to terminate the operation of the Treaty, then the same shall continue in force until the expiration of one year from the day upon which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other to terminate the same. (Article VIII.)

GERMANY (ZOLLVEREIN). *See also* PRUSSIA.

May 30, 1865.

Commerce.

Continued.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT

Subjects. Commerce. Taxes.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who dwell either temporarily or permanently in the States of the Zollverein, and the subjects of the States of the Zollverein who dwell either temporarily or permanently in the dominions or possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy therein, in respect to the exercise of commerce and trades, the same rights as, and be subjected to no higher or other taxes than, the subjects of any third country the most favored in those respects. (Article I.)

Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

The produce and manufactures of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty which may be imported into the Zollverein, and the produce and manufactures of the States of the Zollverein which may be imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, reexportation, or transit, shall therein be treated in the same manner as, and in particular shall be subject to no higher or other duties than, the produce and manufactures of any third country the most favored in those respects. (Article II.)

Export Duties.

No other or higher duties shall be levied in the Zollverein on the exportation of any goods to the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, nor in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty on the exportation of any goods to the Zollverein, than are or may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favored in that respect. (Article III.)

Favors, Privileges and Reductions in Tariff.

Any favor, privilege, or reduction in the tariff of duties of importation or exportation, which either of the Contracting Parties may concede to any third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other. (Article V.)

Prohibitions.

No prohibition of importation or exportation shall be established by either of them against the other, which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations. (Article V.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

The stipulations of the preceding Articles I to VI shall also be applied to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. In those Colonies and possessions the produce of the States of the Zollverein shall not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other country, of the like kind; nor shall the exportation from those Colonies or possessions to the Zollverein be subject to any higher or other duties than the exportation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (Article VII.)

GREECE.

October 4, 1837.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Convention shall be in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications* thereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the ten years above-mentioned, or at any other period after that time; and it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this Convention, and all the provisions thereof shall altogether cease and determine. (Article XV.)

*January 15, 1838.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Consuls.

Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Greece have agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to nominate and appoint Consuls-General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls, in all the ports of the dominions of the other Contracting Party, wherein such Consular officers are or may be necessary for the advancement of commerce, and for the protection of the trade of the subjects of either Crown; and it is expressly stipulated that such Consuls, of whatever class, shall, in the country in which they are stationed, be placed upon the footing of the Consuls of the most favored nation. (Article VIII.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Import Duties, &c.

Applicable to the British "dominions and possessions." (Articles II and III.)

Commerce. East Indies.

Her Britannic Majesty consents to grant to the subjects of His Majesty the King of Greece the same facilities and privileges with respect to the commerce to be carried on in Greek vessels with the British dominions in the East Indies, as are or may be enjoyed, under any Treaty or Act of Parliament, by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation; it being always understood that the laws, rules, regulations and restrictions, which are or may be applicable to the ships and subjects of any other foreign country, enjoying the like facilities and privileges of trading with the said dominions, shall be equally applicable to the subjects of the King of Greece. (Article IX.)

Gibraltar and Malta.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the stipulations of the present Convention shall be applicable to Gibraltar and to the Island of Malta. (Article XIV.)

ITALY.

ugust 6, 1863.

ommerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, when ratified, shall be substituted for the treaties in force between the High Contracting Parties, namely, those concluded on the 5th April, 1847, and 30th December, 1854, between Great Britain and Tuscany, and on the 29th April, 1845, between Great Britain and the Two Sicilies, and on the 27th February, 1851, and the 9th August, 1854, between Great Britain and Sardinia, and shall remain on force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications,* and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the expiration of the first nine years, or at any time afterwards. (Article XX.)

*October 29, 1863.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Commerce. Ships and Cargoes.

There shall be between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; and shall, throughout the whole extent of the dominions and possessions of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favors, immunities and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation, which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects generally. (Article I.)

Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Italy, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Italy of any article the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are or may be payable on the like article the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article II.)

Prohibitions.

Nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country.

ITALY.

August 6, 1863.

Commerce and Navigation.

His Majesty the King of Italy further engages that he will not prohibit the importation into his dominions and possessions of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty from whatever place arriving. (Article II.)

Continued.

Export Duties.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. (Article III.)

Prohibitions.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country. (Article III.)

Subjects. Commerce and Navigation. Privileges, Favors, and Immunities.

The Contracting Parties agree that in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favor, or immunity whatever which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionlly to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed in all respects by the other on the footing of the most favored nation. (Article X.)

Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.

It shall be free for each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities are or shall be granted there to Consuls of the most favored nation. (Article XIII.)

Subjects. Property. Imposts.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to acquire and possess. They may acquire and dispose of the same, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament,

ITALY.

August 6, 1863.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

succession *ab intestato*, or in any other manner, under the same conditions as are established by the laws of the country for all foreigners. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects of the country. In the absence of heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject of the country under similar circumstances.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is payable by subjects of the country. In every case the subjects of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof if sold, freely and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty as foreigners, or any other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country are liable under similar circumstances. (Article XVI.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Coasting Trade.

The Contracting Parties agree that, in regard to the coasting trade, the vessels and subjects of each Contracting Party shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same privileges, and shall be treated in all respects in the same manner, as national vessels and native subjects.

The provisions of this Article shall, however, as respects the Colonial coasting trade, be deemed to extend only to the coasting trade of such of the Colonial possessions of Her Britannic Majesty as may have petitioned or may hereafter petition Her Majesty, under the provisions of the Act relating thereto, to throw open their coasting trade to foreign vessels. (Article VIII.)

Import Duties, &c.

Applicable to the British "dominions and possessions." (Article II.)

JAPAN.

Oct. 14, 1854.

Aug. 26, 1858.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

No time fixed.

It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, may demand a revision thereof, on or after the 1st July, 1872, with a view to the insertion therein of such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable. (Article XXII.)

JAPAN.

Oct. 14, 1854.

Aug. 26, 1858.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Ships and Subjects. Privileges, Immunities and Advantages.

In the ports of Japan, either now open, or which may hereafter be opened, to the ships or subjects of any foreign nation, British ships and subjects shall be entitled to admission, and to the enjoyment of an equality of advantages with those of the most favored nation, always excepting the advantages accruing to the Dutch and Chinese from their existing relations with Japan. (Article V.)

Consuls. Trade.

If, therefore, any other nation or people be now or hereafter permitted to enter other ports than Nagasaki and Hakodadi, or to appoint Consuls, or to open trade, or to enjoy any advantage or privilege whatever, British ships and subjects shall, as of right, enter upon the enjoyment of the same. (Exposition of Article V.)

It is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan to the Government or subjects of any other nation. (Article XXIII.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

LIBERIA.

Nov. 21, 1848.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

No time fixed.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Commerce. Protection. Rights and Privileges.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the Republic of Liberia. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in, and trade to, any part of the territories of the Republic to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties; they shall be allowed to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever; and they shall moreover enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favored nation. The citizens of the Republic of Liberia shall, in return, enjoy similar protection and privileges in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty. (Article II.)

LIBERIA.

Nov. 21, 1848.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Import Duties. Goods and Merchandize.

Merchandize or goods coming from the British dominions in any vessel, or imported in British vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the Republic of Liberia, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandize or goods coming from any other foreign country, or imported in any other vessels. (Article IV.)

Exports.

All articles the produce of the Republic may be exported therefrom by British subjects and British vessels, on as favorable terms as by the subjects and vessels of any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

Subjects. Favors, Privileges and Immunities.

It being the intention of the two Contracting Parties to bind themselves by the present Treaty to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article VII.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Commerce.

Applicable to the British "dominions."

MADAGASCAR.

June 27, 1865.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, and the ratification shall be exchanged at London and Antananarivo within the space of six months from this date.

But if, at any future time, it shall seem desirable in the interests of the subjects of either of the two Contracting Parties to alter or to add to the present Treaty, such alterations or additions shall be effected with the consent of both parties. (Article XIX.)

MADAGASCAR.

June 27, 1865.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Houses, Commerce, &c, Privileges and Advantages

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall have full liberty to enter into, rent, or lease houses or lands in, trade with, and pass with their merchandize through, all parts of the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar which are under the control of a Governor duly appointed by the Malagasy authorities, except Ambohimanga, Ambohimanambola, and Amparafavato; and they shall enjoy therein all the privileges and advantages with regard to commerce, or with regard to any other matter whatsoever, which are now or may hereafter be granted to or allowed to be enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation; and the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar shall, in like manner, be at liberty to enter into, rent or lease houses or land in, trade with, and pass with their merchandize through, all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, as freely as the subjects of the most favored nation, and they shall enjoy in those dominions all the privileges and advantages with regard to commerce, or with regard to any other matter whatever, which are now or may hereafter be granted to or allowed to be enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation. (Article II.)

Subjects. Houses and Warehouses. Property. Protection.

British subjects shall be permitted, as fully as the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, in any lawful manner to purchase, rent, or lease land, houses, warehouses, and all other kinds of property within all parts of the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar which are under the control of a Governor duly appointed by the Malagasy authorities. They shall be at liberty to build on land purchased, rented, or leased by them, houses of any material they please, except of stone or clay, at the capital of Madagascar, and other towns where such houses are forbidden by the laws of the country; and Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar engages that British subjects shall, as far as lies in her power, equally with her own subjects, enjoy within her dominions full and complete protection and security for themselves and for any property which they may so acquire in future, or which they may have acquired already before the date of the present Treaty. (Article V.)

Imports and Exports.

Munitions of war shall be imported by the Queen of Madagascar alone into her dominions; but save the said munitions of war, no article whatever shall be prohibited from being imported into the territories of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar; nor shall any article whatever be prohibited from being exported therefrom except munitions of war and the following articles which are forbidden by the law of Madagascar to be exported, namely, timber and cows. (Article VI.)

MADAGASCAR.

June 27, 1865.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Customs Duties.

The trade between the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar shall be perfectly free, subject to a duty not exceeding 10 per cent. (Article VI.)

Tariff.

A tariff of such duties shall be drawn up by the British Consul and by a person or persons commissioned by Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, and shall be submitted for the approval of Her Britannic Majesty.

Such tariff shall be drawn up and published within one year after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

In case any article of produce or merchandize should be inadvertently omitted from such tariff, the duty levied on such article shall be calculated at the market value of the merchandize at the period at which the tariff was framed. (Article VI.)

Prohibitions. Subjects and Vessels.

No prohibition shall apply to any article imported or exported by British subjects or vessels unless the prohibition apply equally to the subjects and vessels of every other foreign nation. (Article VI.)

Tonnage, Harbor, Pilotage, Lighthouse, Quarantine and other Local Dues.

No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine or other local dues shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions of either country upon the vessels of the other country, from whatever place arriving, or whatever may be their place of destination, which shall not equally be imposed in the like cases on national vessels, or on vessels of the most favored nation. (Article VIII.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Commerce.

Applicable to "all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions." (Article II.)

MOROCCO.

Dec. 9, 1856.

General Treaty.

Dec. 9, 1856.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

When the ratifications of the present Treaty, and of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation which has also been concluded this day between the High Contracting parties, shall have been exchanged,* the stipulations of the said Treaty and Convention shall come into immediate operation, and shall be substituted for the stipulations of all preceding Treaties between Great Britain and Morocco.

In order that the two High Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications* of the present Convention of Commerce and Navigation, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to call upon the other to enter upon a revision of the same; but until such revision shall have been accomplished by common consent, and a new Convention shall have been concluded and ratified, the present Convention shall continue and remain in full force and effect.

When the ratifications of the present Convention and of the said General Treaty shall have been exchanged, the stipulations of the said Canvention and Treaty shall come into operation within four months, and shall be substituted for the stipulations of all preceding Treaties between Great Britain and Morocco. (Article XIV.)

*Sultan's ratification attached to the original Treaty. The Queen's ratification delivered to the Moorish Plenipotentiary, April 8, 1857.

MOST-FAVORED NATION TREATMENT.

Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.

The British Chargé d'Affaires or other Political Agent accredited by the Queen of Great Britain to the Sultan of Morocco, as also the British Consuls who shall reside in the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco, shall always have respect and honor paid to them suitable to their rank. Their houses and families shall be safe and protected. No one shall interfere with them, or commit any act of oppression or disrespect towards them, either by words or by deeds; and if any one should do so he shall receive a severe punishment, as a correction to himself and a check to others.

* * * * *

They themselves and their deputies or Vice-Consuls shall be entitled, in the most ample sense, to every privilege which is now enjoyed, or may in future be granted, to the Consul of any other nation. (Article III.)

Subjects. Personal Privileges.

With respect to the personal privileges to be enjoyed by the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco, His Sherifian Majesty engages that they shall have a free and undoubted right to travel and to reside in the territories and

MOROCCO.

Dec. 9, 1856.

General Treaty.

Dec. 9, 1856.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

dominions of his said Majesty, subject to the same precautions of police which are practised towards the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations.

Her Britannic Majesty, on her part, engages to ensure the enjoyment of the same protection and privileges to the subjects of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco within Her dominions which are or may be enjoyed by the subjects of the most favored nations. (Article IV.)

Subjects. Rights and Privileges. Commerce and Navigation.

All British subjects, whether Mahommedans, Jews, or Christians, shall alike enjoy all the rights and privileges granted by the present Treaty and the Convention of Commerce and Navigation which has also been concluded this day, or which shall at any time be granted to the most favored nation. (Article XIII.)

Subjects. Rights and Privileges. Commerce and Navigation.

The subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, and those who are under Her government or protection, shall have the full benefit of the privileges and of the particular favors granted by this Treaty, and which may be allowed to the subjects of other nations that are at war with Great Britain; and if after this date any other privileges shall be granted to any other Power, the same shall be extended and apply to and in favor of all British subjects in every respect, as to the subjects of such other Power. (Article XX.)

Commerce. Subjects. Houses and Warehouses. Protection.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in and trade to any port of the territories of the Sultan of Morocco to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted.

They shall be permitted to hire houses, and to build houses, stores, or warehouses, as stipulated in Article IV of the General Treaty of this date. (Article I.)

Persons. Property.

They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties, as specified in Article IV of the General Treaty; they shall be allowed to buy from, and to sell to, whom they like, all articles not prohibited in Article II of this Convention, either by wholesale or retail, at all places in the Moorish dominions, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of purchase or sale whatever, except the articles of export and those of import enumerated in Article II. (Article I.)

MOROCCO.

Dec 9, 1856.

General Treaty.

Dec. 9, 1856.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Subjects. Rights and Privileges.

And they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which hereafter may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

The subjects of the Sultan of Morocco shall, in return, enjoy in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty the same protection and privileges which are or may be enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation. (Article I.)

Prohibitions. Import Duties.

Merchandize or goods, except the articles enumerated in Article II, imported by British subjects in any vessel, or from any country, shall not be prohibited in the territories of the Sultan of Morocco, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kind of merchandize or goods imported by the subjects of any other foreign Power, or by native subjects, after the date of this Convention. (Article VI.)

Export Duties.

All articles, except those enumerated in Article II, the produce of Morocco, may be exported therefrom by British subjects in any vessels, on as favorable terms as by the subjects of any other foreign country, or by native subjects.

Should the Sultan of Morocco think proper to reduce the duties on articles of exportation, His Majesty shall have the right of doing so, on condition that British subjects shall pay the lowest duty that shall be paid by any other foreign or native subjects. (Article VI.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects.

Applicable to the British "dominions." (Article IV.)

Subjects. Trade.

Applicable to the British "dominions." (Article I.)

MUSCAT.

May 31, 1839.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

No time fixed.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Trade. Commerce. Privileges and Advantages.

The subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat shall be at liberty to enter, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandize through, all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in Europe and in Asia, and shall enjoy in those dominions all the privileges and advantages, with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are or may be accorded therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations; and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, shall, in like manner, have full liberty to enter, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandize through, all parts of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, and shall in those dominions enjoy all the privileges and advantages, with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are or may be accorded therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations. (Article I.)

Consuls and Public Functionaries.

The two High Contracting Parties acknowledge reciprocally to each other the right of appointing Consuls to reside in each other's dominions, wherever the interests of commerce may require the presence of such officers. And such Consuls shall at all times be placed, in the country in which they reside, on the footing of the Consuls of the most favored nations. Each of the High Contracting Parties further agrees to permit his own subjects to be appointed to Consular offices by the other Contracting Party; provided always, that the persons so appointed shall not begin to act without the previous approbation of the sovereign whose subjects they may be.

The public functionaries of either Government residing in the dominions of the other shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions which are enjoyed, within the same dominions, by similar public functionaries of other countries. (Article III.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Applicable to Her Britannic Majesty's "dominions in Europe and Asia." (Article I.)

NETHERLANDS.

March 17, 1824.

Commercial Intercourse. Colonies.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

No time fixed.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

None.

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Commercial Itercourse. Eastern Archipeligo. India. Ceylon.

The High Contracting Parties engage to admit the subjects of each other to trade with their respective possessions in the Eastern Archipeligo, and on the Continent of India, and in Ceylon, upon the footing of the most favored nation; their respective subjects conforming themselves to the local regulations of each settlement. (Article I.)

The High Contracting Parties engage that no Treaty hereafter made by either with any native Power in the Eastern seas shall contain any Article tending, either expressly, or by the imposition of unequal duties, to exclude the trade of the other party from the profits of such native Power: and that if, in any Treaty now existing on either part, any Article to that effect has been admitted, such Article shall be abrogated upon the conclusion of the present Treaty.

It is understood that, before the conclusion of the present Treaty, communication has been made by each of the Contracting Parties to the other of all Treaties or engagements subsisting between each of them, respectively, and any native Power in the Eastern seas: and that the like communication shall be made of all such Treaties concluded by them respectively hereafter. (Article III.)

The Molucca Islands, and especially Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, and their immediate dependencies, are excepted from the operation of the Ist, IInd, IIIrd and IVth Articles, until the Netherland Government shall think fit to abandon the monopoly of spices; but if the said Government shall, at any time previous to such abandonment of the monopoly, allow the subjects of any Power, other than a native Asiatic Power, to carry on any commercial intercourse with the said islands, the subjects of His Britannic Majesty shall be admitted to such intercourse upon a footing precisely similar. (Article VII.)

NETHERLANDS.

October 27, 1857.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Treaty shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof, and further until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years.

And it is hereby agreed between them that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this Treaty and all the provisions thereof shall altogether cease and determine. (Article VII.)

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Supjects. Duties. Taxes. Imposts. Rights. Privileges. Favors, Immunities and Exemptions.

There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between and amongst the subjects of the two High Contracting Parties, and the subjects of the two Sovereigns respectively shall not pay in the ports, harbors, roads, cities, towns or places whatsoever in either kingdom any other or higher duties, taxes or imposts under whatever names designated or included, than those which are there paid by the subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favors, immunities and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation that are granted, or may hereafter be granted, in either kingdom to the subjects of the most favored nation. (Article I.)

Import Duties on Goods.

No duty of customs or other impost shall be charged upon any goods the produce of one country upon importation by sea or by land from such country into the other higher than the duty or impost charged upoh goods of the same kind the produce of, or imported from, any other country; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, do hereby bind and engage themselves not to grant any favor, privilege or immunity in matters of commerce and navigation to the subjects of any other State which shall not be also, and at the same time, extended to the subjects of the other High Contracting Party gratuitously if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on giving as nearly as possible the same compensation or equivalent, in case the concession shall have been conditional. (Article I.)

NETHERLANDS.

October 27, 1837.

Commerce and Navigation.

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRIRISH COLONIES.

Declaration made by the Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty on the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty fo the 27th October, 1837.

Continued.

In proceeding to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, concluded and signed at the Hague on the 27th October, 1837, the undersigned Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, is commanded by Her Majesty to explain and declare that Her Majesty has ratified the said Treaty, notwithstanding that the Preamble thereof contains the words "in Europe," which Her Majesty's Government had objected to as redundant; but that Her Majesty considers those words to be without meaning so far as Her Majesty's dominions are concerned, because those words appear to establish a distinction between a kingdom in Europe and a kingdom out of Europe; whereas by the word "kingdom" in the said Treaty, Her Majesty, as far as regards her own territories, means only the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which is well known to be in Europe, and does not mean any of the possessions of Her Majesty's Crown beyond the sea. Her Majesty's ratification of the said Treaty is exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding above mentioned.

Done at the Hague the 22nd day of November, 1837.

[L.S.] EDWARD CROMWELL DISBROWE.

Counter-Declaration of the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty having, previously to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded on the 27th October, 1837, between His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, delivered to the undersigned Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, a Declaration stating that Her Britannic Majesty had not in view in the said Treaty the possessions of her Crown beyond sea; the undersigned is charged by His Majesty the King of the Netherlands to declare that his said Majesty accepts the above-mentioned Declaration, and that he likewise, on his part, has not meant to comprise in the said Treaty the possessions of his Crown beyond sea.

With regard to the observations made as to the use of the words "in Europe," the Cabinet of the Hague is of opinion that their interpretation is to be found in the circumstance that the phrase "in Europe" applies to the word "ports," and not to the word "kingdom."

The Hague, the 22nd November, 1837.

[L.S.] VERSTOLK DE SOELEN.

NETHERLANDS.

arch 27, 1851.

ommerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

If any Act should hereafter be passed by the Legislature of either country, by which any of the privileges in regard to navigation and commerce which are respectively conceded by the British Act of Parliament of the 12th and 13th Victoria, cap. 29, and by the Netherland Law of the 8th August, 1850, should be withdrawn, then and in such case, either of the High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to terminate the present Convention, on giving to the other six weeks' notice of its wish to that effect. (Article III.)

The present Convention shall be considered as additional to the above-mentioned Treaty of the 27th October, 1837, and shall have the same duration as that Treaty, unless in the case provided for by Article III preceding. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within the space of four weeks from the date of its signature. (Article IV.)

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

None.

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

NETHERLANDS.

March 6, 1856.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Convention shall continue in force for five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications,* which shall take place at the Hague as soon as possible within the period of two months.

In case neither of the Contracting Parties should have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of five years, of its intention to put an end to the Convention, it shall continue in force a year longer, and so on from year to year, each party being at liberty to give the year's notice at the expiration of four years, or of any subsequent year. (Article XIV.)

* April 29, 1856.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

None.

NETHERLANDS.

March 6, 1856.

Continued.

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Consuls.

The Consuls-General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls of one of the two Contracting Parties in the Colonies or possessions of the other, shall enjoy the same privileges which are or may be there granted to Agents of the same character belonging to the most favored nation; and specially they shall, unless subjects of the country, be exempt from all military service, and from military requisitions, as well as from all pecuniary compositions in lieu of military service.

Exemption from taxation, shall, however, not be claimed for any such Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, who may be a subject of the country, or engaged in any profession, occupation, or business beside his Consular duties; nor unless a corresponding exemption be enjoyed by Consular Agents of that country of the same description in the Colonies and foreign possessions of the other. (Article XIII.)

NICARAGUA.

Feb. 11, 1860.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for the term of twenty years from the day of the exchange of ratifications; * and if neither party shall notify to the other its intention of terminating the same twelve months before the expiration of the twenty years stipulated above, the said Treaty shall continue binding on both parties beyond the said twenty years, until twelve months from the time that one of the parties may notify to the other its intention of terminating it. (Article XXVII.)

August 2, 1860.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Property. Trade. Manufactures. Mining. Privileges. Concessions.

The Two High Contracting Parties being desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power to purchase and hold all kinds of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatever nation, to hold, and to engage in all kinds of trade, manufactures and mining, upon the same terms with subjects or citizens of other countries. They shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the subjects or citizens of any country. (Article II.)

NICARAGUA.

eb. 11, 1860.

ommerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Ships of War and Post-Office Packets.

The ships of war and post office packets of each Contracting Party respectively shall have liberty to enter into all harbors, rivers and places within the territories of the other to which the ships of war and packets of other nations are or may be permitted to come, to anchor there and to remain and refit; subject always to the laws of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

Commerce and Navigation. Favors.

The High Contracting Parties further engage that neither will grant any favor to any other nation, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other Contracting Party. (Article II.)

Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the British dominions of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Nicaragua of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the British dominions than are or shall be payable on the same or the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article V.)

Exports.

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than such as are payable on the exportation of the same or the like article to any other foreign country. (Article V.)

Prohibitions.

No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties into the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the importation of the same or the like article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the same or the like article to the territories of all other nations. (Article V.)

Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted.

NICARAGUA.

Feb. 11, 1860.

Commerce and Navigation.

The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties, in the dominions and territories of the other, shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nation. (Article XIX.)

Continued.

Transit between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The Republic of Nicaragua hereby grants to Great Britain, and to British subjects and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the territories of that Republic on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner, and upon equal terms by both parties and their respective subjects and citizens, the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its full and complete right of sovereignty over the same; and, generally, the Republic of Nicaragua engages to grant to Great Britain and to British subjects the same rights and privileges, in all respects, in regard to the transit and the rates of transit, and also as regards all other rights, privileges, or advantages whatsoever, whether relating to the passage and employment of troops or otherwise, which are now or may hereafter be granted to or allowed to be enjoyed by the most favored nation. (Article XX.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland hereby agrees to extend her protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same. Her Britannic Majesty also agrees to employ her influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.

And the Republic of Nicaragua, on its part, undertakes to establish two free ports, one at each of the extremities of the communication aforesaid, on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. At these ports no tonnage or other duties shall be imposed or levied by the Government of Nicaragua on the vessels of Great Britain, or on any effects or merchandize belonging to subjects of Great Britain, or of any other country, intended *bonâ fide* for transit across the said route of communication, and not for consumption within the Republic of Nicaragua. Her Britannic Majesty shall also be at liberty, on giving notice to the Government or authorities of Nicaragua, to carry troops, provided they are destined for a British possession, or places beyond sea, and are not intended to be employed against Central American nations friendly to Nicaragua, and munitions of war, and also to convey criminals, prisoners and convicts, with their escorts, in her own vessels or otherwise, to either of the said free ports, and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them, without obstruction by the authorities of Nicaragua, and without any charges or tolls whatever for their transportation on any of the said routes of communicatien. And no higher or other charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of the persons and property of subjects of Great Britain, or of the subjects and citizens of any other country, across the said routes of commuuicatiɔn than are or may be imposed on the persons or property of citizens of Nicaragua. (Article XXI.)

It is understood, however, that Her Britannic Majesty, in according protection to such routes of communication, and guaranteeing their neutrality and security, always intends that the protection and

NICARAGUA.

eb. 11, 1860.

ommerce and Navigation.

Continued.

guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn if Her Britannic Majesty should deem that the persons or Company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this Treaty, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of any other nation or nations, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon mails, passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandize, or other articles. The aforesaid protection and guarantee shall not, however, be withdrawn by Her Britannic Majesty without first giving six months' notice to the Republic of Nicaragua. (Article XXIII.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Commerce, Import Duties, &c.

Applicable to British "dominions." (Article V.)

PERSIA.

October 28, 1841.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

No time fixed.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMEMT.

Subjects. Import and Export Duties. Goods and Manufactares.

March 4, 1857.

Commerce and Navigation.

The merchants of the two mighty States are reciprocally permitted and allowed to carry into each other's territories their goods and manufactures of every description, and to sell or exchange them in any part of their respective countries; and on the goods which they import or export, custom duties shall be levied, that is to say, on entering the country the same amount of custom duties shall be levied, once for all, that is levied on merchandize imported by the merchants of the most favored European nations; and at the time of going out of the country, the same amount of custom duties which is levied on the merchandize of merchants of the most favored European nations shall be levied from the merchants subjects of the High Contracting Parties, and except this no claim shall be made upon the merchants of the two States in each other's dominions on any pretext or under any denomination; and the merchants or persons connected with or dependent upon the High Contracting Parties in each other's dominions mutually shall receive the same aid and support, and the same respect which are received by the subjects of the most favored nations. (Article I.)

Diplomatic Agents and onsuls.

The High Contracting Parties engage that, in the establishment and recognition of Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, each shall be placed in the dominions of the other on the footing of the most favored nation. (Article IX.)

PERSIA.

Oct. 28, 1841.

Commerce and Navigation.

March 4, 1857.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Subjects. Trade.

And that the treatment of their respective subjects and their trade shall also in every respect be placed on the footing of the treatment of the subjects and commerce of the most favored nation. (Article IX.)

Protection of Persian Subjects.

Saving the provisions in the latter part of the preceding Article, the British Government will renounce the right of protecting hereafter any Persian subject not actually in the employment of the British Mission, or of British Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, provided that no such right is accorded to, or exercised by, any other foreign Powers. (Article XII.)

Privileges and Immunities.

But in this, as in all other respects, the British Government requires, and the Persian Government engages, that the same privileges and immunities shall in Persia be conferred upon, and shall be enjoyed by, the British Government, its servants, and its subjects, and that the same respect and consideration shall be shown for them, and shall be enjoyed by them, as are conferred upon and enjoyed by, and shown to, the most favored foreign Government, its servants and its subjects. (Article XII.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Customs Duties.

Applicable to the British "territories." (Article I.)

Subjects. Commerce.

Applicable to the British "dominions." (Article IX.)

PERU.

April 10, 1850.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

In order that the two Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects and citizens, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right of giving to the other party notice of its intention to terminate Articles III, IV, V and VI of the present Treaty; and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, the said Articles and all the stipulations contained therein shall cease to be binding on the two Contracting Parties. (Article XVI.)

PERU.

April 10, 1850.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Ships and Cargoes. Trade. Houses and Warehouses.

There shall be between all the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and the territories of the Republic of Peru a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of each of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other where trade with other nations is permitted. (Article II.)

Ships of War and Post Office Packets.

In like manner the ships of war and post office packets of each country respectively shall have liberty to enter into all harbors, rivers and places within the territories of the other to which the ships of war and packets of other nations are or may be permitted to come, to anchor there, and to remain and refit, subject always to the laws and regulations of each country respectively. (Article II.)

Coasting Trade Reserved.

The stipulations of this Article do not apply to the coasting trade, which each country reserves to itself respectively, and shall regulate according to its own laws. (Article II.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Applicable to the British "dominions." (Article II.)

PORTUGAL.

July 3, 1842.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Treaty shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any subsequent time.

And it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this Treaty, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

It is agreed, nevertheless, that either of the two High Contracting Parties shall have the right at the end of five years to require a revision of any articles not affecting the principle of the Treaty, on giving six months' notice of a desire to make such revision;

PORTUGAL.

July 3, 1842.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

provided, however, that it be distinctly understood that the power of giving such notice shall not extend beyond, nor be recognized after, the termination of the fifth year. (Article XIX.)

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Privileges, Immunities and Protection.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy all the privileges, immunities and protection enjoyed by the subjects of the most favored nation. (Article I.)

Subjects. Duties, Taxes, Rates and Imposts.

There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the subjects of the two High Contracting Parties; and the subjects of the two sovereigns respectively shall not pay in the ports, harbors, roads, cities, towns, or places whatsoever in either kingdom, any other or higher duties, taxes, rates, or imposts, under whatsoever names designated or included, than those which are there paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation. Article IV.)

Import and Export Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

No duty of customs or other impost shall be charged upon any goods the produce of the one country, upon importation by sea or by land from that country into the other, higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind the produce of and imported from any other country. (Article IV.)

Restrictions and Prohibitions.

And no duty, restriction, or prohibitions shall be imposed upon the importation and exportation from one country to the other of the goods and produce of each, which shall not be imposed upon goods of the same kind, when imported from or exported to any other country.

Subjects. Favors, Privileges and Immunities.

And Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, do hereby bind and engage themselves, their heirs and successors, not to grant any favor, privilege, or immunity, in matters of commerce and navigation, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, which shall not also and at the same time be extended to the subjects of the other High Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on giving as nearly as possible the same compensation or equivalent, if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article IV.)

PORTUGAL.

ıly 3, 1842.

ommerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Monopolies, Contracts and Exclusive Privileges.

Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal engages that the commerce of British subjects within the Portuguese dominions shall not be restrained, interrupted, or otherwise affected by the operation of any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatsoever; but that the subjects of the United Kingdom shall have free and unrestrained permission to buy from and sell to whomsoever they please, and in whatever form and manner may be agreed upon between the purchaser and seller, without being obliged to give any preference or favor in consequence of any such monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale and purchase. And Her Britannic Majesty engages that a like exemption from restraint, in respect to purchases or sales, shall be enjoyed by the subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty, trading to or residing in the United Kingdom. (Article XV.)

Douro Wine Trade.

But it is to be distinctly understood, that the present Article shall not be interpreted as affecting the special regulations now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, with a view solely to the encouragement and amelioration of the Douro wine trade (it being always understood that British subjects shall in respect of the said trade be placed on the same footing as Portuguese subjects. (Article XV.)

Salt of St. Ubes.

Or with regard to the exportation of the salt of St. Ubes (Article XV.)

Ivory, Urzela, Gold Dust, Soap, Gunpowder and Tobacco.

This Article does not invalidate the exclusive right possessed by the Crown of Portugal, within its own dominions, to the farm for the sale of ivory, urzela, gold dust, soap, gunpowder and tobacco, for home consumption; provided, however, that should the above-mentioned articles generally or separately ever become articles of free commerce within the dominions of Her Most Faithful Majesty, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be permitted to traffic in them as freely and on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation. (Article XV.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Ships and Cargoes (Direct Trade.)

British ships shall be allowed to proceed direct from any port of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions to any Colony of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and to import into such Colony any goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any of the British dominions, except such goods as are prohibited to be

PORTUGAL.

July 3, 1842.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

imported into such Colony, or which are admitted into it only from the dominions of Her Most Faithful Majesty; and such British ships, and such goods so imported in them, shall be liable in such Colony of Her Most Faithful Majesty to no higher or other duties and charges than would be there payable on Portuguese ships importing the like sorts of goods, or on the like goods the growth, produce or manufacture of any foreign country, and allowed to be imported into the said Colony in Portuguese ships.

In like manner, Portuguese ships shall be allowed to proceed direct from any port of Her Most Faithful Majesty's dominions to any Colony of Her Britannic Majesty, and to import into such Colony any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of Portugal, or of any of the Portuguese dominions, except such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such Colony, or which are admitted into it only from the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty; and such Portuguese ships and such goods so imported in them shall be liable in such Colony of Her Britannic Majesty to no higher or other duties and charges than would be there payable on British ships importing the like sorts of goods, or on the like goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, and allowed to be imported into the said Colony in British ships. (Article VIII.)

British ships shall be allowed to export from any Colony of Her Most Faithful Majesty, to any place not under the dominion of Her said Majesty, any goods not generally prohibited to be exported from such Colony; and such British ships and such goods so exported in them shall be liable in such Colony to no other or higher charges than would be payable by, and shall be entitled to the same drawbacks or bounties as would be there allowable on, Portuguese ships exporting such goods, or on such goods exported in Portuguese ships.

In like manner, Portuguese ships shall be allowed to export from any Colony of Her Britannic Majesty, to any place not under the dominion of Her said Majesty, any goods not generally prohibited to be exported from such Colony; and such Portuguese ships, and such goods so exported in them, shall be liable in such Colony to no other or higher charges than would be payable by, and shall be entitled to the same drawbacks or bounties as would be there allowable on, British ships exporting such goods, or on such goods exported in British ships. (Article IX.)

The Colonies referred to in the Treaty are: Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and all other British possessions in North America; the British West Indies, including the islands and the possessions on the Continent of South America; the Cape of Good Hope and other possessions in Africa; the Mauritius, Ceylon, Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, New Zealand. (Explanatory note, July 3, 1842.)

PRUSSIA.

ugust 16, 1865.

ommerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Treaty shall have the same duration as the Treaty of Commerce, signed on the 30th May in the current year, between Great Britain and the Zollverein. See page 28.

It shall come into force four weeks after the exchange of the ratifications* thereof. (Article VI.)

* February 24, 1866.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Ships and Cargoes.

British ships and their cargoes shall, in Prussia, and Prussian ships and their cargoes shall, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be their place of destination, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes. (Article I.)

Fishery Reserved.

It is, however, agreed that the preceding stipulations shall not affect the rights connected with fishery belonging exclusively to the subjects of either country within their respective marine territorial limits, nor the local immunities enjoyed in Great Britain, not by British subjects generally, but only by certain privileged classes in certain ports. (Article I.)

Favors and Exemptions.

Every favor or exemption which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant in these respects to any other Power shall be immediately and unconditionally extended to the other party. (Article I.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Ships and Cargoes.

The stipulations contained in the preceding Article (Article I) are also to be applied to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the ships and cargoes of the same. (Article II.)

Coasting Trade.

But as regards the coasting trade, only in those Colonies and foreign possessions the coasting trade of which shall have been, or shall be hereafter, opened to foreign ships in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter. (Article II.)

ROUMANIA.

Nov. 30, 1876.

Commerce.

May 12, 1877.

Commerce.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

Prolonged for nine months. Expired; but see Roumanian Law of July 30, 1878.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Roumanian Law of July 30, 1878.

The Customs dues on imports being the product of the soil or of the industries of countries with which Roumania has not concluded Commercial Conventions, will be levied in conformity with the tariff composed in virtue of the Commercial Convention of the 22nd June, 1875, between Roumania and Austria-Hungary, with an addition of 15 per cent. to those duties.

The duties on exports, exemptions and prohibitions, will be applied in conformity with the same tariff.

Instructions to the executive authorities issued in the form of Ordinances for public administration will determine, according as necessity arises, the merchandize that belongs to each Article. (Article I.)

The countries whose Governments have already signed Conventions with the Roumanian Government, or who may enter into negotiations for concluding such Conventions, will at once enjoy the most-favored-nation treatment. (Article II.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

RUSSIA.

Jan. 12, 1859.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Treaty of Commerce and Navigation shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications,* and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the expiration of the first nine years, or at any time afterwards. (Article XXII.)

* February 1, 1859.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Ships and Cargoes. Rights, Privileges, Liberties, Favors, Immunities and Exemptions.

There shall be between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties

RUSSIA.

Jan. 12, 1859.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; and shall, throughout the whole extent of the dominions and possessions of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favors, immunities and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects generally.

It is understood, however, that the preceding stipulations in no wise affect the laws, decrees and special regulations regarding commerce, industry and police, in vigor in each of the two countries, and generally applicable to all foreigners. (Article I.)

Import Duties, Produce and Manufactures.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are or shall be payable on the like article the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article II.)

Prohibitions.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other country. (Article II.)

Export Duties.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in th dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Partie on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country. (Article III.)

Subjects. Commerce and Navigation. Privileges, Favors and Immunities.

Her Britannic Majesty engages that, in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias shall, in the British dominions, be entitled to every privilege, favor and immunity which is actually granted, or

RUSSIA.

Jan. 12, 1859.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

may hereafter be granted, by Her Britannic Majesty to the subjects or citizens of any other Power; and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, actuated by a desire to foster and extend the commercial relations of the two countries, engages that any privilege, favor, or immunity whatever in regard to commerce and navigation which His Imperial Majesty has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty. (Article X.)

Property.

The subjects of either of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess and dispose of every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to acquire and possess. They may acquire and dispose of the same, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, or in any other manner, under the same conditions as are established by the laws of the country for all foreigners. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects of the country. In the absence of heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject of the country under similar circumstances. (Article XIII.)

Consuls.

It shall be free for each of the two High Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities are or shall be granted there to Consuls of the most favored nation. (Article XV.)

Commercial Relations. Russia and Sweden and Norway. Finland.

The commercial intercourse of Russia with the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway being regulated by special stipulations, which may hereafter be renewed, and which do not form part of the regulations applicable to foreign commerce in general, the two High Contracting Parties, being desirous of removing from their commercial relations every kind of doubt or cause for discussion, have agreed that those special stipulations granted in favor of the commerce of Sweden and Norway, in consideration of equivalent advantages granted in those countries to the commerce of the Grand Duchy of Finland, shall in no case apply to the relations of commerce and navigation established between the two High Contracting Parties by the present Treaty. (Separate Article I.)

RUSSIA.

Jan. 12, 1869.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Ships and Cargoes. National Treatment.

Applicable to the British "dominions and possessions." (Article I.)

Import Duties, &c.

Applicable to the British "dominions and possessions." (Article II.)

SALVADOR.

Oct. 24, 1862.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for the term of twenty years from the day of the exchange of ratifications; and if neither party shall notify to the other its intention of terminating the same twelve months before the expiration of the twenty years stipulated above, the said Treaty shall continue binding on both parties beyond the said twenty years, until twelve months from the time that one of the parties may notify to the other its intention of terminating it. (Article XXI.)

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Property. Trade. Manufactures and Mining. Rights, Privileges, Exemptions and Concessions.

The two High Contracting Parties being desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the subjects or citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power to purchase and hold all kinds of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatever nation, to hold, and to engage in all kinds of trade, manufactures and mining, upon the same terms with native subjects or citizens. They shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the subjects or citizens of any country; and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions in navigation, commerce and manufactures which native subjects or citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws there established, to which native subjects or citizens are subjected.

Ships of War and Post Office Packets.

The ships of war and post-office packets of each Contracting Party, respectively, shall have liberty to enter into all harbors, rivers, and places within the territories of the other to which the ships of war and packets of other nations are or may be permitted to come, to anchor there, and to remain and refit; subject always to the laws of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

SALVADOR.

Oct. 24, 1862.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Favors.

The High Contracting Parties further engage that neither will grant any favor to any other nation, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other Contracting Party. (Article II.)

Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the British dominions of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Salvador, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Salvador of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British dominions than are or shall be payable on the same or the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article V.)

Export Duties.

Nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other, than such as are payable on the exportation of the same or the like article to any other foreign country. (Article V.)

Prohibitions.

No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties into the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the importation of the same or the like article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the same or the like article to the territories of all other nations. (Article V.)

Warehousing. Transit. Re-exportation. Bounties, Facilities and Drawbacks.

The subjects and citizens of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions, possessions and territories of the other, equality of treatment with native subjects and citizens, or with the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation, in regard to warehousing, transit and re-export, and also in regard to bounties, facilities and drawbacks. (Article VI.)

Property.

The subjects and citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess and dispose of, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession, *ab intestato*, or in any other manner whatever, every description of property which the laws of

SALVADOR.

Oct. 24, 1862.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to hold. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the ordinary form of law, in the same manner as subjects or citizens of the country; and in the absence of such heirs and representatives, the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances. (Article XIII.)

Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent.

The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions or territories of the other, shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nation. (Article XX.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Trade. Import Duties, &c.

Applicable to the British "dominions, possessions and territories." (Articles II, V and VI.)

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

July 10, 1851.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

In order that the two Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty,* either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right of giving to the other party notice of its intention to terminate Articles IV, V and VI of the present Treaty, and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other the said Articles and all the stipulations contained therein shall cease to be binding on the two Contracting Parties. (Article XVII.)

* May 6, 1852.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

July 10, 1851.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Commerce and Navigation. Favors, Privileges and Immunities.

The two Contracting Parties hereby agree that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever in matters of commerce or navigation which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party gratuitously if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article III.)

Whale Ships.

British whale-ships shall have access to the ports of Hilo, Kealakekua and Hanalei, in the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of refitment and refreshment, as well as to the ports of Honolulu and Lahaina, which two last-mentioned ports only are ports of entry for all merchant vessels, (Article VII.)

Trade and Barter. Tonnage and Harbor Dues. Import Duties.

And in all the above-named ports they shall be permitted to trade or to barter their supplies or goods, excepting spirituous liquors, to the amount of 200 dollars *ad valorem* for each vessel, without paying any charge for tonnage, or for harbor dues of any description, or any duties or imposts whatever upon the goods or articles so traded or bartered. They shall also be permitted, with the like exemption from all charges for tonnage and harbor dues, further to trade or barter, with the same exception as to spirituous liquors, to the additional amount of 1,000 dollars *ad valorem* for each vessel, paying upon the additional goods and articles so traded and bartered no other or higher duties than are payable on like goods and articles when imported in national vessels and by native subjects. They shall also be permitted to pass from port to port of the Sandwich Islands for the purpose of procuring refreshments, but they shall not discharge their seamen or land their passengers in the said islands except at Honolulu and Lahaina, and in all the ports named in this Article British whale-ships shall enjoy, in all respects whatsoever, all the rights, privileges, and immunities which are or may be enjoyed by national whale-ships, or by whale-ships of the most favored nation. (Article VII.)

Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the Hawaiian Islands in the dominions of Her Britannic

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

July 10. 1851.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Majesty shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nation; and in the like manner the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty in the Hawaiian Islands shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities are or may be granted there to the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the same rank belonging to the most favored nation. (Article XII.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

March 17, 1879.

Commerce.

The present provisional arrangement shall remain in force until the conclusion of a definitive Treaty of Commerce; but in any case it shall cease to have effect on the $\frac{1st}{13th}$ May, 1880.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Import, Export and Transit Duties. Re-exportation. Brokerage. Goods in Bond. Local Dues. Custom House Formalities.

The products of British origin or manufacture which shall be imported into the Principality of Servia, and the products of Servian origin or manufacture which shall be imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Colonies, shall be respectively subject to, as regards import, export and transit duties, as regards re-exportation, brokerage, goods in bond and local dues, and alao as regards custom-house formalities, the same treatment as the products of the nation the most favored.

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

April 18, 1855.

Commerce and Navigation.

After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty,* upon the desire of either the British or Siamese Government, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1826 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this pur-

* April 5, 1856.

SIAM.

April 18, 1855.

Commerce and Navigation.

pose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable. (Article XI.)

Continued.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Privileges.

The British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be, granted by the Siamese Government to the Government or subjects of any other nation. (Article X.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

PAIN.

May 23, 1667.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

Continued in force, pending negotiation of a new Treaty of Commerce, by Additional Article of the 28th August, 1814.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Trade and Commerce.

That neither of the said Kings, nor their respective people, subjects or inhabitants within their dominions, upon any pretence, may, in public or secret, do, or procure to be done, anything against the other in any place by sea or land, nor in the ports or rivers of the one or the other, but shall treat one another with all love and friendship; and may, by water and by land, freely and securely pass into the confines, countries, lands, kingdoms, islands, dominions, cities, towns, villages, walled or without wall, fortified or unfortified, their havens and ports (where hitherto trade and commerce hath been accustomed), and there trade, buy and sell, as well of and to the inhabitants of their respective places, as those of their own nation, or any other nation that shall be or come there. (Article II.)

Customs Duties.

Item, it is likewise agreed, that for the merchandizes which the subjects of the King of Great Britain shall buy in Spain or other the kingdoms or dominions of the King of Spain, and shall carry in their own ships, or in ships hired or lent unto them, no new customs, toll, tenths, subsidies or other rights or duties whatsoever, shall be taken or increased, other than those which, in the like

SPAIN.

May 23, 1667.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

case, the natives themselves and all other strangers are obliged to pay; and the subjects aforesaid buying, selling and contracting for their merchandizes, as well in respect of the prices as of all duties to be paid, shall enjoy the same privileges which are allowed to the natural subjects of Spain; and may buy and lade their ships with such goods and merchandizes, which said ships being laden, and customs being paid for the goods, shall not be detained in port upon any pretence whatsoever; nor shall the laders, merchants, or factors who bought and loaded the goods aforesaid be questioned after the departure of the said ships, for any matter or thing whatsoever concerning the same. (Article V.)

Consuls.

That the Consul which hereafter shall reside in any of the dominions of the King of Spain, for the help and protection of the subjects of the King of Great Britain, shall be named by the King of Great Britain, and he so named shall have and exercise the same power and authority in the execution of his charge, as any other Consul hath formerly had in the dominions of the said King of Spain.

And in the like manner the Spanish Consul residing in England shall enjoy as much authority as the Consuls of any other nation have hitherto enjoyed in that kingdom. (Article XXVII.)

Subjects. Trade. Privileges, Securities, Liberties and Immunities.

It is agreed and concluded that the people and subjects of the King of Great Britain and of the King of Spain shall have and enjoy in the respective lands, seas, ports, havens, roads and territories of the one or the other, and in all places whatsoever, the same privileges, securities, liberties and immunities, whether they concern their persons or trade, with all the beneficial clauses and circumstances which have been granted, or shall be hereafter granted, by either of the said Kings to the Most Christian King, the State-General of the United Provinces, the Hans Towns, or any other Kingdom or State whatsoever, in as full, ample and beneficial manner as if the same were particularly mentioned and inserted in this Treaty. (Article XXXVIII.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

SPAIN.

July 13, 1713.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

Continued in force, pending negotiation of a new Treaty of Commerce, by Additional Article of the 28th August, 1814.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Privileges, Liberties and Immunities. Duties. Impositions. Customs. Goods. Merchandize. Ships. Freight. Seamen. Commerce. Navigation.

It is further agreed and concluded as a general rule, that all and singular the subjects of each kingdom shall, in all countries and places on both sides, have and enjoy at least the same privileges liberties and immunities, as to all duties, impositions or customs whatsoever relating to persons, goods and merchandizes, ships, freight, seamen, navigation and commerce; and shall have the like favor in all things as the subjects of France or any other foreign nation the most favored have, possess and enjoy, or at any time hereafter may have, possess or enjoy. (Article IX.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

SPAIN.

Dec. 9, 1713.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

Continued in force, pending negotiation of a new Treaty of Commerce, by Additional Article of the 28th August, 1814.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Import and Export Duties. Diminutions. Advantages.

The subjects of their Majesties, trading respectively in the dominions of their said Majesties, shall not be bound to pay greater duties, or other imposts whatsoever, for their imports or exports, than shall be exacted of and paid by the subjects of the most favored nation; and if it shall happen in time to come that any diminutions of duties or other advantages shall be granted by either side to any foreign nation, the subjects of each Crown shall reciprocally and fully enjoy the same. (Article II.)

Subjects. Privileges. Liberties and Immunities. Imposts. Duties. Persons. Wares. Merchandize. Ships. Freights. Mariners. Commerce. Navigation.

And as it has been agreed, as is above-mentioned, concerning the rates of duties, so it is ordained as a general rule between their

SPAIN.
ecemb'r 9,1713
mmerce and Navigation.
Continued.

Majesties, that all and every one of their subjects shall, in all lands and places subject to the command of their respective Majesties, use and enjoy at least the same privileges, liberties and immunities concerning all imposts or duties whatsoever which relate to persons, wares, merchandize, ships, freighting, mariners, navigation and commerce, and enjoy the same favor in all things (as well in the Courts of Justice as in all those things which relate to trade, or any other right whatsoever) as the most favored nation uses and enjoys, or may use and enjoy for the future, as is explained more at large in the XXXVIIIth Article of the Treaty of 1667, which is specially inserted in the foregoing Article. (Article II.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

SPAIN.
ec. 14, 1715.
ommerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

Continued in force pending negotiation of a new Treaty of Commerce, by Additional Article of the 28th August, 1814.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. *Rights, Privileges, Franchises, Exemptions and Immunities. Wool and other Merchandize.*

The said subjects shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions and immunities whatsoever which they enjoyed before the last war, by virtue of the Royal Cedulas or Ordinances, and by the Articles of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce, made at Madrid in 1667, which is fully confirmed here; and the said subjects shall be used in Spain in the same manner as the most favored nation, and consequently all nations shall pay the same duties on wool and other merchandize which shall be brought into or carried out of these kingdoms by land as the said subjects pay on the same goods which they shall import or export by sea; and all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions and immunities, which shall be granted or permitted to any nation whatever, shall likewise be granted and permitted to the said subjects; the same shall be granted, observed, and permitted to the subjects of Spain in the kingdoms of His Britannic Majesty. (Article V.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

SPAIN.

October 5, 1750.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

Continued in force pending negotiation of a new Treaty of Commerce, by additional Article of the 28th August, 1814.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Rights, Privileges, Franchises, Exemptions and Immunities.

His Catholic Majesty does hereby allow and consent that the said British subjects shall enjoy all those rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions and immunities which they did enjoy before the last war, by virtue and in consequence of the Schedules or the Royal Ordinances that were made thereupon, and agreeable to the Treaty of Peace and Commerce that has been made at Madrid in the year 1667. (Article VII.)

Wools and Merchandize.

And that the said subjects shall be treated in Spain in the same manner as those of the most favored nation, and that, consequently, no nation whatever shall pay less duties for the wools and other merchandizes that are brought or carried away by them from the kingdoms of Spain by land, than the said subjects shall pay for the same merchandizes that they shall import or export by sea. (Article VII.)

Rights, Privileges, Franchises, Exemptions and Immunities.

And that all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions and immunities that are or shall be granted or allowed to any other nation shall be likewise granted and allowed to the said British subjects; and His Britannic Majesty does hereby consent that the same be granted and allowed to the subjects of Spain in His Britannic Majesty's kingdom. (Article VII.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

SPAIN.

July 5, 1814.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

No time fixed.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Trade. Spanish American Possessions.

In the event of the commerce of the Spanish American possessions being opened to foreign nations, His Catholic Majesty promises that Great Britain shall be admitted to trade with those possessions as the most favored nation. (Article IV.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

SPAIN.

ug. 28, 1814.

ommerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

No time fixed.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

All Treaties of Commerce Confirmed.

It is agreed that, pending the negotiation of a new Treaty of Commerce, Great Britain shall be admitted to trade with Spain upon the same conditions as those which existed previously to the year 1796. All the Treaties of Commerce which at that period subsisted between the two nations being hereby ratified and confirmed. (Article I.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

March 18, 1826.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

These stipulations in favor of British commerce shall remain in force during the continuance of the present Convention, and as far as the Act of Parliament of the 5th July, 1825, shall continue to grant to the navigation and commerce of Sweden equivalent facilities of the same nature. (Article X.)

The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is hereby agreed between them that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this Convention and all the provisions thereof shall altogether cease and determine. (Article XII.)

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

The High Contracting Parties engage that all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of their respective dominions shall be subject to no higher duties, upon their admission from the one country into the other, than are paid by the like articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article IX.)

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

March 18, 1826.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Prohibitions. Imports. Exports.

And that no prohibitions or restraint shall be imposed upon the importation into the one country from the other, or upon the exportation from the one country to the other, of any such articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of either of the said States which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article IX.)

Trade and Navigation.

And generally, that in all matters and regulations of trade and navigation, each of the High Contracting Parties will treat the other upon the footing of the most favored nation. (Article IX.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Ships and Cargoes. Subjects.

From and after the date of the present Convention, British ships shall be allowed to proceed direct from any port of His Britannic Majesty's dominions to any Colony of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway not in Europe, and to import into such Colony any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British dominions, not being such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such Colony, or as are admitted only from the dominions of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; and such British ships, and such goods so imported in them, shall be liable in such Colony of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway to no higher or other charges than would be there payable on Swedish or Norwegian ships importing the like sorts of goods, or payable on the like goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country allowed to be imported into the said Colony in Swedish or Norwegian ships. And from and after the same date Swedish and Norwegian vessels shall be allowed to proceed direct from any ports of the dominions of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway to any Colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (other than those in the possession of the East India Company), and to import into such Colony any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, or of any of their dominions, not being such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such Colony, or as are admitted only from the dominions of His Britannic Majesty; and such Swedish and Norwegian vessels, and such goods so imported in them, shall be liable in such Colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (other than those in the possession of the East India Company), to no other or higher charges than would be there payable on British vessels importing the like sort of goods, or payable on the like goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country allowed to be imported into the said Colony in British ships. (Article VI.)

In respect to the commerce to be carried on in vessels of Sweden or Norway with the British dominions in the East Indies, or now held by the East India Company in virtue of their charter, His Britannic Majesty consents to grant the same facilities and privileges

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

March 18, 1826.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

in all respects to the subjects of His Swedish Majesty as are or may be enjoyed under any Treaty or Act of Parliament by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, subject to the laws, rules, regulations and restrictions which are or may be applicable to the ships and subjects of any other foreign country enjoying the like facilities and privileges of trading with the said dominions. (Article VIII.)

Import Duties, &c.

See Article IX.

Subjects. Imports, &c.

Applicable to British "territories." (Articles I and IX.)

SWISS CONFEDERATION.

Sept. 6, 1855.

Commerce. Residence.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Treaty shall continue in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications* thereof, and further until the end of twelve months after either of the two Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any time afterwards. (Article XI.)

March 6, 1856.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Residence.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be admitted to reside in each of the Swiss Cantons on the same conditions, and on the same footing, as citizens of the other Swiss Cantons. In the same manner, Swiss citizens shall be admitted to reside in all the territories of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the same conditions, and on the same footing, as British subjects.

Consequently, the subjects and citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties shall, provided they conform to the laws of the country, be at liberty, with their families, to enter, establish themselves, reside, and remain in any part of the territories of the other. (Article I.)

Houses and Warehouses. Possessions. Business. Trades. Brokers and Agents.

They may hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of residence and commerce, and may exercise, conformably to the laws of the country, any profession or business, or carry on trade in articles of lawful commerce by wholesale or retail, and may conduct such trade either in person or by any brokers or

SWISS CONFEDERATION.

Sept. 6, 1855.

Commerce. Residence.

agents whom they may think fit to employ, provided such brokers or agents shall themselves also fulfil the conditions necessary for being admitted to reside in the country. (Article I.)

Taxes, Charges, &c.

Continued.

They shall not be subject to any taxes, charges or conditions, in respect of residence, establishment, passports, licenses to reside, establish themselves, or to trade, or in respect of permission to exercise their profession, business, trade or occupation, greater or more onerous than those which are or may be imposed upon the subjects or citizens of the country in which they reside. (Article I.)

Rights, Privileges and Exemptions.

And they shall, in all these respects, enjoy every right, privilege, and exemption which is or may be accorded to subjects or citizens of the country, or to subjects or citizens of the most favored nation. (Article I.)

Subjects. Property.

The subjects and citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, or in any other manner whatever, every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to hold. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the ordinary form of law, in the same manner as subjects or citizens of the country; and in the absence of such heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances. (Article IV.)

Property. Duties. Taxes. Imposts. Charges.

No other or higher duty, tax, impost or charge, either in time of peace or in time of war, shall, under any circumstances, be imposed or levied upon, or in respect of any property held by a subject or citizen of one of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, than is or may be imposed or levied upon, or in respect of the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country, or to a subject or citizen of the mort favored nation.

Subjects. Taxes and Demands.

Nor shall any other tax or demand whatever be imposed or levied upon a subject or citizen of either of the Contracting Parties in the territories of the other Contracting Party, other or higher than is or may be imposed or levied upon a subject or citizen of the country, or upon a subject or citizen of the most favored nation. (Article VI.)

SWISS CONFEDERATION.

ept. 6, 1855.

ommerce.

Residence.

Continued.

Consuls.

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls to reside in the territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted.

The Consuls of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions of the other shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities are, or shall be, granted there to Consuls of the most favored nation. (Article VII.)

Subjects. Imports. Warehousing. Transit. Exports.

In all that relates to the importation into, the warehousing in, the transit through, and the exportation from, their respective territories, of any article of lawful commerce, the two Contracting Parties engage that their respective subjects and citizens shall be placed upon the same footing as subjects and citizens of the country, or as the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation in any case where the latter may enjoy an exceptional advantage not granted to natives. (Article VIII.)

Neither of the two Contracting Parties shall impose upon the importation, warehousing, transit, or exportation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of the other, any other or higher duty than that which is or may be imposed upon the like article, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article IX.)

Favors. Commerce.

The two Contracting Parties further engage that any favor in matters of commerce which either of them may hereafter grant to any third Power, shall be also, and at the same time, extended to the other Contracting Party. (Article X.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

TUNIS.

October 10,1863.

Commerce, &c.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

No time fixed.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Property.

British subjects holding immovable property in the Regency of Tunis shall, in conforming to the local laws and regulations, exercise and enjoy the same immunities, privileges and rights that are accorded to Tunisian proprietors; and for that purpose the right of British subjects to hold immovable property being derived from the enactments founded upon the organic laws (*Aad-el-Aman*) the said enactments are hereby confirmed; and their observance being considered necessary for the more efficient protection of the immovable property held as aforestated, it has been further agreed that they shall be maintained as a greater security for the due performance of the conditions of the present Convention. And they shall be furthermore entitled to all the immunities, privileges and exemptions accorded, or to be hereafter accorded, to the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation. (Article XVII.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

TUNIS.

July 19, 1875.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

In order that the two Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective people, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the present Convention of Commerce and Navigation, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to call upon the other to enter upon a revision of the same; but until such revision shall have been accomplished by common consent, and a new Convention shall have been concluded and put into operation, the present Convention shall continue and remain in full force and effect. (Article XL.)

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.

Every mark of honor and respect shall at all times be paid, and every privilege and immunity allowed, to Her Majesty's Agent and

TUNIS.

July 19, 1875.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Consul-General accredited to His Highness the Bey which is paid or allowed to the representative of any other nation whatsoever; and respect and honor shall be shown to the British Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents who shall reside in the Regency of Tunis. Their houses and families shall be safe and protected. No one shall interfere with them, or commit any act of oppression or disrespect towards them, either by word or deed; and if any one should do so the Tunisian authorities shall take immediate measures for the punishment of the offender. The British Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents shall, moreover, continue to enjoy, in the most ample sense, all the privileges and immunities which are now or may be hereafter accorded to the Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents of the most favored nation, (Article II.)

Subjects. Vessels. Commerce. Navigation. Privileges. Favors. Immigration.

In accordance with the friendship which has at all times existed between the two Governments, His Highness the Bey engages to protect British subjects who may come to his country either for the purposes of trade or for travelling. They shall be free to travel or to reside in any part of the Regency without hindrance or molestation; and they shall be treated with respect, love and honor. They shall be exempt from forced military service, whether by land or by sea; from forced loans, and from every extraordinary contribution. Their dwellings and warehouses destined for the purposes of residence and commerce, as well as their property, both real and personal, of every kind, shall be respected, and, in particular, all the stipulations of the Convention concluded between Her Majesty's Government and His Highness the Bey on the 10th of October, 1863, relative to the permission granted to British subjects to hold real property in the Regency of Tunis, are hereby confirmed. And British subjects, vessels, commerce and navigation shall enjoy, without any restriction or diminution, all the privileges, favors and immunities which are now or may hereafter be granted to the subjects, vessels, commerce and navigation of any other nation whatever.

Her Britannic Majesty, on her part, engages to insure the Tunisian subjects, vessels, commerce and navigation within her dominions, the enjoyment of the same protection and privileges which are or may be enjoyed by the subjects, vessels, commerce and navigation of the most favored nation. (Article V.)

Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

And it is moreover agreed that no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of one of the Contracting Parties into the country of the other, which shall not equally extend to the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country. (Article VII.)

Internal Trade.

If British merchants or their agents in the Regency of Tunis should purchase any article of Tunisian produce or manufacture for internal consumption, the said merchants or their agents shall not

TUNIS.

July 19, 1875.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

pay, on the purchase and sale of such articles, any higher duties or charges than are paid, under similar circumstance, by the most favored class of Tunisians or foreigners engaged in the internal trade of the Regency of Tunis. In like manner Tunisian merchants or their agents in the British dominions shall not pay on the purchase and sale of British produce or manufactures, for internal consumption in the said dominions, higher duties or charges than are paid by British subjects or the most favored foreigners engaged in the internal trade of the said dominions, upon similar articles of produce or manufacture. (Article X.)

Harbor, Pilotage, Lighthouse, Quarantine and Local Dues.

No harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, or quarantine dues, or other local dues, shall be levied upon British vessels which are not imposed upon Tunisian vessels or upon the vessels of the most favored nation.

If a British vessel shall enter a Tunisian port from stress of weather and depart, it shall not be subject to the payment of the aforesaid dues, but shall pay only the fee to the pilot, should a pilot be required. Should such vessel, however, visit a Tunisian port for the purpose of procuring water and of purchasing provisions, it shall pay only a portion, not exceeding half, of the harbor, pilotage, lighthouse and quarantine, or other local dues payable at the said port.

In like manner Tunisian vessels which shall visit any of the ports of Her Majesty's dominions shall pay only the harbor, quarantine and other dues which are levied upon British vessels. (Article XVIII.)

Wrecks. Stolen Property.

Should, however (which God forbid), the crew, or any portion of the crew, of a wrecked or stranded British vessel be murdered by the natives, or its cargo, or any part of its cargo or contents be stolen by them, the Tunisian Government binds itself to take the most prompt and energetic measures for seizing the marauders or robbers, in order to proceed to their severe punishment. It, moreover, engages to make the most diligent search for the recovery and restitution of the stolen property; and whatever compensation for the damage done to individuals or to their effects, under similar circumstances, is granted, or may hereafter be granted, to the subjects of the most favored nation, or the equivalent of it, shall be also accorded to the subjects of the Queen of Great Britain. (Article XXXI.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Commerce &c.

Applicable to the British "dominions." (Article V.)

Coasting Trade.

Vessels navigating under the British flag, and vessels navigating under the Tunisian flag, shall be free to carry on the coasting trade in the States and dominions of the Contracting Parties. They shall enjoy the same rights and immunities as are enjoyed by

TUNIS.

July 19, 1875.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

national vessels, and they shall be free either to land a portion of their cargoes, or to embark goods, foreign or native, to complete their cargoes, in each other's ports, without being obliged in each case to procure any special license from the local authorities, or to pay any charges and dues that are not paid by national vessels.

The stipulations of this Article shall, however, as regards the Colonial coasting trade, be deemed to extend only to the coasting trade of such of the Colonial possessions of Her Britannic Majesty as, under the provisions of the Act relating thereto, may have opened their coasting trade to foreign vessels. (Article VIII.)

TURKEY.

April 29, 1861.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

The present Treaty, when ratified, shall be substituted for the Convention concluded between the two High Contracting Parties on the 16th August, 1838, and shall remain in force for twenty-eight years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications,* each of the High Contracting Parties being, however, at liberty to give to the other, at the end of fourteen years (that time being fixed, as the provisions of this Treaty will then have come into full force), notice for its revision, or for its determination at the expiration of a year from the date of that notice, and so again at the end of twenty-one years.

* July 9, 1861.

The present Treaty shall receive its execution in all and every one of the Provinces of the Ottoman Empire, that is to say, in all the possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, situated in Europe or in Asia, in Egypt and in the other parts of Africa belonging to the Sublime Porte, in Servia and in the United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The Sublime Porte declares that she is ready to grant to other foreign Powers who may seek to obtain them, the commercial advantages contained in the stipulations of the present Treaty. (Article XX.)

The High Contracting Parties have agreed to appoint, jointly, Commissioners for the settlement of a Tariff of custom-house duties, to be levied in conformity with the stipulations of the present Treaty, as well upon merchandize of every description being the produce or manufacture of the British dominions and possessions imported into the Sultan's dominions and possessions, as upon articles of every description the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of the Sultan, which British subjects or their agents are free to purchase in any part of the Ottoman dominions and possessions for exportation to Great Britain or to any other country.

The new tariff to be so concluded shall remain in force during seven years, dating from the 1st October, 1861.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall have the right, a year before the expiration of that term, to demand the revision of the tariff; but if, during the seventh year, neither the one or the other of the Contracting Parties shall avail itself of this right, the tariff then existing shall continue to have the force of law for seven more years, dating from the day of the expiration of the seven preceding years, and the same shall be the case with respect to every successive period of seven years. (Article XXII.)

TURKEY.

April 29, 1861.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects and Ships. Commerce and Navigation. Rights. Privileges. Immunities.

All rights, privileges and immunities which have been conferred on the subjects or ships of Great Britain by the existing Capitulations and Treaties, are confirmed now and forever, with the exception of those clauses of the said Capitulations which it is the object of the present Treaty to modify; and it is moreover expressly stipulated that all rights, privileges or immunities which the Sublime Porte now grants or may hereafter grant to, or suffers to be enjoyed by the subjects, ships, commerce or navigation of any other foreign Power, shall be equally granted to, and exercised and enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce and navigation of Great Britain. (Article I.)

Internal Trade.

If any article of Turkish produce or manufacture be purchased by British merchants or their agents, for the purpose of selling the same for internal consumption in Turkey, the said British merchants or their agents shall pay, at the purchase and sale of such articles, and in any manner of trade therein, the same duties that are paid in similar circumstances by the most favored class of Ottoman subjects, or of foreigners engaged in the internal trade of Turkey. (Article III.)

Export Duties.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

Prohibitions. Exports.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country. (Article IV.)

Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, from whatever place arriving, whether by sea or by land, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty of any article the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are or may be payable on the like article the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article V.)

TURKEY.

April 29, 1861.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Prohibitions. Imports.

Nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation or any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. (Article V.)

Duties and Charges on Imports.

All articles which are or may be legally importable into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels may likewise be imported in Ottoman vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in British vessels; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally importable into the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Ottoman vessels, may likewise be imported in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in Ottoman vessels. Such reciprocal quality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other country. (Article VIII.)

Duties and Charges on Exports. Bounties and Drawbacks.

In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exportable therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Ottoman or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third Power. (Article VIII.)

Subjects and Agents. Produce and Manufactures. Taxes. Rights, Privileges and Immunities.

Her Britannic Majesty's subjects, or their agents, trading in goods the produce or manufacture of foreign countries, shall be subject to the same taxes and enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as foreign subjects dealing in goods the produce or manufacture of their own country. (Article XIII.)

Produce and Manufactures.

All merchandize the produce or manufacture of the Ottoman dominions and possessions, imported into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be treated in the same manner as the like merchandize the produce or manufacture of the most favored nation. (Article XIX.)

TURKEY.

April 29, 1861.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Subjects. Ships. Commerce and Navigation. Rights, Privileges and Immunities.

All rights, privileges, or immunities which are now or may hereafter be granted to, or suffered to be enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce, or navigation of any foreign Power in the British dominions or possessions, shall be equally granted to, and exercised and enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce and navigation of the Ottoman Porte. (Article XIX.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Subjects. Commerce. Import Duties, &c.

Applicable to British "dominions and possessions." (Articles III, V, VIII, XIII, XIX.)

UNITED STATES.

July 3, 1815.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by His Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on His Majesty and on the said United States for four years from the date of its signature; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner, if possible. (Article V.)

Continued in force by Treaties of the 20th October, 1818, and the 6th August, 1827.

October 20, 1818.

Commerce and Navigation.

All the provisions of the Convention "to regulate the commerce between the territories of His Britannic Majesty and the United States," concluded at London on the 3rd July, in the year of our Lord 1815, with the exception of the clause which limited its duration to four years, and excepting also so far as the same was affected by the declaration of His Majesty respecting the Island of St. Helena, are hereby extended and continued in force for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present Convention, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said Convention were herein specially recited. (Article IV.)

August 6, 1827.

Commerce and Navigation.

All the provisions of the Convention concluded between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, on the 3rd July, 1815, and further continued for the term of ten years by the IVth Article of the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, with the exception therein contained as to St. Helena, are hereby further indefinitely, and without the said exception, extended and continued in force from the date of the expiration of the said ten years, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said Convention of the 3rd July, 1815, were herein specifically recited. (Article I.)

UNITED STATES.

July 3, 1815.

Commerce and Navigation.

October 20, 1818

Commerce and Navigation.

August 6, 1827.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

It shall be competent, however, to either of the Contracting Parties, in case either should think fit, at any time after the expiration of the said ten years,—that is, after the 20th October, 1828,—on giving due notice of twelve months to the other Contracting Party, to annul and abrogate this convention; and it shall, in such case, be accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated after the expiration of the said term of notice. (Article II.)

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

British Territories in Europe. Ships and Cargoes. Houses and Warehouses.

There shall be between all the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the United States, a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article I.)

Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article II.)

Export Duties.

Neither shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries on the exportation of any articles to His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, or to the United States, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. (Article II.)

Prohibitions. Imports and Exports.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, or of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to or from the said territories of His Brittanic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article II.)

UNITED STATES.

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

July 3, 1815.

Not applicable to British Colonies generally.

Commerce and Navigation.

East Indies: Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Prince of Wales Island.

Oct. 20, 1818.

Commerce and Navigation.

August 6, 1827.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted and hospitably received at the principal Settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, viz.: Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Prince of Wales' Island; and that citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited; provided only that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British Government and any State or Power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any military stores, or naval stores, or rice. (Article III.)

Vessels and Cargoes. Import and Export Duties.

The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favored European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favored European nations.

But it is expressly agreed that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen. (Article III.)

Coasting Trade.

It is also understood that the permission granted by this Article is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or any part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. (Article III.)

Vessels: India. China. Cape of Good Hope. St. Helena. British Possessions in Africa or Indian Seas.

The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshme nt but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, o

UNITED STATES.

July 3. 1815.

Commerce and Navigation.

such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian Seas; it being well understood that in all that regards this Article the citizens of the United States shall be subject in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British Government from time to time established. (Article III.)

Oct. 20, 1818.

Commerce and Navigation.

West Indies and North America.

August 6, 1827.

Commerce and Navigation.

The intercourse between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the Continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this Article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights with respect to such an intercourse. (Article II.)

Continued.

VENEZUELA.

April 18, 1825.

Commerce and Navigation.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

And for as much as it would be convenient and useful for the purpose of facilitating the mutual good understanding between the two Contracting Parties, and for avoiding all difficulties henceforward, that other Articles should be proposed and added to the present Treaty, which Articles, both from a want of due time for their consideration, as well as from the pressure of circumstances, cannot at present be drawn up with required perfection, it has been and is agreed, on the part of both Powers, that they will, with the least possible delay, come forward to treat and agree upon such Articles as may be wanting to this Treaty, and deemed mutually beneficial; and which Articles, when they shall be agreed upon and shall be duly ratified, shall form part of the present Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation. (Article XIV.)

No time fixed.

Oct. 29, 1834.

Commerce and Navigation.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

Subjects. Ships and Cargoes. Houses and Warehouses.

There shall be between all the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe and the territories of Colombia, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries respectively shall have liberty, freedom and securely to come with their ships and cargoes, to all such places, ports and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security or their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the wo countries respectively. (Article II.)

VENEZUELA.

April 18, 1825.

Commerce and Navigation.

Oct. 29, 1834.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages further that the citizens of Colombia shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding Article, in all his dominions situated out of Europe, to the full extent in which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation. (Article III.)

Import Duties. Growth, Produce and Manufactures.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty of any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of Colombia, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of Colombia of any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

Export Duties.

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories or dominions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

Prohibitions. Imports and Exports.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions, or of the said territories of Columbia, to or from the said dominions of His Britannic Majesty, or to or from the said territories of Colombia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article IV.)

Lading and Unladiug of Ships. Safety of Merchandize, Goods and Effects. Property. Justice. Rights, Privileges and Liberties.

In whatever relates to the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandize, goods and effects, the succession to personal estates, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in their respective dominions and territories, the same privileges, liberties and rights as the most favored nation, and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any higher imposts or duties than those which are paid, or may be paid, by the native subjects or citizens of the Power in whose dominions or territories they may be resident. (Article IX.)

VENEZUELA.

April 18, 1825.

Commerce and Navigation.

Oct. 29, 1834.

Commerce and Navigation.

Continued.

Whereas a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, consisting of fifteen Articles, was concluded between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the State of Colombia, which said Treaty, together with an Additional Article thereto, was signed at Begotà on the 18th day of April, 1825.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the State of Venezuela, the independence of which State is hereby acknowledged, recognized and declared by his said Majesty, mutually agree to adopt and confirm, as effectually as if the same were inserted word for word herein, the several Articles and provisions of the aforesaid Treaty concluded between his said Majesty and the State of Colombia, together with the aforesaid Additional Article thereto; and that all the matters and things contained in such Treaty and Additional Article shall, *mutatis mutandis*, from and after the conclusion of the present Convention, be applied to the High Contracting Parties, their subjects and citizens, as effectually as if they were recited word for word herein; confirming and approving hereby all matters and things done or to be done, by their respective subjects and citizens, under the aforesaid Treaty, and in execution thereof. (Article I.)

APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Ships. Cargoes. Import Duties, &c.

Applicable to "all the British dominions situated out of Europe." (Articles III and IV.)

ZANZIBAR.

(*See* MUSCAT.)

ZOLLVEREIN.

(*See* PRUSSIA.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 31, 1879.

RETURN

(27)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th April, 1879;—For a Statement shewing the orders given to Captain Pierre Lavoie, during the whole time he had charge of the steamer "Rimouski," by whom such orders were given, and those which were disobeyed by him, and which caused his dismissal, as stated to the House by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works.

By Command,

J. O. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
27th February, 1880.

RETURN

(28)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 24th March, 1879;—For a a Return of the number of Coal Cars checked for being over weight upon the Government Railway in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, between 1st July, 1878, and 1st March, 1879; also, a Return shewing the quantity of Coal sold by the Government to their employés and others along the line of Railway in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the different prices paid for the same by these persons, and the original contract price.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETERY OF STATE,
26th February, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(29)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 24th March, 1879;—For a Statement shewing the quantities and prices of all supplies for the Welland Canal, from January, 1st, 1871, to November 4th, 1878, shewing what portion of such supplies were furnished by contract based on public tenders, and the quantity supplied without such tenders; the names of parties supplying the same, and the term for which such contracts were entered into.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
27th February, 1880.

RETURN

(29A)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 5th May, 1879;—For a Return of all letters, vouchers and other papers connected with the payment of all fees, costs and charges to James G. Currie and John M. Currie, as Solicitors for the Welland Canal, from the first day of January, 1877, to the seventh day of April, 1879, with the dates of such payments; and also, all instructions respecting the employment of such Solicitors.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
8th March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(29B)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For a copy of Advertisement asking tenders and for copies of all tenders for the supply of timber and lumber for the Welland Canal, submitted in answer to Advertisement, 12th January, 1880, marking the one accepted; with Statement shewing the hour at which each tender was delivered at the office of Mr. Ellis, Canal Superintendent, and, in case the lowest tender was not accepted, the reasons for the selection made; also, for copies of all tenders made for the supply of iron or iron-work for the said Canal; and a Statement of all circumstances connected with the letting of the contract for such iron-work; also, for copies of all Correspondence in reference to the cancellation of contracts for supplies on the said Canal which were in force previous to April, 1879, and in reference to purchase of supplies for the Canal since that time, whether by contract or otherwise, and in reference to the employment of men on the said Canal, since 10th October, 1878; also, the names of all parties furnishing supplies, and performing blacksmith or other work without tenders, and the amount paid to each such person during the said last mentioned period; also, copies of all Advertisements asking for tenders for blacksmithing work, iron, iron-work, lumber and timber, between 1st January, 1874, and September, 1878, the names of papers in which said advertisements were published; copies of all Tenders for the said work and supplies, designating those accepted; also, the names of all parties furnishing supplies and performing blacksmith work without tender, and the amount paid to each such persons annually during the said last mentioned period.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
7th April, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

(29c)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st March, 1880;—For a Return of tenders received for Sections 33 and 34, Welland Canal, shewing all extensions of times for depositing security, together with copies of Contracts and all Correspondence and Orders in Council connected therewith.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

13th April, 1880.

RETURN

(30)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880;—For a Return shewing the receipts and expenditures under the Weights and Measures Act, for the last six months of 1879.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

24th February, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(30A)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st March, 1880;—For a Return shewing the names of all Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures appointed under the existing Weights and Measures Act, who have been subjected to examination previous to or since their appointment, noting those who have passed and those who have failed, and shewing whether failure to submit to examination has led to dismissal in the case of the parties concerned; also, for such papers as will shew the nature of any such examinations as have been held.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
8th March, 1880.

RETURN

(30B)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st March, 1880;—For a Statement of amounts paid into the Superannuation Fund by each of the Inspectors of Weights and Measures previous to 1st October, 1879.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
16th March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(30c)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 2nd March, 1880;—For a Return of all Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures removed since the first of July, 1879; of all persons appointed as Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures since the same date.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

8th March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

(31)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th February, 1880—For return shewing the several Sums of Money on Deposit to the credit of the Dominion of Canada, together with the list of the several Banks in which the same are Deposited; also of all sums on Deposit with the Agents of the Dominion or any other parties in England, on the 1st day of December, 1879, and on the 1st day of February, 1880, shewing the Rate of Interest then payable in each case.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
26th February, 1880.

OTTAWA, 25th February, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith, answer to an Order of the House of Commons, for statement of Government Deposits in the several Banks in Canada and with the Financial Agents in England, on the 1st December last, and on the 1st instant.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State.

STATEMENT of Balances in London on the 1st February, 1880.

	Dr.	Cr.
	Sterling.	Sterling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co	310,517 18 9	
Baring Bros. & Co	243,824 17 0	
Sir John Rose	15,327 7 9	
Bank of Montreal		13,927 5 10
	569,670 3 6	
	13,927 5 10	
	£555,742 17 8	

N.B.—The rate of interest allowed by the Agents on the Current Accounts is 3 per cent.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance,

JOHN A. TORRANCE,
Book-keeper.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 23rd Feb., 1880.

STATEMENT of Balances in London on the 1st December, 1879.

	Dr.	Cr.
	Sterling.	Sterling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.	1,125 10 2	
Baring Bros. & Co.	2,613 8 4	
Bank of Montreal	3,905 3 11	
Sir John Rose	17,997 1 6	
Baring & Glyn, Loan Account	932,912 7 7	
	£958,553 11 6	

N.B.—The rate of interest allowed by the Agents on the Current Accounts is 3 per cent.; on the Loan Account it varies according to the rate of the day.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

JOHN A. TORRANCE,
Book-keeper.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 23rd Feb., 1880.

STATEMNT of Balances in Banks in Canada, on 31st January, 1880.

Banks.	Place.	Available.	At Interest.	Rate of Interest.	Securities Deposits.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	p.cent	$ cts.
Montreal, Bank of	Ottawa	1,570,002 53	3,870,669 55 600,000 00	3½ 4	232,300 60
British North America, Bank of	do	3,625 37	800,000 00	4	
City and District Savings Bank	Montreal	81,707 49			
Commerce, Canadian Bank of	Ottawa	73,962 97			33,120 00 1,250 00
Consolidated Bank	Montreal	68,950 42	100,000 00	5	
Dominion Bank	Toronto	14,993 66			10,000 00
Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke	44,533 42			
Exchange Bank	Montreal	8,683 30			
Federal Bank	Toronto	20,459 52			5,000 00
Hamilton, Bank of	Hamilton	17,867 12			56,400 00 500 00
Hochelaga, Bank of	Montreal	18 545 96			
Imperial Bank	Toronto	27,557 43	50,000 00	4	17,600 00 178,000 00
Jacques Cartier Banque	Montreal	26 45	10,000 00	5	580 65
Merchants' Bank	Ottawa	56,122 56	200,000 00	4	23,000 00
Molson's Bank	Montreal	56,888 27			
Nationale Banque	Ottawa	10,939 18	25,000 00	4	
Ontario Bank	do	45,809 30	120,833 33 100,000 00	4 5	10,900 00
do	P. A. Landing	43,780 72			
Ottawa, Bank of	Ottawa	1,601 82			5,250 00
Peuple, Banque du	Montreal	5,715 81			7,257 38
Quebec Bank	Ottawa	20,657 69			51,000 00
Stadacona Bank	Quebec				
Standard Bank	Toronto	99,036 16			
St. Hyacinthe, Banque de	St. Hyacinthe	7,489 62			
St. Jean, Banque de	St. Johns	10,090 34	15,000 00	4	
Toronto, Bank of	Toronto	45,672 61			1,200 00
Union Bank of L.C	Ottawa	105 06	100,000 00	4	
Ville Marie, Banque de	Montreal	55,464 36	25,000 00	4	
Mechanics' Bank	do	626 00			
Montreal, Bank of	Halifax, N.S	330,702 66			
Commercial Bank of	Windsor, N.S	70,473 19			
Liverpool, Bank of	Liverpool, N.S	54,996 73	30,000 00	4	
Merchants Bank	Halifax, N.S	165,810 67			
Nova Scotia, Bank of	do	284,597 22			
People's Bank	do	13,749 64			
Union Bank	do	26,014 55			
Yarmouth Bank	Yarmouth	58,426 44			
Montreal, Bank of	St. John, N.B	132,238 33			
do	Moncton, N.B	103,056 21			
B.N. America, Bank of	St. John, N.B				
Maritime Bank	do	60,611 70			
Molson's Bank	Campbellt'n, N.B				
New Brunswick, Bank of	St. John, N.B	247,200 92			
People's Bank	Fredericton, N.B	70,401 74			
St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen, N.B.	48,712 32			
Prince Edward Island, Bank of	P. E. Island	42,971 00			
Merchants' Bank	do	2,222 44			
Union Bank	do	62,335 51			
British Columbia	Victoria, B.C	245,061 33			
Montreal, Bank of	Winnipeg, Man				
Merchants' Bank	do	22,706 86			
Ontario Bank	do	1,867 68			
		4,455,052 28	6,046,502 88		633,358 63

STATEMENT of Balances in Banks in Canada, on 1st December, 1879.

Banks.	Place.	Available.	At Inrerest.	Rate of Interest.	Securities Deposits.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	p. cent	$ cts.
			3.870,669 55	3½	
			800,000 00	3½	
			200,000 00	4	
Montreal, Bank of	Ottawa	1,903,777 08	111,250 00	3	13,000 00
					36,100 60
British North America, Bank of	do	5,301 86	400,000 00	4	
City and District Savings Bank	Montreal	85,131 42			
Commerce, Canadian Bank of	Ottawa	65,339 04			34,891 00
					1,250 00
Consolidated Bank	Montreal	68,950 42	100,000 00	5	
Dominion Bank	Toronto	11,854 91			10,000 00
Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke	42,053 68			
Exchange Bank	Montreal	9,563 16			
Federal Bank	Toronto	27,862 29			5,000 00
Hamilton, Bank of	Hamilton	21,417 23			54,400 40
					500 00
Hochelaga, Bank of	Montreal	17,526 40			
Imperial Bank	Toronto	25,697 57			17,600 00
					178,000 00
Jacques Cartier Banque	Montreal	168 33	10,000 00	5	580 65
Merchants' Bank	Ottawa	66,465 77	200,000 00	4	23,000 00
Molson's Bank	Montreal	52,351 42			
Nationale Banque	Ottawa	7,367 88	25,000 00	5	
Ontario Bank	do	46,684 92	100,000 00	5	10,900 00
do	P. A. Landing	45,409 20			
Ottawa, Bank of	Ottawa	1,950 59			56,200 00
Peuple, Banque du	Montreal	5,715 81			7,257 38
Quebec Bank	Ottawa	10,561 75			37,000 00
					15,000 00
Stadacona Bank	Quebec	20 65			
Standard Bank	Toronto	75,387 77			
St. Hyacinthe, Banque de	St. Hyacinthe	5,713 27	25,000 00	4	
			10,000 00	5	
St. Jean, Banque de	St. Johns	7,948 81	15,000 00	5	
Toronto, Bank of	Toronto	10,182 32			1,200 00
Union Bank of L. C	Ottawa	131 31	100,000 00	4	
Ville Marie, Banque de	Montreal	54,964 36	25,000 00	4	
Mechanics' Bank	do	626 00			1,400 00
Montreal, Bank of	Halifax, N. S	262,748 93			
Commercial Bank, of	Windsor, N. S	62,980 67			
Liverpool, Bank of	Liverpool, N. S	54,996 73	30,000 00	4	
Merchants' Bank	Halifax, N. S	208,768 08			
Nova Scotia, Bank of	do	355,750 39			
People's Bank	do	10,512 40			
Union Bank	do	39,351 78			
Yarmouth, Bank of	Yarmouth	47,365 86			
Montreal, Bank of	St. John, N. B	153,168 87			
do	Moncton, N. B	169,578 43			
B.N. America, Bank of	St. John, N. B				
Maritime Bank	do	60,611 70			
Molson's Bank	Campbellt'n, N.B				
New Brunswick, Bank of	St. John, N. B	254,313 44			
People's Bank	Fredericton, N. B	82,233 38			
St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen, N. B	63,030 88			
Prince Edward Island, Bank of	P. E. Island	99,639 11			
Merchants' Bank	do	3,487 56			
Union Bank	do	81,184 71			
British Columbia	Victoria, B. C	374,444 86			
Montreal, Bank of	Winnipeg, Man				
Merchants' Bank	do	62,947 32			
Ontario Bank	do	2,254 01			
		5,125,494 33	6,021,919 55		503,279 63

RETURN

(32)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 21st February, 1879; — For all Orders in Council, Departmental orders or otherwise, for Rebate of Duties on Merchandize, Contractors' Plant or material for Contractors' use, from 1st January, 1874, to 1st January, 1879, for each year respectively, with the amount of such rebate, and the name or names of those to whom such rebate was given.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
27th February, 1880.

OTTAWA, 26th February, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the return called for by the enclosed address from the House of Commons, bearing date 21st February, 1879.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

(Copy.—Circular No. 181.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th July, 1876.

SIR,—Applications for the admission (duty free) of foreign dredges, spile drivers, excavators, and other machines and implements for the performance of work in Canada, are often received by this Department, and I am instructed by the Minister of Customs to inform you that there is no law or regulation under which such privilege can be granted.

In order, however, to meet the views, and protect the interests of parties resident in Canada, it is proposed to charge a duty on such machines in accordance with their value, and the length of time they may be engaged to remain in the Dominion.

When any such application, therefore, is presented to you, I have to instruct you to procure from the applicant a statement shewing the description of machine and its fair market value, with the time for which its services are required, to be transmitted by you to this Department, with your report thereon, when instructions will be promptly given as to the exact terms upon which it may be entered, or whether it can be admitted on any terms.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

To Collector of Customs,
Port of ————.

(Copy.—No. 179.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 29th July, 1876.

1. SIR,—Referring to my telegram of this date respecting the machinery of the dredge "S. J. Logan," I have now to advise you that it is represented that the hull of the dredge and the scows are all Canadian construction, and the machinery only foreign.

2. This machinery is valued by the parties, Messrs. S. J. Logan & Co., at $5,000, and on that basis, with the understanding that she is to remain in Canada one year, I have arranged, by instruction of the Minister of Customs, to allow an entry to be made, representing one-fifth of the value or $1,000, duty $175.

3. The firm understands that this amount of duty is absolute, and not to be refunded under any circumstances, and that for any further extension of time over the year, a further proportion of the duty must be paid, but not to exceed in all the full duty upon the original value of $5,000.

4. This and all similar sums should be deposited separately to credit of the Receiver-General, and the receipt of this Department accompanied with an advice note or a copy of the entry, upon which full particulars should be stated.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

To Collector of Customs,
Port of Montreal, P.Q.

MEMO.—Subsequent applications for rebate under Circular No. 181–9, of 19th July, 1876, were treated in accordance with second and third paragraphs of foregoing

Copy.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th May, 1877.

SIR,—Mr. David S. Booth, Contractor, for works on the Welland, Williamsburg, Beauharnois and Lachine Canals, requires to import quantities of white oak and white pine timber for lock-gates, &c. And I am desired by the Honorable the Minister of Customs, to instruct you to admit, free of duty, all pieces of large size such as the following, viz.:—

24½	x 12½ inches.	22½	x 7½ inches.
22	x 12½ "	21½	x 7½ "
20½	x 12½ "	21	x 7½ "
24½	x 8½ "	20½	x 6½ "
24	x 8 "	19	x 12½ "
23	x 8 "		

Not less than 20 *feet long*, or any other pieces, which, although differing in width or thickness, are equal to the above in solid contents; and all under such dimensions are to be charged the legal duty of 17½ per cent.

This concession being made under peculiar circumstances, is not to be construed into a precedent, or made a rule in the case of any other imports.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

The Collector of Customs,
Montreal.

A similar letter to the foregoing was also addressed on the same day to the Collectors of Customs at Sarnia and St. Catharines, and under date of 21st August, 1877, to the Collector of Customs, Clifton, Ontario.

(Copy.—No. 9.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 4th November, 1878.

SIR,—Adverting to my letter of the 14th May, 1877, in relation to importations by Mr. David S. Booth, of material for lock-gates, etc., on the Welland, Williamsburg, Beauharnois and Lachine Canals, I am now desired by the Honorable the Minister of Customs to inform you that the privilege therein granted, is hereby withdrawn, and duty will have to be paid in the future on the material in question.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

To Collector of Customs,
St. Catharines, Ontario.

NOTE,—Similar letters to above were addressed to other ports interested, between 4th and 15th November.

RETURN of all Orders in Council, Departmental Orders or otherwise, for Rebate of Duties on Merchandise, Contractors' Plant or Material for Contractors, from 1st January, 1874, to 1st January, 1879, showing Amount of such Rebate or Rebates and the Name or Names of those to whom such Rebates were given, as ordered by House of Commons, 21st February, 1879.

CONTRACTORS' PLANT.

Port at which Entered.	Date of First Entry.	Entry Number.	Importer.	Period for which Entered.	Value of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	Duty.	Duty Collected.	Amount of Rebate of Duty.	Under what Order.
	1876.				$	p. cent.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
St. Johns, P.Q...	July 3.....	6	Whitney, Doty & Boyd...	2 years.....	12,929	17½	2,262 58	905 04	1,357 54	
Montreal.....	do 14....	1,215	do	2 do	334	17½	58 45	23 38	35 07	
			Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,392 61	
Montreal.....	Aug. 29	5,987	J. Hickler & Co..	2 years.....	2,520	17½	441 00	176 40	264 60	
do	Sept. 4.....	6,642	do	2 do	18,049	17½	3,158 58	1,263 50	1,895 08	
			Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,159 68	
Montreal	Sept. 12.....	7,707	Loss, McRae & Co.	2 years.....	810	17½	141 75	56 70	85 05	
Montreal	Sept. 22.....	8,588	O'Brien, Sullivan & Co...	2 years.....	7,336	17½	1,283 80	513 46	770 34	
Montreal	Sept. 22.....	8,728	Hunter, Morse & Co.....	2 years.....	580	17½	101 50	40 60	60 90	
do	Oct. 3.....	9,612	do	2 do	341	17½	59 68	23 98	35 70	
			Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 60	
Montreal	Sept. 14.....	7,764	B. F. & M. Davis...	2 years.....	1,350	17½	236 25	94 50	141 75	Circular No. 181, 19th July, 1876, and Letter dated 29th July, 1876.
Montreal	Oct. 2.....	9,518	E. Shanley.....	1 year	150	17½	26 25	5 25	21 00	
	1877.									
Montreal	May 18.....	30,475	Hunter, Murray & Co.....	2 years.....	2,632	17½	460 60	184 10	276 50	

Montreal	June 8	32,645	G. K. Orrell	1 year	1,163	17½	203 53	40 78	162 75
Belleville	June 26	2,305	P. S. Malcolm	1 year	2,500	17½	437 50	87 50	350 00
Cornwall	June 27	561	J. Hickler	1 year	8,170	17½	1,429 75	285 95	1,143 80
Port Colborne	June 27	97	A. Clarke & Co.	1 year	5,900	17½	1,032 50	206 50	826 00
do	do 27	99	do	1 do	6,000	17½	1,050 00	210 00	840 00
			Total						1,666 00
			Total rebate on Contractors Plant—Duty						8,266 08

RETURN of all Orders in Council, Departmental Orders or otherwise, for Rebate of Duties on Merchandize, Contractors' Plant or Material for Contractors, &c.—*Continued.*

SAWN OR DRESSED TIMBER.

Port at which Entered.	Date of Entry.	Number of Entry.	Importer.	Value of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	Duty.	Duty Collected.	Amount of Rebate of Duty.	Under what Order.
	1877.			$	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Sarnia	June 4	4,247	Booth & Bell	761					
do	July 23	318	do	543					
do	Oct. 8	1,330	do	1,879					
do	do 17	1,434	do	460					
do	do 24	1,521	do	156					
	1878.								
do	Jan. 25	2,453	do	269					
do	Mar. 4	2,817	do	355					
do	April 15	3,376	do	321					
do	do 24	3,523	do	339					
				5,083	17½	889 53		889 53	
	1877.								
Clifton	Sept. 17	1,790	Booth & Bell	8,886					
do	do 25	2,026	do	449					
do	Nov. 12	3,170	do	6,945					
do	Dec. 4	3,712	do	4,761					
	1878.								
do	Jan. 31	4,890	do	4,577					
do	June 11	7,493	do	208					
do	do 21	7,723	do	173					
do	do 28	7,870	do	166					
do	July 19	326	do	799					Letter dated 14th May, 1877, countermanded per letter dated 4th November, 1878.
do	do 26	453	do	378					
do	Aug. 3	585	do	322					
do	do 16	807	do	833					
do	Sept. 6	1,212	do	492					
do	do 30	1,653	do	682					
do	Oct. 11	1,911	do	129					
do	do 15	1,993	do	4,851					

Clifton	Oct. 16	2,022	Booth & Bell	172				
do	do 23	2,190	do	885				
do	Nov. 11	2,585	do	281				
do	do 15	2,695	do	189				
				36,178	17½	6,331 15		6,331 15
	1878.							
Montreal	Feb. 20	22,199	Booth & Bell	517	17½	90 48		90 48
St. Catharines	May 28	4,016	do	156				
do	June 10	4,177	do	177				
			Total Rebate on Sawn or Dressed Timber--Booth & Bell—Duty	333	17½	58 28		58 28
								7,369 44
			Total Rebate					15,635 52

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th February, 1880.

RETURN

(38)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 31st March, 1879;—For copies of all Contracts for the maintenance of the Telegraph Line between Selkirk and Battleford; the number of days during the past current year that through messages could be transmitted; the amount deducted from the pay of the Contractors together with all correspondence between the said Contractors and the Government.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
27th February, 1880.

---

(34)

GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURNS

OF

BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS

IN CERTAIN

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FOR THE YEAR, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns and Statement are not printed.*]

RETURN

(35)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880;—For copies of all Letters addressed to the Government by the Official Assignee of the District of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, during the years 1877-78 and '79, resigning said office, together with the replies thereto containing the reasons (if any) for the non-acceptance of his resignation, and also, a copy of the bond filed by that officer, and any information the Department may have as to the financial position of his sureties.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
1st March, 1880.

RETURN

(36)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For copies of instructions issued to Postmasters in cities, towns and villages by the Postmaster General under authority of Section 39 of the Act 38 Vict., Cap. 7, with reference to dutiable goods brought into the Dominion through the Post Office.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
28th February, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed,*]

RETURN

(No. 37)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880 ;—For copies of all Papers and Correspondence between the Government of Prince Edward Island and the Dominion Government, from the 24th March, 1879, to the present date, relative to the claims of Prince Edward Island to a portion of the Fishery Award.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
1st March, 1880.

RETURN

(No. 38)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th February, 1880 ;—For Return shewing what drawback was allowed on goods manufactured in Canada in 1879, and exported ; to whom paid, and description of goods.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
27th February, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

PAPERS

(37 A)

For the information of the HONORABLE THE SENATE.

Papers relating to the Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion, and the Government and certain Merchants of Prince Edward Island, respecting their claims to a portion of the Fishery Award.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

March, 1880.

(No. 6.)

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
19th February, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of a minute made by my Council setting forth the just claim of this Province to participate in the amount awarded to be paid by the American Government, under the Treaty of Washington, as a compensation for the fish taken by the American citizens on the coasts and shores of the respective Provinces of the Dominion, and proposing a mode for securing to this Province, by funding the principal, the annual interest of the sum which they conceive this Province to be justly entitled to, and which proposal it is hoped will receive the favorable consideration of His Excellency's Government.

Minute of Council, 19th Feb., 1879.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. HODGSON,
Lieut.-Governor.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

Extract from Minutes of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
19th February, 1879.

At a meeting of the Executive Council in Committee,

PRESENT :

Honorable Mr. Davis, Yeo, Laird, Stewart, Honorable Mr. Dodd, MacMillan, Farquharson, Robertson.

The following minute was adopted and ordered to be handed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for transmission to the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

The Executive Council in Committee having had under consideration the award of $5,500,000, made in favor of Great Britain by the Fishery Commission appointed under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, and the special claims which this Province has to a portion thereof, beg to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

1. One great contention between the respective Governments of Great Britain and the United States before that Commission, was, whether the fish caught by American fishermen was taken within or outside of what is known as the three-mile limit. A vast preponderance of the evidence showed clearly that two-thirds or three-fourths of the mackerel taken by the Americans was caught within that limit, and the award of the Commission was made upon that basis, and could be sustained upon no other.

2. The fisheries within such limit, around the coasts of this island, are among the most valuable of any conceded to the Americans, and were so spoken of, not only by the witnesses produced on the part of Her Majesty's Government, but also by those who gave evidence on the part of the United States. The Honorable Mr. Foster, the United States Agent, and one of her leading counsel before the Commission, in his able closing address, admitted "that the three-mile limit off the bend of Prince Edward Island, and down by Margaree, were the two points to which almost all the evidence of inshore fishing in this case related." A very large proportion of the testimony respecting the catch of mackerel by American vessels, referred to the "bend or bight of this island," and a universal consensus of opinion existed as to the wonderful richness of the mackerel fishery in these parts. It is submitted. therefore, under the evidence that no reasonable doubt can exist that the great value of these particular fishing grounds, the eagerness with which the Americans have always sought access to them, and the great quantities of mackerel which they have been accustomed to catch there, contributed materially to the award made in favor of Great Britain.

3. These fisheries have always constituted, and been looked upon as one of the great sources of wealth of this Province. Destitute of all mines and minerals, without manufactures or any of those facilities by which they can be successfully established, our limited supply of lumber becoming rapidly exhausted, isolated from the mainland, and consequently deprived of the advantages which our more fortunate neighbors in the adjoining Provinces enjoy from the great canals, locks and railways which the liberality of the Dominion Government has provided, our Province and its people have had to rely, and, in the future, more than ever must rely, upon their agricultural and fishing productions alone.

4. The Treaty of Washington, under the provisions of which the Fishery Commission sat and made their award, was ratified by the Legislature of this Province on the 29th day of June, 1872, and before it had become a part of the Dominion. The right of each separate Province to receive such a proportion of the award as the

value of its fisheries bears to the entire fishing privileges opened to the United States fishermen by the Treaty of Washington, has already been recognized by Great Britain in the case of Newfoundland, and being based upon the commonest principles of justice and fair play, cannot be questioned. This Province became a part of the Dominion on the 1st of July, 1873, the day on which the provisions of the Fishery Articles of the Washington Treaty came into force; its right as a separate Province, therefore, to make any representation to Great Britain for payment of any portion of this award, ceased, and it now becomes necessary to press the claim upon the Dominion to which the remainder of the award, after deducting Newfoundland's portion, has been paid.

5. The terms of union agreed upon between this island and the Dominion are naturally silent upon the subject. The appointment of the Commission, although agreed upon by the terms of the Treaty, had not then been made, the amount of its award could not even be approximated, and any allowance to this Province, as and for its share, was, at that time, out of the question. The silence, however of the terms of Confederation, and the delays in the constitution of the Commission, cannot, it is submitted, in any way prejudice the rights of this Province. The island did not, neither was it asked, to surrender its right to a fair proportion of whatever sum might be awarded, nor was any equivalent offered or accepted in lieu of it. That right was a territorial one, which, had the island remained out of Confederation, would now be at once recognized, as in the case of Newfoundland. It remains intact to this day, and it was, we believe, understood by the gentlemen who negotiated the terms of union, that it should so remain until the award was made and paid over. It is quite true that, by the British North America Act, exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends (*inter alia*) to the sea coast and inland fisheries, but no reasonable construction of this language can entitle the general Government exclusively to the money paid by the Americans for the privilege to enter and fish for twelve years in the territorial waters of this Province. That right was not granted by the Parliament of Canada, but by the Legislature of this island, when it was a separate Province, in the legislation of 1872, by which the Treaty of Washington was ratified. It was granted upon the clear understanding that its value should be estimated by impartial Commissioners, and when estimated should be paid by the United States to Great Britain for the benefit of those entitled to it. That estimate has been made and embraced in the calculation of similar privileges conceded by the Dominion of Canada, apart from Prince Edward Island, and unless it can be clearly shown that this Province has deliberately surrendered its right in this particular, the only question remaining for determination is the proportion of the award which this Province is entitled to receive.

6. The concession of the privileges granted to the Americans by the Treaty of Washington, so far as they relate to this island, have operated, and will continue to operate strongly against her fishermen, depriving them of the monoply which practically they enjoyed from their proximity to the richest fisheries of the gulf, and thus materially reducing the profits and wealth of a large percentage of the population. The result of this upon the Government of the Province is necessarily injurious. The taxable property within its jurisdiction is depreciated very largely in value. The volume of capital invested in the fisheries, and which for some years before the coming into force of the Treaty of Washington, had largely increased, offers, and will continue to offer, smaller returns than otherwise it would, and the losses, direct and indirect, fall solely on the Province and its inhabitants. If, on the other hand, the money awarded, and which was intended, in some measure, as compensation to the Provinces territorially possessing the privileges conceded to the Americans, is to be shared by the far off Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, and the rich Province of Ontario, which have only a general and indirect interest in the subject, it is submitted that the Maritime Provinces, and Prince Edward Island especially, will suffer a great wrong. Had the territorial rights of this Province in its fisheries, and also its right to participate in any award made pursuant to the Treaty of Washington, been surrendered in return for some concession or consideration granted by the

Dominion Government, then, no matter how grievous it might appear that, as a Province, we were not to share in the money awarded, still no complaint would be justifiable; but, as already has been shown, no such surrender has been made. The ratification of the treaty was enacted by our Legislature before Confederation; the authority to legislate upon our fisheries, vested in the Dominion by the British North American Act, does not imply a right to sell or rent them. The sale or rental of them to the Americans was not, so far as this island is concerned, made by the Dominion; the purchase money, or rental paid by the Americans, for the right to use them for twelve years, has never been assigned away by the Province. The terms of union agreed upon between this island and the Dominion, while expressly providing that Canada should assume and defray all charges for the protection of the fisheries, are entirely silent as to the surrender by this Province of its rights under the Treaty of Washington. To imply such a surrender would be a forced and unnatural construction of a compact which is so particular and exact in its definitions of the rights and privileges conceded by the Dominion to the Province, and the Province to the Dominion.

7. The Council in Committee feel assured that the Dominion Government will, after a careful examination of the facts, acknowledge the right of this Province to be paid a fair proportion of the award. To determine what that proportion justly amounts to, is no easy matter; it is naturally incapable of being reduced to an arithmetical certainty, but this much is clear, that if, as between the Dominion and Newfoundland, the sum of one million dollars was deemed the latter's fair portion, no less sum could, with justice, be offered this Province. The Council in Committee repeat, without in anyway disparaging the claims of the other Maritime Provinces, that the evidence taken before the Commission, and which they have carefully examined, places the fisheries of this Province among the most valuable in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and of those most eagerly sought for by the Americans. They further submit that no appropriation of our share of the award by the General Government, for the construction of public works, would be just or satisfactory; that the plan which best recommends itself to the people of this Province, and which in itself is most just, would be the funding of the amount by the Dominion Government for the benefit of this island, and the payment thereto semi-annually of the interest for the purposes of its local administration.

8. In conclusion, the Council in Committee repeat that Prince Edward Island is legally entitled to be paid a portion of the award made under the Treaty of Washington, and received by the Dominion of Canada, and that the sum of one million and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is its fair and just proportion.

Certified.

WILLIAM C. DESBRISAY,
Clerk, Ex. Council.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, 5th March, 1879.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 6, of the 19th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a minute of your Executive Council setting forth the claim of the Province of Prince Edward Island to a participation in the amount awarded by the Fishery Commission appointed under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

To His Honor the
Lt.-Governor of Prince Edward Island,
Charlottetown.

No. 26.

Joint Address of Legislative Council and Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General.—Address to Lieutenant-Governor requesting him to forward the Address to the Governor General.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
10th June, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a joint address from the Legislative Council and Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, relating to the claims of this Province to a proportionate share of the sum awarded by the Commissioners under the Treaty of Washington, as a compensation for privileges accorded to citizens of the United States under Article 18 of that Treaty; and also a joint address from the Council and Assembly, requesting me to forward the alluded to address to His Excellency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. HODGSON,
Lieut.-Governor.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

To His Honor Sir Robert Hodgson, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,—

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in Provincial Parliament convened, having agreed to a joint Address to His Excellency the Governor General relating to the claims of this Province to a proportional share of the sum awarded by the Commission appointed under the Treaty of Washington, as compensation for privileges accorded to citizens of the United States under Article eighteen of that Treaty,

Humbly request that Your Honor will please to cause the said Address to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General.

(Signed) JOHN BALDERSTON,
President.

(Signed) JOHN A. McDONALD,
Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
June 7th, 1879.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in General Assembly convened, approach Your Excellency in Council and represent:—

1. That, by the Treaty of Washington, 1871, it was, among other things, agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties thereto that, in addition to the liberties secured to the United States fishermen by the Convention of 1818, the citizens of the United States should have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for a term of years specified, to take fish of certain kinds on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks, of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Colony of Prince Edward Island, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, and with permission to land thereon for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; and it was provided that such foregoing agreement should take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation should have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other.

2. That, in a despatch dated at Downing Street, 17th June, 1871, enclosing to Lieutenant-Governor Robinson copies of the Treaty of Washington and other documents, Her Majesty's Government strongly urged upon the Government of Prince Edward Island that, for certain reasons stated in the despatch of Earl Kimberley to the Governor General of Canada, the application made by the United States Government should be acceded to by this Island, so that American fishermen might be at once allowed, during that season, the provisional use of the privileges granted to them by the Treaty of Washington.

3. That, in deference to the wishes of the Imperial Government, the Government of Prince Edward Island promptly sanctioned the admission, on July 24th, 1871, of American fishermen to the liberty which was intended to be secured to them by the Treaty of Washington.

4. That the Treaty of Washington was ratified by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island on the 29th day of June, 1872.

5. That, thereafter, Prince Edward Island was, as a separate Government, and a consenting party to the Treaty, entitled to a share of any award which, under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, the Commissioners appointed thereunder might make in favor of the Imperial Government.

6. That Prince Edward Island entered the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada on the first day of July, 1873, upon certain terms and conditions set forth in the Order of the Queen in Council, dated June 26th, 1873.

7. That, in the said terms of union, no mention is made of any surrender to the General Government of the fisheries or any compensation accruing to Prince Edward Island by reason of her ratification of the Treaty of Washington.

8. That the Commissioners appointed, under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, upon the 23rd November, 1877, awarded the sum of $5,500,000, to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, as compensation in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article Eighteen of the Treaty.

9. That the Imperial Government has paid over to the Government of Newfoundland the sum of one million dollars as the share of that Colony in the said award.

10. That, had the amount of the award been paid over to Great Britain before the admission of this Province into the Confederation, Prince Edward Island would have obtained her share thereof in the same way as Newfoundland, which amount,

under the provisions of the 107th Section of the British North America Act, would, on the entry of the Island into the union, have been taken in reduction of the debt of the Province at that time.

11. That the evidence taken before the Commission at Halifax tended to prove, and it was there admitted by the United States Agent, that the mackerel fisheries around the coasts of Prince Edward Island are the most valuable of any conceded to the Americans by the Treaty of Washington, that mackerel constitute sixty-five per cent. of the whole catch taken by United States fishermen in British waters, and that their great value contributed very largely to the making of the award in favor of Great Britain.

12. That Prince Edward Island having no mines nor extensive forests, is wholly dependent upon its fishery and agriculture as sources of wealth, and from its insular position cannot possibly participate in the numerous advantages possessed by the other Provinces in their railways, canals and other large public works.

13. That the only important public work in Prince Edward Island, viz.. the railway, was built at the proper cost of the people of the Province, and the expense of its construction was charged against the Island in the settlement of the terms of Confederation.

14. That owing to the very large extent to which the Americans, in the exercise of their privileges under the Treaty of Washington, use the fisheries of Prince Edward Island, and the destructive modes of fishing employed by them, it is almost certain that those fisheries, when restored to the Island, will be much less valuable than formerly, and that thus the value of property connected therewith will be depreciated, and consequently the revenues of the Provinces reduced, that even now the loss of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by our fishermen in the valuable fisheries surrounding our shores is productive of the same prejudicial result.

15. That the Government of Prince Edward Island intimated to Earl Kimberley their dissatisfaction with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, and their regret that the compensation to be awarded had not assumed the form of another Reciprocity Treaty, or some tariff concessions authorizing the free admission of the products of her agriculturists, yet stated their willingness to accept any reasonable money compensation in addition to the privileges granted by the Treaty, at the same time expressing their fears that under the Treaty, nothing of the kind was guaranteed; to which Earl Kimberley replied that he did not understand why the Prince Edward Island Government should object to the reference of the question of the money compensation to arbitration, which seemed to him to be the fairest way of determining such a point.

16. That, failing the adoption of the commercial arrangement so ardently desired, and as it was strongly impressed by Earl Kimberley in his despatch of 17th June, 1871, that "it could not reasonably be expected that Great Britain should, for an indefinite period, incur the constant risk of serious misunderstanding with the United States in order to endeavor to force the American Government to change its commercial policy." Prince Edward Island, in deference to the wish of the Imperial Government thus expressed, and being most unwilling to throw any obstacle in the way of an amicable settlement of *other causes of difference between Great Britain and the United States*, reluctantly agreed to accept such money compensation as might be awarded, and subsequently passed the Act giving effect to the Treaty.

17. That under the terms of Confederation with the Dominion of Canada, Prince Edward Island having surrendered to the General Government the control of her commercial interests, and the regulation of her tariffs, there exists a still more cogent reason why she should receive the benefit of any money compensation awarded for the use of her fisheries by the citizens of the United States.

18. That the award, five million five hundred thousand dollars, was evidently intended as a compensation to those Provinces territorially possessing the privileges conceded to the Americans, and in no wise in the nature of compensation to the General Government for loss of revenue consequent upon the free admission into Canada of certain United States products, nor for any benefits accruing to United

States citizens by the opening of ports, in as much as the Commission decided that it was not competent for them to award any compensation for commercial intercourse between the two countries, and excluded from their consideration any advantages resulting from the purchase by the Americans of supplies, and from their being allowed to tranship cargoes in British waters.

19. That the right of Prince Edward Island in the fisheries around her coasts, previous to confederation, was a Colonial right, and that this principle has been acknowledged by the equitable way in which the claims of Newfoundland have been adjusted by the Imperial Government.

20. That the British North America Act, in conferring authority upon the General Government to legislate upon our fisheries, did not contemplate thereby the right to sell or otherwise dispose of them, but merely for the purposes of protection and improvement; and that, in fact, the disposal of the fisheries was made by Prince Edward Island as a separate Government, in 1871, two years before her connection with the Dominion, and in the settlement of the terms of Confederation, no surrender of the consideration to be paid by the Americans, was made to the General Government.

21. That the General Government having assumed the protection of the fisheries, would not be justified in applying the amount of the award to assist in carrying out an agreement which they are bound to fulfil under any circumstances, and the cost of which is chargeable to the General Revenue Fund of Canada.

22. That it, in the case of Newfoundland, where there are no fisheries within the territorial waters of that Island of which the Americans make any use, whereas in every other place the cod-fishery is followed in the open sea, and no herring, mackerel or other fishery is pursued by Americans within the jurisdictional limits, the sum of one million dollars was considered that Island's fair proportion, wé submit that, in the case of Prince Edward Island where, as has been proved, the most valuable fisheries opened to the Americans exists, and which possesses no internal sources of wealth as do the other Provinces, and whose people are entirely dependent upon their fishing and agricultural pursuits for their livelihood, the sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars cannot be considered an unreasonable amount to be set aside for the benefit of this Province.

We therefore humbly pray that Your Excellency in Council will take the premises into your serious consideration, and, after a careful examination of the facts, order the funding, for the benefit of this Province, of the sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which, we humbly submit, Prince Edward Island is legally and equitably entitled to receive from the Imperial Government as her share of the award made by the Commissioners under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, 1871.

And as in duty bound they will ever pray.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, June 7th, 1879. (Signed) JOHN BALDERSTON, *President of Legislative Council.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, June 7th, 1879. (Signed) JOHN A. McDONALD, *Speaker of House of Assembly.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, 16th June, 1879.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 26, of the 10th inst., transmitting a joint Address from the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island, relating to the claims of that

Province to a proportionable share of the Fishery Award under the Treaty of Washington, together with a joint Address to yourself from those bodies, requesting you to forward the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
Of Prince Edward Island,
Charlottetown.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council 10th December*, 1879.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the application of the Government of Prince Edward Island to be paid "her share of the award made by the Commissioners under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington."

They have also had before them, Report dated 6th December, 1879, hereto annexed from the Sub-Committee of the Privy Council, to whom said application was referred, and they concur in the opinion with the Sub-Committee, that the Province is not entitled to make any claim upon the money awarded to be paid for the use of the Fisheries by the United States, which the other Provinces of the Dominion would not be equally entitled to put forward.

Certified.

(Signed) J. O. COTÉ,
Assist. Clerk, P. C.

The undersigned, to whom was referred the application of the Government of Prince Edward Island to be paid "her share of the award made by the Commissioners under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington," have the honor to report:

That, by Article 33 of the Treaty of Washington, the fishery clauses of the Treaty were to take effect as soon as the laws required to carry the Treaty into operation should be passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, the Legislature of Prince Edward Island and the Congress of the United States of America.

The necessary laws were passed by Great Britain on the 6th day of August, A.D. 1872, by the Parliament of Canada on the 14th day of June, A.D. 1872, by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island on the 29th day of June, A.D. 1872, and by the Congress of the United States on the 1st day of March, 1873. The Act of Congress, however, was not to take effect till the 1st day of July, 1873.

The Treaty of Washington, therefore, so far as it relates to the Fisheries, took effect on the first day of July, A.D. 1873, and not before, and the compensation awarded by the Halifax Commission is for a period of twelve years from that day.

The Province of Prince Edward Island entered the Dominion on the 1st July, A.D. 1873, the day on which the Fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington took effect, and, in the opinion of the undersigned, that Province is not entitled to make any claim upon the money awarded to be paid for the use of the Fisheries by the United States, which the other Provinces of the Dominion would not be equally entitled to put forward.

(Signed) JAS. McDONALD,
" S. L. TILLEY,
" A. CAMPBELL.

PRIVY COUNCIL, 6th December, 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, 11th December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has had under consideration in Council the application of the Government of the Province of Prince Edward Island to be paid "her share of the award made by the Commissioners under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington," and that His Excellency in Council is of opinion that that Province is not entitled to make any claim upon the money awarded to be paid for the use of the fisheries by the United States, which the other Provinces of the Dominion would not be equally entitled to put forward.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

To His Honor the
Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island,
Charlottetown.

No. 13.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 20th December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 2961 or 1024, of the 11th December, informing me that His Excellency the Governor General has had under consideration in Council the application of the Government of the Province of Prince Edward Island to be paid her share of the award made by the Commissioners under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, and that His Excellency in Council is of opinion that this Province is not entitled to make any claim upon the money awarded to be paid for the use of the fisheries by the United States, which the other Provinces of the Dominion would not be equally entitled to put forward.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Lieut.-Governor.

To Honorable the
Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., K.C.M.G., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

The memorial of the undersigned, acting on behalf of certain merchants of Prince Edward Island, now one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, who exported fish and fish oil, the produce of the waters of that Island, to the United States of America, in the year 1871-72,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

1. That the Treaty of Washington was signed on the 8th May, 1871.

Vide Appendix No. 1.

2. That on the same day the Honorable Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State for the United States, addressed to Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, a despatch, in which, by direction of the President, he proposed "That as the Treaty could not come into full operation until the legislation contemplated therein should have taken place, and as it seemed to him to be in accordance with the interests of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, and in furtherance of the objects and spirit of the Treaty," that the citizens of the United States should have the enjoyment of the liberty to fish within the territorial waters of Her Britannic Majesty, on the coasts of Canada, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland during the season of 1871-72.

Vide Appendix No. 2 — *Vide Appendix No.* 3.

3. That in a despatch, No. 22, dated 17th June, 1871, addressed by Lord Kimberley to the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, the Government of Great Britain strongly urged upon the Government of Prince Edward Island that, for reasons stated in a despatch, No. 444, addressed by the Earl of Kimberley to Lord Lisgar, and dated 17th June, 1871, the application so made by Mr. Secretary Fish should be acceded to by Prince Edward Island.

Vide Appendix No. 4.

4. That in deference to this strongly-expressed wish of Her Majesty's Government, the Government of Prince Edward Island, on the 17th June, 1871, recommended that the application made by the United States Government should be acceded to, so that American fishermen might be allowed during the year 1871 the provisional use of the privileges granted to them by the Treaty, and which privileges they largely enjoyed during the season referred to.

Vide Appendix No. 4.

5. That the customs officers of Prince Edward Island were, on the 24th July, 1871, instructed to discontinue, for the season of 1871, until further orders, the enforcement of the Fishery Laws affecting foreigners.

6. That from the date of this order, American fishermen had *free* use of the inshore fisheries of Prince Edward Island, and landed fish and fish oil without being charged any duty thereon, and enjoyed all the advantages of the Treaty.

That the Treaty of Washington was ratified by Great Britain on the 6th August, 1872; by Canada on the 14th June, 1872; by Prince Edward Island on the 29th June, 1872; by the United States on the 25th February, 1873, and came into operation on the 7th June, 1873.

That the merchants of Prince Edward Island relied implicitly on the good faith of the United States Government that the President would recommend to, and urge upon, Congress, the propriety of making provision for the refunding of the duties paid upon fish imported into the United States from Prince Edward Island.

That the President of the United States subsequently declined to recommend to Congress the refund of these duties, alleging that the proposal made, through Mr. Fish, contemplated the united action of all the British Colonies, and that it would not be practicable to separate them, or carry into effect for one, what the President was willing to recommend for all those colonies.

That those merchants of Prince Edward Island who, during the years 1871-72, exported to the United States, fish and fish oil, paid the duties thereon, under protests, copies of which were served on the collectors at the Ports of Entry in the United States, and on the Secretary of State at Washington, and sold the same under the belief that the duties would be refunded, and that by reason of the United States Government refusing to refund such duties they sustained loss.

That copies of the correspondence between Mr. Fish and Sir Edward Thornton; between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor General of Canada and the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island; and between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, relating to the subject dealt with in this memorial, together with a statement of the names of the merchants who paid duties, and the amounts claimed by each, are hereto annexed.

That these documents were duly filed with the Secretary of the Fisheries Commission, at Halifax, in support of the case of Her Majesty's Government.

That it may be inferred that, in estimating generally the remission of duties as a set-off, the Commissioners considered the facts of this claim in connection with their final award.

That from the 24th July, 1871, until the 1st July, 1873, Prince Edward Island was an independent Colony.

Your memorialist therefore humbly prays, that the respective sums named in the schedule attached, may be refunded to these claimants, out of the Halifax award, paid by the United States to Great Britain, and now in the Canadian Treasury.

And, as in duty bound, your memorialist will ever pray.

W. H. POPE.

OTTAWA, 18th January, 1879.

Claims for return duties from the American Government.

Hall & Myrick, for themselves	$20,818 69
do for British subjects	9,883 00
G. W. Howlan	9,106 60
H. M. Churchill	4,889 50
Carvell Brothers	1,228 50
Baker & Nickersen	987 20
A. A. McDonald Brothers	2,234 00
MacDonald & Owen	492 00
Samuel Prowse	386 00
J. A. Matheson	262 00
A. Matheson	24 00
J. A. Macdonald	146 00
Wise & Russell	166 00
Jno. Cairns	165 00
Owen Connolly	146 00
Reid Brothers	30 00
	$50,904 79

Copy—No. 1.

Mr. Fish to Sir E. Thornton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 8th May, 1871.

SIR,—As several articles of the Treaty, which has been signed this day, relating to the admission of citizens of the United States to fish within the territorial waters of Her Britannic Majesty, on the coasts of Canada, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, cannot come into full operation until the legislation contemplated in that

instrument shall have taken place, and as it seems to be in accordance with the interests of both Governments, in furtherance of the objects and spirit of the Treaty, that the citizens of the United States should have the enjoyment of that liberty during the present season, I am directed by the President to express to you his hope that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared, in the event of the ratification of the Treaty, to make, on their own behalf, and to urge the Governments of the Dominion of Canada, of Prince Edward Island and of Newfoundland to make, for the season referred to, within their respective jurisdictions, such relaxations and regulations as may respectively be in their power to adopt, with a view to the admission of American fishermen to the liberty which it is proposed to secure to them by the Treaty. The Government of the United States would be prepared, at the same time, to admit British subjects to the right of fishing in the waters of the United States, specified in the Treaty; but as the admission into the United States, free of duty, of any articles which are, by law, subject to duty, cannot be allowed without the sanction of Congress, the President will, in case the above suggestion meets with the views of the British Government, recommend and urge upon Congress, at their next session, that any duties which may have been collected on and after the first day of July next, on fish oil and fish, (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into the same, and except fish preserved in oil) the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada and of Prince Edward Island, shall be returned and refunded to the parties paying the same, if a similar arrangement is made with respect to the admission into the British Possessions of fish oil and fish, (with the like exception) being the produce of the fisheries of the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

Sir E. Thornton, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Sir E. Thornton to Mr. Fish.

(Copy.)

Washington, 9th May, 1871.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date, and to inform you, in reply, that I have been authorized by Earl Granville to state that, in the event of the ratification of the Treaty, signed yesterday, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to recommend to the Governments of the Dominion of Canada, of Prince Edward Island and of Newfoundland, that the provisional arrangement proposed in your note above mentioned, with regard to the right of fishing by United States citizens on the coasts of those British Possessions, and by British subjects in the waters of the United States, described in Article XIX of the Treaty, shall take effect during the coming season, on the understanding that the ultimate decision of this question must rest with the above-mentioned Colonial Governments, who would be asked to grant the immediate and certain right fishing within the territorial waters of those Colonies, whilst the return of the Impost Duties on fish, from the 1st of July next, promised by the United States, is prospective and contingent on the action of Congress.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD THORNTON.

The Honorable Hamilton Fish,
&c, &c., &c.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON, &c., &c.

(Copy.)—No. 22.

[No. 2.]

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DOWNING STREET, 17th June, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copies of the Treaty signed at Washington, on May 8th, by the Joint High Commissioners, which has been ratified by Her Majesty and by the President of the United States, of the Instructions to Her Majesty's High Commissions and Protocols of the Conference held by the Commission, of two Notes which have passed between Sir E. Thornton and Mr. Fish, and of a Despatch of even date, herewith, which I have addressed to the Governor General of Canada, stating the views of Her Majesty's Government on these important documents.

With reference to that part of my despatch to Lord Lisgar, which bears upon the proposed arrangement for the immediate provisional admission of the United States fishermen to the Colonial fisheries,

Her Majesty's Government strongly urge upon the Government of Prince Edward Island, that, for the reasons stated in the despatch, the same course should be pursued as in 1854, and the application made by the United States Government should be acceded to by Prince Edward Island, so that American fishermen may be at once allowed, during the present season, the provisional use of the privileges granted to them by the Treaty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON,
&c., &c., &c.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Lisgar.

(Copy.)—No. 444.

[No. 3.]

CANADA.

DOWNING STREET, 17th June, 1871.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copies of the Treaty signed at Washington, on May 8th, by the Joint High Commissioners, which has been ratified by Her Majesty, and by the President of the United States, and of the Instructions to Her Majesty's High Commissioners, and Protocols of the Conferences held by the Commission. The Dominion is, from its geographical position, as the immediate neighbor of the United States, so peculiarly interested in the maintenance of cordial relations between that Republic and the British Empire, that it must be a source of satisfaction to the Canadian Government, that Her Majesty has been able to conclude a Treaty for the amicable settlement of differences which might have seriously endangered the good understanding between the two countries.

Moreover, the rules laid down in Article 6, as to the international duties of neutral Governments, are of special importance to the Dominion, which carries on such an extensive and increasing maritime commerce, and possesses such a considerable Merchant Navy.

But independently of the advantages which Canada must derive from the removal of the causes of difference with the United States, arising out of occurrences during the Civil War, Her Majesty's Government believe that the settlement which has been arrived at of the questions directly affecting British North America, cannot fail to be beneficial to the Dominion. I need not refer to the well-known history of the Fishery question, further than to observe that ever since the termination by the British Government, in consequence of the war of 1812, of the liberty enjoyed under the Treaty of 1783 by American citizens, of fishing in the territorial waters of the British Colonies, and the renunciation by the United States, in the Treaty of 1818, of all claim to that liberty, this question has in different forms been the subject of controversy with the United States. Her Majesty's Government have always contended for the rights of the Colonies, and they have employed the British naval forces in the protection of the Colonial fisheries, but they could not overlook the angry feelings to which this controversy has given rise, and the constant risk that in the enforcement of the exclusion of American fishermen from the Colonial waters, a collision might take place which might lead to the most serious consequences, and they would have been wanting in their duty, if they had not availed themselves of the opportunity presented by the late negotiation to remove a source of perpetual irritation and danger to the relations of this country and the Dominion, with the United States.

The Canadian Government itself took the initiative in suggesting that a Joint British and American Commission should be appointed, with a view to settle the disputes which had arisen as to the interpretation of the Treaty of 1818; but it was certain that, however desirable it might be, in default of any complete settlement, to appoint such a Commission, the causes of the difficulty lay deeper than any question of interpretation, and the mere discussion of such points as the correct definition of Bays, could not lead to a really friendly agreement with the United States. It was necessary, therefore, to endeavor to find an equivalent which the United States might be willing to give in return for the fishery privileges, and which Great Britain, having regard both for Imperial and Colonial interests, could properly accept. Her Majesty's Government are well aware that the arrangement which would have been most agreeable to Canada was the conclusion of a Treaty similar to the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and a proposal to this effect was pressed upon the United States Commissioners, as you will find in the 36th Protocol of the Conference. This proposal was, however, declined, the United States Commissioners stating "that "they could hold out no hope that the Congress of the United States would give its "consent to such a tariff arrangement as was proposed, or to an extended plan of "reciprocal free admission of the products of the two countries." The United States Commissioners did indeed propose that coal, salt, and fish should be reciprocally admitted free, and lumber, after the 1st of July, 1874; but it is evident that, looked at as a tariff arrangement, this was a most inadequate offer, as will be seen at once when it is compared with the long list of articles admitted free under the Reciprocity Treaty. Moreover, it is obvious, from the frank avowal of the United States Commissioners, that they only made this offer because one branch of Congress had recently more than once expressed itself in favor of the abolition of duties on coal and salt, and because Congress had partially removed the duty from lumber, and the tendency of legislation in the United States was towards the reduction of taxation and of duties, so that to have ceded the fishery rights in return for these concessions would have been to exchange them for commercial arrangements, which, there is reason to believe, may, before long, be made without any such cession, to the mutual advantage of both the Dominion and the United States; and Her Majesty's Government are bound to add that, whilst in deference to the strong wishes of the Dominion Government they used their best efforts to obtain a renewal in principle of the Reciprocity Treaty, they are convinced that the establishment of Free Trade between the Dominion and the United States is not likely to be promoted by making admission to the fisheries dependent upon the conclusion of such a Treaty; and that the repeal by Congress of duties upon Canadian produce, on the ground that a pro

tection tariff is injurious to the country which imposes it, would place the commercial relations of the two countries on a far more secure and lasting basis than the stipulations of a Convention framed upon a system of Reciprocity. Looking, therefore, to all the circumstances, Her Majesty's Government found it their duty to deal separately with the fisheries, and to endeavor to find some other equivalent; and the reciprocal concession of free fishery, with free import of fish and fish oil, together with the payment of such a sum of money as may fairly represent the excess of value of the Colonial over the American concession, seems to them to be an equitable solution of the difficulty. It is perfectly true that the right of fishing on the United States coasts, conceded under Article 19, is far less valuable than the right of fishery in Colonial waters, conceded under Article 18, to the United States; but, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that it is most important to the Colonial fishermen to obtain free access to the American market for their fish, and for fish oil; and the balance of advantage on the side of the United States will be duly redressed by the Arbitrators under Article 22. In some respects a direct money payment is perhaps a more distinct recognition of the rights of the Colonies than a tariff concession, and there does not seem to be any difference in principle between the admission of American fishermen for a term of years, in consideration of the payment of a sum of money in gross, and their admission under the system of licenses calculated at so many dollars per ton, which was adopted by the Colonial Government for several years after the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty. In the latter case, it must be observed, the use of the fisheries was granted without any tariff concession whatever on the part of the United States, even as to the importation of fish.

Canada could not reasonably expect that this country should, for an indefinite period, incur the constant risk of serious misunderstanding with the United States, imperilling, perhaps, the peace of the whole Empire, in order to endeavor to force the American Government to change its commercial policy; and Her Majesty's Government are confident that, when the Treaty is considered as a whole the Canadian people will see that their interests have been carefully borne in mind, and that the advantages which they will derive from its provisions are commensurate with the concessions which they are called upon to make. There cannot be a question as to the great importance to Canada of the right to convey goods in bond through the United States, which has been secured to her by Article 29, and the free navigation of Lake Michigan, under Article 28, and the power of transhipping goods, under Article 30, are valuable privileges which must not be overlooked in forming an estimate of the advantages which Canada will obtain. Her Majesty's Government have no doubt that the Canadian Government will readily secure to the citizens of the United States, in accordance with Article 27, the use of the Canadian Canals, as by the liberal policy of the Dominion, those Canals are already opened to them on equal terms with British subjects, and they would urge upon the Dominion Parliament and the Legislature of New Brunswick, that it will be most advisable to make the arrangement as to duties on lumber floated down the St. John River, upon which the execution of Article 30, as to the transhipment of goods, is made contingent.

The freedom to navigate the St. Lawrence, which is assured to the United States by Article 26, has long existed in fact, and its recognition by Treaty cannot be prejudical to the Dominion, which, moreover, obtains in return the free use of certain rivers on the Pacific side of the Continent.

I must not omit to notice that, by Article 34, the dispute as to the Island of St. Juan, is to be submitted to arbitration, and provision has thus happily been made so, the amicable termination of a long standing and difficult controversy, at a time when, in consequence of the union of British Columbia with the Dominion, this boundary question has become matter of interest to the whole Confederation of British Provinces.

I have thus gone through those parts of the Treaty which immediately touch the Dominion; but a question of much moment remains as to the course which should be taken during the present fishing season, pending the enactment, by the respective Legislatures, of the Laws necessary to bring the Fishery Articles into operation.

I find that, on the conclusion of the Reciprocity Treaty, in June, 1854, and previous to its ratification, the then American Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, expressed the hope of his Government, that American fishermen would not be molested if they should at once attempt to use the privileges granted by that Treaty, A despatch was therefore addressed to the Governors of the North American Colonies, recommending that the wish of the United States Government should be acceded to, and that the American fishermen should be immediately admitted to the Colonial fisheries. The result was that the various Colonial Governments at once admitted the American fishermen to the fisheries, although the Legislative Acts necessary to give effect to the Treaty, were not passed till late in the autumn. It is evidently most desirable that a similar course should be pursued on the present occasion, and you will perceive, from the notes which have passed between Sir E. Thornton and Mr. Fish, copies of which I enclose, that the United States Government have made an application similar to that which they made in 1854, and that Her Majesty's Government have engaged to recommend to the Colonial Governments that it should be acceded to. Her Majesty's Government are, of course, aware that the Colonial Governments have no power to set aside the Fishery Statutes by their own authority, but it is entirely within their power to take no active steps to enforce those Statutes and to suspend the instructions to the Colonial cruisers to exclude American citizens from the fisheries, just as it is in the power of Her Majesty's Government to suspend the action of Her Majesty's cruisers, although the Imperial Fishery Statute is still in force.

Her Majesty's Government have no desire whatever, to attempt to interfere with the entire right of the Colonial Legislatures to refuse to pass the Acts necessary to give effect to the Treaty, though they would deeply deplore that a course, which they believed would be most impolitic, should be taken, but, on the other hand, they have too much confidence in the wisdom of those free Assemblies to anticipate any such result, and they are confident that the Canadian Government would be as desirous as her Majesty's Government that no ontoward collision should occur during the present season which might prejudice the fair consideration of the Treaty, both by the American Congress and the Colonial Parliaments, and that on a full consideration of the circumstances, they will see that the responsibility of incurring the risk of such a collision would be far heavier than that of removing, so far as they have the power, the obstacles to the provisional enjoyment by American citizens of the privileges which it is intended by the Treaty to secure to them for a longer time.

I cannot conclude this despatch without expressing the gratification which it has given Her Majesty's Government, to have had the valuable assistance of Sir John Macdonald, in the negotiation of this Treaty. Whatever view may be taken in Canada of the merits of the Treaty, it must be an unqualified cause of satisfaction to the Canadians to know that they were represented by a statesman holding so distinguished a position in the Canadian Government, and so well able from his knowledge and experience, to put forward with the greatest force and authority, the arguments best suited to promote the claims and interests of the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,
The Right Honorable
Lord Lisgar, G. C. B.,
&c., &c., &c.

(No. 4.)

COUNCIL CHAMBER, July 24th, 1871.

At a meeting of Council,—

PRESENT:

The Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Pope,
Colonial Secretary,
Attorney General,
McDonald,

Mr. Owen,
Howlan,
McEachen,
Richards.

The Minute of the Committee of Council at its meeting on the 17th instant, was laid before the Board and approved, and it was thereupon—

Ordered, That such relaxations and regulations as it is in the power of the Government of Prince Edward Island to adopt, be agreed to, with a view to the admission of American fishermen, for the present season, to the liberty which it is proposed to secure to them by the Treaty of Washington, 1871; and further—

Ordered, That the Consul of the United States of America at this port, and the several Custom House Officers be notified of the foregoing order.

Certified.

WILLIAM C. DESBRISAY,
Assistant Clerk, Ex. Council.

(Copy.)—No. 27.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DOWNING STREET, 8th August, 1871.

SIR.—I have received your Despatch, No. 55, of 12th ultimo, acknowledging mine of the 17th of June, in which I forwarded to you a copy of the Treaty of Washington.

I have learnt with much satisfaction, that your Government are likely to accede so promptly and readily to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, that the United States fishermen should be admitted, provisionally, to the inshore fisheries of Prince Edward Island during the present season.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)—No. 32.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DOWNING STREET, 3rd September, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 59, of the 25th of July, communicating to me the consent of your Government to the provisional admission of United States fishermen, during the present season, to the privileges granted by the Treaty of Washington, so far as concerns the Colony under your Government.

Her Majesty's Government have learnt, with much satisfaction, that the Prince Edward Island Government have so willingly acceded to their wishes in this respect.

With regard to the observations contained in the Minutes of Council which you have forwarded, to the effect that the Prince Edward Island Government would readily accept any reasonable money compensation in addition to the privileges granted as an equivalent, but that, under the Treaty, nothing of the kind is guaranteed, I do not understand why the Prince Edward Island Government should object to the reference of the question of the money compensation to arbitration, which seems to be the fairest way of determining such a point, more especially as the fact stated in the Minute, that the rights of fishing conceded by the United States, are comparatively worthless, is, it must be presumed, capable of distinct proof.

I will communicate with Lord Granville as to the wish of your Government, in the event of the Act necessary to give effect to the Treaty being passed, to appoint a representative to give information to the Commission which is to meet at Halifax.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)—No. 34.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DOWNING STREET, 5th September, 1871.

SIR,—With reference to my Despatch, No. 32, of the 3rd instant, in answer to yours of the 25th of July, relating to the Treaty of Washington and to the Fisheries, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office on the subject of your Despatch, and relating also to questions raised in a Despatch received from the Governor of Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON,
&c., &c., &c.

Mr. Russell to the Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

(Copy.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, 31st August, 1871.

SIR,—I have laid before Earl Granville, your letter of the 21st instant, enclosing copies of correspondence with the Governor of Newfoundland and the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, respecting the provisional admission of American fishermen to the inshore fisheries of those Islands, and I am, in reply, to request that you will state to the Earl of Kimberley, that Earl Granville has no doubt that the Government of Newfoundland is right in assuming that the omission of the mention of Newfoundland in the passage in Mr. Fish's note to Sir E. Thornton, referred to, was unintentional.

Her Majesty's Charge d'Affairs at Washington, will, however, be instructed to call Mr. Fish's attention to the omission, as being understood to be, by inadvertence. His Lordship wishes the Government of Newfoundland to be informed, that the intention of the two notes was, that pending reciprocal legislation in return for the immediate provisional admission of American fishermen to the inshore fisheries, drawbacks should be granted on the import duties taken in the United States on the fish oil and fish which are to be hereafter admitted free for a term of years, under the 21st Article of the Treaty.

I am to add that, as regards the desire expressed by the Government of Prince Edward Island, that some person should be appointed to attend the Commission at Halifax, it appears to Lord Granville that it would not only be permissible, but highly desirable, that Prince Edward Island and the other Provinces should furnish the fullest information before the Commission, as to the value of the inshore fisheries on their coasts. The 24th Article of the Treaty provides that the Commissioners shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either Government may present, and it will consequently be competent for the Government of Prince Edward Island to send to Halifax any person who may be selected as best capable of giving evidence on its behalf.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) ODO RUSSELL.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

(Copy.)—No. 72.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 30th Sept., 1871.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to submit a copy of a letter addressed to me, by Mr. I. C. Hall, an American merchant largely engaged in the exportation of fish from Prince Edward Island to the United States, together with a copy of my reply.

2. Mr. Hall is apprehensive that the refusal of Canada to assent to the provisional arrangement proposed by the United States, and assented to by this colony, as reported in my Despatch, No. 59, of the 25th of July, may work adversely to the interests of those persons in Prince Edward Island, who have this year made large investments in the fishing business, in the expectation of receiving back the duties collected in the United States on fish oil and fish exported from this Island into that country during the present fishing season.

3. I do not in the least apprehend that the action of Canada in withholding her assent from an arrangement, in respect of which, is was necessary that each Colony concerned should decide for itself, will in any way prejudice the interest of Prince Epward Island, or that the Government of the United States will be thereby deterred from recommending and urging upon Congress to refund the duties collected during the stipulated period on fish oil and fish from this Colony; and I felt justified in informing Mr. Hall that I considered his apprehensions unfounded.

4. An assurance to this effect from your Lordship, if one could be procured in time from the United States Government, and your Lordship should think proper to ask for it, would be most satisfactory and reassuring to that section of the mercantile community to which Mr. Hall belongs, and serve to counteract the depressing influence which the apprehensions now entertained may otherwise have on the late autumn trade of the Colony.

5. For previous correspondence on the subject of the provisional arrangement mentioned in this communication, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin.*

I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Lieut.-Governor

The Right Honorable
The EARL OF KIMBERLEY,
&c., &c., &c.

*Secretary of State to Lieutenant Governor, No. 22, of 17th, 25th, 1871. Lieutenant-Governor to Secretary of State, No. 59, of June July, 1871.

Copy.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., 26th Sept., 1871.

SIR,—After the action of your Government, giving effect to the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fisheries are concerned, admitting fish from the United States, as bait or otherwise, free of duty into this Colony, and giving to the United States fishing vessels free access to the shore fisheries around this Island—those persons here who are engaged in the fishing business had supposed that their meeting of Congress, outright, on the receive back the duties paid on all fish and fish oils exported by them to the United States since the first day of July—could not be questioned

Recent reports from the United States would, however, lead to the belief that the refusal of the Dominion of Canada to give effect to the Treaty of Washington may work adversely to the interests of this Island and prejudice her claim to such return of duties.

As your Honor is probably aware, large investments have this year been made in the fishing business, based upon the expectation of receiving the benefit of this Treaty, and a heavy loss to this Island must result if the duties are not returned.

I would therefore esteem it as a great favor if your Honor can give me any information bearing upon this subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ISAAC C. HALL.

His Honor WILLIAM C. F. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)—No. 102.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
29th September, 1871.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, on the subject of the Treaty of Washington.

2. The Government of the United States requested Her Majesty's Government to urge the Governments of Canada, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island to make for the present season, within their respective jurisdictions, such relaxations and regulations as it might be in their power to adopt, with a view to the provisional admission of American fishermen to the liberty which is proposed to be secured to them by the Treaty of Washington; the Government of the United States undertaking in return to recommend and urge upon Congress, at their next session, to refund to the parties paying the same, any duties collected in the United States on and after the 1st July, on fish oil and fish (with certain exceptions) the produce of the fisheries of the above Colonies respectively, if a similar arrangement should be made with respect to the admission into the Colonies, as aforesaid, of fish oil and fish (with like exceptions) being the produce of the fisheries of the United States.

3. Prince Edward Island assented to the proposed arrangement; Canada did not assent to it; and you are apprehensive that such refusal on the part of Canada may work adversely to the interests of those persons in Prince Edward Island who have this year made large investments in the fishing business, in the expectation of receiving back the duties paid by them on fish and fish oil exported from this Island into the United States during the present fishing season.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that your apprehensions are unfounded. An arrangement, sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, has been entered into between the Governments of the United States and Prince Edward Island; and the

Lieutenant-Governor does not apprehend that the action of Canada in withholding her assent from a similar arrangement, will be attended with the prejudicial result which you have recently been led to anticipate.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KILDARE C. ROBINSON,
Private Secretary.

ISAAC C. HALL, Esq.

(Copy.)—No. 48.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DOWNING STREET,
30th December, 1871.

SIR,—I have been in communication with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject of your Despatch, No. 72, of the 30th of September, in which you enclosed copies of a correspondence between yourself and I. C. Hall, respecting the question of the refund of the duties collected in the United States on fish oil and fish exported from Prince Edward Island during the fishery season.

Enquiry has been made of the United States Government on the subject of the introduction of a Bill into Congress, to provide for the refunding of duties paid upon fish and fish oil, the produce of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, but Her Majesty's Government regret to say that the United States Government have replied that the proposal made in May last contemplated the united action of all the British North American Colonies, and that it would not be practicable to separate them or carry into effect for one what the President was willing to recommend for all those Colonies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)—No. 5.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 8th February, 1872.

MY LORD,—Having communicated to my advisers your Lordship's despatch, No. 48, of the 30th December, respecting the question of the refund of the duties collected in the United States on fish oil and fish, exported from Prince Edward Island during the fishing season of 1871, I have the honor to forward, at their request, a Minute of Council, containing observations which they are desirous of submitting to your Lordship upon this important subject.

2. I beg leave, on behalf of this Colony, to express an earnest hope that your Lordship may be enabled to comply with the request preferred by my advisers, and "to urge upon the United States Government the necessity of paying a claim the justice of which cannot be disputed."

I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON.
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF KIMBERLEY,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

At a meeting of a Committee of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island, in the Council Chamber, on the second day of February, 1872—

PRESENT:

The Hon. Mr. Pope,
Mr. Colonial Secretary
Mr. Attorney General,
The Hon. Mr. McDonald,
Mr. Richards,
Mr. Lefurgy,

The following Minute addressed to the Right Honorable Earl Kimberley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of His Lordship's Despatch, No 48, of date the 30th December, 1871, to Lieutenant-Governor Robinson, was adopted by the Committee, and ordered to be handed to the Lieutenant-Governor, for transmission to the Right Honorable Earl Kimberley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c.,

The Committee of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island have had under consideration your Lordship's Despatch, No. 48, dated the 30th December, 1871, addressed to Lieutenant-Governor Robinson, on the subject of the "refund of duties collected in the United States on fish oil and fish exported from Prince Edward Island during the season of 1871;" also Despatch No 59, dated 25th July, from Lieutenant-Gevernor Robinson to your Lordship, on the same subject; also copy of a Despatch dated at Washington, 12th May, 1871, addressed to Earl Granville, by Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, and enclosing a letter which he had received from Hamilton Fish, Esquire, of the Department of State, Washington, dated 8th May, 1871, with Sir E. Thornton's reply thereto, on the subject of a proposed provisional arrangement he wished to make with the respective Colonies named therein, until legislative action could be had.

In Mr. Fish's letter of the 8th May last, he proposed to Sir Edward Thornton, in the following words, viz:—That as the Treaty could "not come into full operation until the legislation contemplated in that instrument shall have taken place, and as it seems to be in accordance with the interests of both Governments, in furtherance of the objects and spirit of the Treaty, that the citizens of the United States should have the enjoyment of that liberty during the present season; I am directed by the President to express to you his hope that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared, in the event of the ratification of the Treaty, to make on their own behalf, and to urge the Government of the Dominion of Canada, of Prince Edward Island, and of Newfoundland, to make, for the season referred to, within their respective jurisdictions, such relaxations and regulations as it may respectively be in their power to adopt, with a view to the admission of American fishermen to the liberty which it is proposed to secure to them by the Treaty. The Government of the United States would be prepared, at the same time, to admit British subjects to the right of fishing in the waters of the United States, specified in the Treaty; but as the admission into the United States, free of duty, of any articles which are by law subject to duty, cannot be allowed without the sanction of Congress, the President will, in case the above suggestion meets with the views of the British Government, recommend and urge upon Congress, at their next session, that any duties which may have been collected on and after the first day of July next, on fish oil and fish, the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada and of Prince Edward Island, shall be returned and refunded to the parties paying the same, if a similar arrangement is made with respect to the admission into the British possessions of fish oil and fish (with certain exceptions, as in the Treaty), being the produce of the fisheries of the United States."

This proposal was agreed to by the Government of Prince Edward Island, at the urgent request of Her Majesty's Imperial Government, and on the 24th July last, an order was issued in accordance therewith. From that date American fishermen had free use of the inshore fisheries of this Island, and landed fish and fish oil without

being charged any duty therefor; while the merchants of this Island, placing full faith and confidence in Mr. Fish's proposal, exported their fish to the United States, relying implicitly on the good faith of the United States Government, and never doubting but that the President would recommend to and urge upon Congress the expediency of making provision for the refunding of the duties which they had paid.

The Committee of the Executive Council now learn with great surprise that, on enquiries being made on the subject of refunding those duties, the United States Government have replied that the President did not intend to urge upon Congress the introduction of a Bill in accordance with Mr. Fish's proposition. It would appear that the ground taken by the President of the United States for declining to recommend to Congress the introduction of a Bill having for its object the refunding of the duties paid on British fish during the past season is, that his "proposal made through Mr. Fish in May last, contemplated the united action of all the British Colonies, and that it would not be practicable to separate them, or carry into effect for one, what the President was willing to recommend for all those Colonies."

The Committee submit that the Treaty of Washington itself recognizes the power of each Colonial Government or Legislature to act for itself independently of the other—that no legislation on the part of one of those Governments can interfere with, or affect, or bind the territory within the jurisdiction of another Colonial Government.

That the Government of this Island did, on the recommendation of Her Majesty's Imperial Government, on the 24th of July last, issue an order (as proposed by Mr. Fish) giving effect to the Treaty within this Island, and admitting American fishermen to the free use of its fisheries during the season of 1871—that American fishermen at once availed themselves of this valuable privilege, and during the season of 1871 were not molested in the prosecution of the fisheries around the shores of this Island. That the United States Consul resident here was duly notified of the relaxations made in favor of American fishermen, and that Sir Edward Thornton was at the same time informed by telegraph, by Lieut.-Governor Robinson, that the proposals of Mr. Fish were agreed to by the Government of this Island, that the Government of the United States accepted all the advantages thus conferred upon their fishermen during the whole season of 1871; and now when the season has ended, and application is made to them to fulfil their part of the agreement thus virtually made, they repudiate the payment of the equivalent for the advantages they received, on the ground that the whole of the Provinces named did not virtually accept their proposals. If they purposed taking this course they should at once, on becoming aware that the Government of the Dominion of Canada had not acceded to their proposals, have intimated to the Government of this Island, through the proper official channel, that it was not their intention to fulfil their own stipulations, unless united action was taken on them by all the Colonies, and have forbidden their fishermen to take fish within a marine league of the shores of Prince Edward Island.

Refunding those duties to the parties who pay the same is, by Mr. Fish's proposal, made contingent only on the suggestion meeting with the approval of the British Government, and not on any united action of Colonial Governments. That it did meet the approval of Her Majesty's Imperial Government is proved by Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 444, dated 17th June, 1871, addressed to Lord Lisgar, as well as by the action of the Government of this Island, on the 24th July last, and by the free admission, during the present season, of American fish and fish oil to the ports of this Island, and of American fishermen to the privilege of the inshore fisheries thereof.

The Committee of the Executive Council, therefore, consider it to be their duty to call the special attention of Your Lordship to this extraordinary breach of faith on the part of the United States Government, by which our mercantile men will sustain heavy pecuniary losses; and they trust that Her Majesty's Imperial Government will cause the British Minister at Washington to continue earnestly to urge upon the United States Government the necessity of paying a claim the justice of which cannot be disputed.

The Treaty of Washington not having yet been ratified by the Legislatures of the several Provinces named therein, the moral effect of the repudiation by the United States of the provisional arrangement of last season, will, if such a course be persisted in, materially strengthen the opposition necessary to give effect to the said Treaty.

JAMES C. POPE,
T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Colonial Secretary.
FREDK. BRECKEN,
Attorney General.
A. A. McDONALD,
WM. RICHARDS,
JOHN LEFURGY,
(Certified) WILLIAM C. DesBRISAY,
Ass't. Clerk, Ex. Council.

(Copy.)—No. 38.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DOWNING STREET, 31st July, 1873.

SIR,—I have received and laid before the Queen your Despatch, No. 42, of the 27th of June, forwarding a joint Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, on the subject of the refund by the United States of certain duties collected in the year 1871, on fish oil and fish imported into the United States from Prince Edward Island, with a Minute from the Executive Council on the subject.

Her Majesty's Government much regretted the refusal of the United States Government to propose to Congress the refund of these duties, and they will consider whether this claim should be again brought under the notice of the United States Government; but they cannot admit any liability, on the part of the Imperial Treasury, to indemnify the merchants who exported fish and fish oil from Prince Edward Island to the United States in 1871.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

True copy.
R. R. HODGSON,
Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON,
&c., &c., &c.

RETURN

(39)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th February, 1880;—For a statement shewing:—

1. Abstract of Expenditure compared with Estimates for the year 1878-79.
2. Unprovided items for the same period
3. Balances of appropriations lapsed for the same period.
4. Balances carried forward for the same period.
5. General abstract of expenditure for the same period.

To be prepared in the same form in which they have been formerly placed in the Public Accounts for several years past.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS.

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
26th February, 1880.

RECAPITULATION of Abstracts of Expenditure of 1878-79, compared with Estimates, &c.

—	ITEMS.	Estimates under Statute.	Estimates 1878-9.	Supplementary Estimates, 1878-9.	Balances from 1877-8.	Transfer from other Services.	Total Estimates.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Interest on Public Debt	6,908,842 27					6,908,842 27
2	Charges of management	113,869 23	69,100 00	1,500 00			184,469 23
3	Premiums, Discount and Exchange	20,000 00					20,000 00
4	Sinking Funds	984,374 12					984,374 12
5	Civil Government	214,066 66	668,607 50	3,450 00			886,124 16
6	Administration of Justice	559,170 00	55,460 00				614,630 00
7	Dominion Police		11,000 00	250 00			11,250 00
8	Penitentiaries		322,314 96	3,900 00			326,214 96
9	Legislation	390,168 80	298,268 00	12,664 28			701,101 08
10	Geological Survey and Observatories		96,050 00		15,000 00		111,050 00
11	Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	*a*895 00	47,200 00	26,000 00	15,333 19		89,428 19
12	Immigration and Quarantine		230,370 00	1,000 00			231,370 00
13	Marine Hospitals		71,000 00				71,000 00
14	Pensions	53,829 91	48,794 00	2,000 00			104,623 91
15	Superannuation	110,000 00					110,000 00
16	Militia	6,600 00	680,600 00	23,283 97	*b*121,185 19		831,669 16
17	Ocean and River Service	126,533 33	283,310 84	22,547 11			432,391 28
18	Lighthouses and Coast Service		472,233 00	200 00	14,776 29		487,209 29
19	Fisheries		86,500 00	5,000 00	2,307 72		93,807 72
20	Steamboat Inspection		13,990 00	333 46	22 46		14,345 92
21	Inspection of Insurance Companies	4,000 00	6,000 00				10,000 00
22	Culling timber		77,755 00				77,755 00
23	Subsidies to Provinces	3,420,862 57					3,420,862 57
24	Public Works and Buildings		1,113,451 65	118,551 11	138,722 29		1,370,725 05
25	Miscellaneous	3,800 00	135,000 00	26,965 24			165,765 24
26	Indians		465,611 00	62,811 00			528,422 00
27	Dominion Lands		94,400 00				94,400 00
28	Mounted Police		306,000 00	41,000 00			347,000 00
	Collection of Revenue.						
29	Customs		705,836 00	17,740 00			723,576 00
30	Excise		221,540 00	800 00			222,340 00
31	Weights and Measures		109,300 00				109,300 00

32	Inspection of Staples		3,000 00				3,000 00
33	Adulteration of Food		10,000 00				10,000 00
34	Post Office		1,767,000 00	20,093 57			1,787,093 57
35	Public Works		2,273,265 00	240,053 49			2,513,318 49
36	Minor Revenues	c21,510 89	10,000 00				31,510 89
37	Redemption of Debt	7,588,431 10					7,588,431 10
38	Intercolonial Railway		110,000 00	132,474 02	78,500 00		350,974 02
39	Prince Edward Island Railway		49,000 00				49,000 00
40	Pacific Railway		2,949,700 00	1,750 00			2,951,450 00
41	Other Public Works (Capital)		5,567,200 00	31,234 06	160,271 00		5,758,705 06
42	Ontario and Quebec, Special Account					18,296 13	18,296 13
43	Unprovided items of 1877-8			207,768 93			207,768 93
	Total	20,526,953 88	19,458,856 95	1,003,370 24	546,118 14	18,296 13	41,553,595 34

The following items must be added to the Estimates of 1878-9 to make the totals as shewn by me :—

a This amount is for returns of births, deaths and marriages in Lower Canada, apparently overlooked by the Finance Department in framing the Estimates.

b Balances to this amount were authorized by Order in Council, 17th June, 1878, to be brought forward, but were inadvertantly published by the Finance Department as "Lapsed."

c This amount in the Expenditure, on account of Crown seizures, not estimated.

RECAPITULATION of Expenditure of 1878-79, compared with Estimates, &c.—*Continued.*

No.	Folio in Public Accounts.	Expenditure.	Amounts carried to 1879-80.	Transfer to other services.	Balances lapsed.	Authorized items.	Expenditure under Statute.		Total Estimates
							Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.	
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Part ii—2	7,194,734 14						285,891 87	6,908,842 27
2	14	275,559 37			1,090 75			92,180 89	184,469 23
3	b24	2,364 06					17,635 94		20,000 00
4	c24	1,131,296 17						146,922 05	984,374 12
5	25	862,379 31			38,129 10	16,202 91	1,818 66		886,124 16
6	72	577,896 58			23,892 61	771 94	13,612 75		614,630 00
7	85	11,122 08			127 92				11,250 00
8	86	308,482 61			18,138 20	405 85			326,214 96
9	88	748,007 58			15,851 16			62,757 66	701,101 08
10	97	110,785 92			421 07	156 99			111,050 00
11	99	63,068 23	24,359 96		2,000 00				89,428 19
12	113	212,224 05	19,145 95						231,370 00
13	102	58,237 34			13,862 98	1,100 32			71,000 00
14	103	107,795 04			2,062 85			5,233 98	104,623 91
15	105	113,531 63						3,531 63	110,000 00
16	143	777,698 90	22,126 16		31,844 10				831,669 16
17	190	398,876 76			33,514 63	0 12	0 01		432,391 28
18	192	447,566 92	16,081 97		23,560 40				487,209 29
19	193	82,319 07			11,488 65				93,807 72
20	194	13,157 38			1,188 54				14,345 92
21	195	8,517 16			1,482 84				10,000 00
22	196	44,670 02			33,084 98				77,755 00
23	286	3,442,764 34						21,901 77	3,420,862 57
24	244	1,013,593 10	52,874 34		304,257 61				1,370,725 05
25	197	101,602 15			64,161 01		0 08		165,765 24
26	205	489,327 29			39,104 27	9 56			528,422 00
27	207	91,773 29			2,626 71				94,400 00
28	124	344,823 77			2,176 23				347,000 00
29	275	719,711 29			3,864 71				723,576 00
30	277	211,064 71			11,275 29				222,340 00
31	279	84,604 97			25,295 03				109,300 00

32	280	622 94			2,377 06				10,000 00
33	281	7,797 02			2,202 98				1,787,093 57
34	282	1,784,423 88			2,669 69				2,513,318 49
35	266	2,680,979 10		18,296 13	27,562 90	213,519 64			31,510 89
36	283	27,888 26			3,622 63				7,588,431 10
37	524	7,866,799 44						278,368 34	350,974 02
38	219	226,639 19			124,334 83				49,000 00
39	220	40,129 05			8,870 95				2,951,450 00
40	220	2,240,285 47			711,164 53				5,758,705 06
41	213	3,141,277 95	53,906 62		2,566,031 36	2,510 87			18,296 13
42	Part iv—4	18,296 13							207,763 93
43		207,768 93							
		38,291,862 59	188,495 00	18,296 13	4,153,340 57	234,678 20	33,067 44	896,788 19	41,553,595 34

*** For Items, see corresponding figures on preceding pages.

The Total of "Lapsed Balances" as compared with that shewn in my report is increased by certain refunds of Expenditure in the Maritime Provinces not taken into account when the balances were struck.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor General.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 25th February, 1880.

RETURN

(40)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880 ;—For a copy of the Award respecting the North-West Boundary of Ontario ; and all documents and papers relating to such boundary ; and all coresspondence between the Government of Ontario and the Dominion Government on the subject of such boundary.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
1st March, 1880.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

(40A)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880 ;—For a copy of the Award respecting the North-West Boundary of Ontario ; and all documents and papers relating to such boundary; and all correspondence between the Government of Ontario and the Dominion Government on the subject of such boundary.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
3rd March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(41)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th Mrach, 1879;—For copies of Documents, Reports of Engineers, &c., connected with the selection of the site and the building of the Beauharnois Canal.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
4th March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

REPORTS

RAILWAY STATISTICS

OF CANADA

AND CAPITAL, TRAFFIC AND WORKING EXPENDITURE OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE DOMINION.

1878-9.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET.
1880.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN OPERATION,
OTTAWA, 31st March, 1880.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you the annual report upon the Railways of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended the 30th June, 1879, compiled from returns furnished to the Minister of Railways and Canals, in compliance with Act 42 Victoria, Cap. 9.

The statements hereto appended are of the same character as those accompanying the previous year's report, viz:

No. 1. Summary statement of capital.
2. Summary statement of characteristics of roads.
3. Summary statement of rolling stock.
4. Summary statement of the operation of the year, and mileage.
5. Summary statement of description of freight carried.
6. Summary statement of passenger fares per mile.
7. Summary statement of earnings.
8. Summary statement of operating expenses.
9. Summary statement of accidents.
10. Lines owned by coal and iron mines.
11. Statement of aid granted to railways by Government and municipalities.

The following companies have failed to forward any returns whatever:

Credit Valley.
Hamilton and North Western.
Levis and Kennebec.
Montreal, Portland and Boston.
Victoria.

The returns of several other companies are very incomplete. In cases of total absence or of incompleteness of returns, the figures of the previous year are inserted, in order to afford something like an approximate estimate of the actual dimensions

and state of the railway interest of the Dominion. It is very much to be regretted that where a nominal capital outlay of over $362,000,000 is concerned, the law concerning returns is not fully observed, and I would recommend that in future it be strictly enforced.

The additional returns in this year's report are not such as to sensibly affect the totals, being only those of the Canada Atlantic and Kent Northern Railways.

The total railway mileage of the Dominion on the 30th June 1879 was as follows:

	Miles.
Railways actually in operation	6,484·51
Railways under construction, portions of which are completed and track laid	592·83
Railways under construction	945·00
Total	8,022·34

The mileage of the preceding year was:

	Miles.
In operation	6,143·49
Under construction	1,762·50
Total	7,905·99

There was, therefore, an increase of 341·02 miles in operation, and a decrease of 224·67 miles under construction. The total increase, in operation and under construction, is 116·35 miles.

The length of railways of the various gauges is:

	Gauge.	Miles.
Railways completed (track laid)	5 ft. 6 in.	423·74
do do do	4 " 8½ "	5,904·60
do do do	3 " 6 "	749·00
Total		7,077·34

	Gauge.	Miles.
Railways under construction	5 ft. 6 in.	000·00
	4 " 8½ "	823·00
	3 " 6 "	122·00
Total		945·00

The gauges of railways in operation are as follows:—

Gauge.	Miles.
5 feet 6 inches	391·74
4 " 8½ "	5,406·77
3 " 6 "	686·00
Total	6,484·51

The gauges of railways in operation on the 30th June, 1878, were:

Gauge.	Miles.
5 feet 6 inches	390·24
4 " 8½ "	5,068·25
3 " 6 "	685·00
Total	6,143·49

The changes in the various gauges have therefore been:

Gauge.	Miles.
5 feet 6 inches, increase	1·50
4 " 8½ " do	338·52
3 " 6 " do	1·00

To the completed mileage (7,043·84) as given in Tables 1, 2 and 3, should be added 33½ miles, being the length of the line from Colwell to Penetanguishene, leased by the Northern Railway; making the total completed mileage 7077.34 miles as stated above.

The nominal capital raised for the railways of the Dominion on the 30th June, 1879, was as follows:—

Ordinary share capital	$123,615,365 60
Preference do	69,059,187 87
Bonded debt	81,151,627 93
	$273,826,181 40

Amount of aid from:—

Dominion Government	$66,166,539 70	
Ontario do	2,549,639 02	
Quebec do	8,499,612 89	
New Brunswick Government	2,725,000 00	
Nova Scotia do	818,750 00	
Municipalities	7,450,978 63	
Other sources	49,436 77	
		$88,259,957 01
		$362,086,138 41

The nominal capital of the railways for the previous year was:

Ordinary share capital	$122,176,083 60
Preference do	69,155,683 32
Bonded debt	83,710,938 13
Government and Municipal loans and bonuses	85,574,481 43
Total	$360,617,186 48

The increase of capital during the year ended the 30th June 1879 was therefore $1,468,951.93, divided as follows:—

Ordinary share capital, increase		$1,439,282 00
Government and Municipal loans and bonuses, increase		2,636,038.81
		$4,075,320 81
Less preference share capital.		
Decrease	96,495 45	
Bonded debt, decrease	2,559,310 20	2,655,805 65
		$1,419,515 16
Add from other sources		49,436 77
Total		$1,468,951 93

This statement of capital shows the par value of the different securities issued. The decrease in the amount of the bonded debt is owing to the absence of the sum of $4,192,633.34, which appeared in last year's Report as the bonded debt of the Northern Railway.

The capital per mile of railway, completed and under construction, is therefore:

Ordinary share capital	$15,409
Preference do do	8,608
Bonded Debt	10,116
Government and Municipal aid	11,002
Total	$45,135

The following table will show the mileage of steel and iron rails, and the equipment of the various railways, as compared with the Report of 1877–78:

	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
iles laid with iron rails	3,177½	3,258½		81
do steel rails	3,813¾	3,583	230¾	
do wooden rails		23½		
ength of sidings	743½	747¾		4¼
umber of grain elevators	16	16		
do road crossings, guarded	67	63	4	
do do not guarded	7,435	6,671	764	
do overhead bridges	312	309	3	
do crossings of other railways	98	91	7	
do junctions with do	155	143	12	
do do branch lines	56	63		7
do engines owned	1,080	1,038	42	
do do hired	26	12	14	
do first-class cars owned	502	496	6	
do do hired	46	34	12	
do second-class and immigrant cars owned	325	308	17	
do do do hired	2		2	
do baggage, mail and express cars owned	269	271		2
do do do hired	5	4	1	
do cattle, box and freight cars owned	13,310	13,364		54
do do do hired	1,673	1,593	60	
do platform cars owned	6,481	6,641		160
do do hired	137	62	75	
do coal and dumping cars owned	1,731	1,317	414	

The total train mileage given in statement No. 4 is 20,731,689, against 19,669,447 in 1877–78; being an increase of 1,062,242.

The number of passengers carried was 6,523,816, against 6,443,924, an increase of 79,892 over the preceding year.

The tonnage of freight handled was 8,328,810, against 7,883,472 in 1877–8, an increase of 445,338.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Traffic on Principal Lines.

Name of Railway.	Passengers carried.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1878-79.	1877-78.		
Grand Trunk	1,975,519	2,025,737		50,218
Great Western	1,241,586	1,206,372	35,214	
Intercolonial	640,101	618,957	21,144	
Canada Southern	278,818	219,544	59,274	
Northern	229,477	234,122		4,675
Midland	113,918	127,268		13,350
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	118,652	143,431		24,779
Toronto and Nipissing	89,613	99,140		9,527

FREIGHT carried on the same Railways.

Name of Railway.	Tons.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1878-79.	1877-78.		
Grand Trunk	2,371,225	2,387,942	.....	16,717
Great Western	1,789,634	1,854,663	.....	65,029
Intercolonial	510,861	522,710	.....	11,849
Canada Southern	1,501,861	958,044	543,637	.....
Northern	333,795	207,245	126,555	.....
Midland	123,106	133,405	.....	10,299
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	92,855	94,300	.....	1,445
Toronto and Nipissing	84,694	100,814	.....	16,120

The speed of passenger trains varies from 15 to 30 miles per hour; that of freight trains from 10 to 20 miles.

The fares per mile, as shown in statement No. 6, are :—

1st class, 2 to 5c.

2nd do 1 to 3c.

Immigrants, $\frac{4}{5}$c. to 3c.

Statement No. 7, gives the earnings of the Railways, which, compared with those of the preceding year, are as follow :—

——	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Passengers	6,459,598 12	6,386,325 27	73,272 85	.....
Freight	12,509,093 72	13,129,191 14	.....	620,097 42
Mails, express, &c.	789,926 11	795,797 65	.....	5,871 54
Other sources	166,448 32	208,763 95	.....	42,315 63
Total	19,925,066 27	20,520,078 01	73,272 85	668,284 59

The earnings per mile were therefore :—

	1878-79.	1877-78.
Passenger traffic	$ 996	$1,083
Freight do	1,929	2,226
Mails Express traffic	122	135
Other services	26	35
	$3,073	$3,479, decrease $406.00.

The operating expenses as per statement No. 8, amounted to $16,188,282.46, divided and compared in detail with those of the preceding year as follows:—

——	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Maintenance of line buildings	3,826,474 23	3,581,769 05	244,705 18	
Working repairs of engines	4,791,227 73	4,871,863 31		80,635 58
do do cars	1,442,162 22	1,612,077 39		169,915 17
General operating expenses	6,019,829 13	6,034,392 79		14,533 66
Total	*16,188,282 46	16,100,102 54	244,705 18	265,084 41

*This total includes $96,000, gross expenses of the New Brunswick Railway, and $12,589.15 of the Spring Hill and Parrsboro'. Details not furnished.

The earnings during the year 1878-9, were therefore $406.00 per mile less than those of the previous year, and the cost of doing the work less by some $237 per mile.

The receipts and expenses of the two years were:—

——	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Receipts	19,925,066 27	20,520,078 01		595,011 74
Expenses	16,188,282 46	16,100,102 54	88,179 92	
Nett profit	3,736,783 81	4,419,975 47	88,179 92	595,011 74

Showing a decrease in the nett profit of $683,191.66. The percentage of expenses to earnings was 81.25 in 1878-9, against 78.46 in 1877-8.

The share and bonded liability per mile is $34,133. The capital liability for shares and bonds of the railways in operation is therefore $221,318,372.

The nett earnings of the past year would, therefore, be equal to the payment of a dividend of about 1.67 per cent upon the share and bonded liability, allowing nothing for Government and municipal aid.

Statement No. 9 gives the number of persons killed and injured, from various causes, during the year ended the 30th June, 1879, as follows :

	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Passengers	9	20	29
Employés	37	33	70
Others	61	13	74
Total	107	66	173

The number killed during the previous year was :

Passengers	11
Employés	45
Others	41
Total	97

Shewing a decrease of 2 in the passengers killed, 8 in the employés, and an increase of 20 of persons neither passengers nor employés.

The number injured during the previous year was :

Passengers	25
Employés	300
Others	36
Total	361

Shewing a decrease in the number injured of 295, 5 in the number of passengers, 267 in that of employés, and 23 in that of other persons.

The proportion of passengers killed to those carried was 1 to 724,869, against 1 to 585,811 in the previous year. The proportion injured was 1 to 326,190, against 1 to 257,355.

The following table shows the numbers killed and injured from the causes stated therein:—

	Killed.		Injured.	
	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Fell from cars or engines	11	19	3	54
Jumping off or on trains or engines in motion	6	10	5	30
At work in or near track making up trains	2	5	1	5
Putting arms or heads out of windows	1	....	....	5
Coupling	7	8	17	110
Collisions or by trains thrown from track	12	5	28	18
Walking, standing, lying or being on track	64	43	12	27
Explosions	....	....	....	2
Striking bridges	4	3	....	7
Other causes	....	4	....	103
Total	107	97	66	361

The Coal and Iron Mine Branches of Nova Scotia (Statement No. 10,) show an increase mileage of 9¼ as compared with the preceding year, with one more engine and 79 additional waggons. In Cape Breton the mileage shows a falling off of 2¼, with one engine less, but an increase in waggons of 162.

Statement No. 11 gives the Government and Municipal loans, bonuses etc., paid and promised by the various governments and municipalities in aid of the Railways, including the cost of the Government Railways, and loans to other lines, up to 30th June, 1879. The amounts were :—

Dominion Government		$66,166,539 70	
Ontario	do	3,915,517 02	
Quebec	do	10,877,015 72	
New Brunswick	do	3,308,000 00	
Nova Scotia	do	1,894,350 00	
			$86,161,422 44
Municipalities in Ontario		$ 8,245,648 37	
do	Quebec	3,966,000 00	
do	New Brunswick	296,000 00	
do	Nova Scotia	275,000 00	
			12,782,648 37
Total			$98,944,070 81

The Government and Municipal aid to Railways up to 30th June, 1878, was $98,698,942.28, making the increase during the past year $245,128.53, of which $226,639.19 was supplied to the Intercolonial Railway by the Dominion Government.

The following table will show the amounts still to be paid by the various governments and Municipalities on the completion of the roads to which the amounts are promised:—

——	Total Subsidy.	Paid.	To be Paid.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Dominion Government	66,166,539 70	66,166,539 70	
Ontario do	3,915,517 02	2,549,639 02	1,365,878 00
Quebec do	10,877,015 72	8,499,612 89	2,377,402 83
New Brunswick Government	3,308,000 00	2,725,000 00	583,000 00
Nova Scotia do	1,894,350 00	818,750 00	1,075,600 00
Municipalities	12,782,648 37	7,450,978 63	5,331,669 74
Total	98,944,070 81	88,210,520 24	10,733,550 57

The above table terminates my Report so far as figures are concerned. I very much regret to say that the remarks in the preceding year's Report upon the neglect and misunderstanding of the requirements of the law displayed by so many of the Railways, still apply with undiminished force. Having done the best in my power with such returns as were furnished to the Minister of Railways and Canals, I am compelled to state that this Report, instead of showing with absolute correctness the true state of the Railways of the Dominion in all the particulars touched upon, can only be regarded as approximate. In the case of many of the Railway Companies there appears to be a fixed determination to misunderstand the requirements of the law as set forth in the very plain and intelligible blank forms furnished to them, and to disregard all requests addressed to them by this Department.

I have much pleasure in noting a further increase in the mileage of steel rails. The large increase of unguarded level crossings is to be regretted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

Chief Engineer, Govt. Railways in operation.

F. BRAUN, Esq., Secretary,

Department of Railways and Canals,

Ottawa

Errata.

For $10,801,150.37 (Total Municipal Bonuses, Table No. 1) read $10,811,148.37.

For 3 ft. 8½ in., read 4 ft. 8½ in., guage N.B. and Canada Ry., Statement 2.

For 4 ft. 6 in., read 5 ft. 6 in., guage of Northern Ry., Statement 2.

No. 1.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CAPITAL.

Number.	Name of Railway.	Length of Line.		Ordinary Share Capital.			Preference Share Capital.			Bonded Debt.				Government Aid.				Municipal Aid.				Total Capital.		Floating Debt.		Total cost of Railway and Rolling Stock.	Remarks.
		Completed (Rails laid).	Under Construction.	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid up.	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid up.	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid up.	Rate of Interest.	Name of Government.	Loan.	Bonus.	Subscription to Shares or Bonds.	Paid up.	Loan.	Bonus.	Subscription to Shares or Bonds.	Paid up.	Subscribed.	Paid up.	Amount.	Rate of Interest.		
		Miles.	Miles.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Per cent.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Per cent	$ cts.	
1	Albert	51 50		100,000 00	100,000 00	650,500 00				600,000 00			6	New Brunswick		455,000 00		455,000 00		70,000 00		70,000 00						1,384,500 00	
2	Belleville and North Hastings	22 00		300,000 00	170,000 00	17,000 00								Ontario		60,000 00		60,000 00									296,806 00	
3	Canada Atlantic		24 00	1,000,000 00	50,000 00									do		265,000 00				180,000 00		60,000 00	296,806 00	114,000 00	153,806 00			
4	Canada Central	182 50				985,400 00				2,433,335 00	2,433,335 00	2,433,335 00	5	do		*125,000 00		*125,000 00		75 000 00	*42,500 00	*117,500 00	3,604,235 00	3,604,235 00				
5	Canada Southern	326 60		15,000,000 00	15,000,000 00	15,000,000 00				12,965,549 94	12,965,549 94	12,965,549 94		do		*147,853 65		*147,853 65		*322 500 00		322,500 00	28,473,903 59	28,113,903 59	359,989 95		22,742,537 73	
6	Canadian Pacific	274 00	433 60											Dominion		*10,203,951 63		10,203,951 63					*10,203,951 63	*10,203,951 63				
7	Carillon and Grenville	13 00		200,000 00	100,000 00	94,000 00																	100,000 00	94,000 00				
8	Chatham Branch	9 00		*150,000 00	*103,310 00	*50,000 00								New Brunswick		*35,000 00		*35,000 00					*135,310 00	*85,310 00				
9	Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora	20 00	134 00	500,000 00	500,000 00	500,000 00	600,000 00	600,000 00	600,000 00	500,000 00	400,000 00	400,000 00	8	Ontario		18,740 00		18,740 00		113,500 00		113,500 00	1,132,240 00	1,114,240 00	40,000 00	7	81,700 00	
10	Credit Valley	20 00		350,000 00	350,000 00	319,380 00				2,100,000 00	10,000 00	*100,000 00	6	do		462,000 00				1,100 000 00					62,000 00	8	1,166,042 06	
11	Fredericton	22 50								200,000 00				New Brunswick		225,000 00		225,000 00		80,000 00		80,000 00	755,000 00	724,380 00				Return of 1877-8.
12	Grand Junction	45 00	70 60	1,000,000 00	58,200 00	30,000 00				*200,000 00				Ontario		115,000 00		115,000 00		288,000 00	50,000 00	190,000 00	616,200 00	335,000 00	20,000 00	6	177,600 00	
13	Grand Southern		82 00	2,000,000 00	20,400 00	1,224 00				820,000 00				New Brunswick					3,000 00				423,000 00	1,224 00				
14	Grand Trunk	1,309 25		65,845,700 80	53,469,034 13	53,403,668 65	61,874,795 12	61,874,795 12	61,831,943 20	45,358,773 33	19,719,557 25	19,673,192 80		Dominion		15,142,633 33		15,142,633 33		*82,500 00		*82,500 00	150,206,019 83	150,136,338 07	2,080,931 29		148,351,959 57	Return of 1877-8.
	do Atlantic and St. Lawrence			5,484,000 00	5,484,000 00	5,484,000 00					3,000,000 00	3,000,000 00											8,484,000 00	8,484,000 00			8,484,000 00	
	do Buffalo and Lake Huron							2,555,000 00	2,555,000 00		3,715,982 20	3,715,982 20											6,270,982 20	6,270,982 20			6,270,982 20	
	do Chicago, Detroit and Canada, Grand Trunk Junction			1,074,736 33	1,074,736 33	1,074,736 33					1,095,000 00	1,095,000 00											2,169,736 33	2,169,736 33			2,169,736 33	
15	Great Western	962 46		32,444,700 00	29,768,477 40	29,762,649 57		2,461,335 47	2,461,335 47	23,699,026 60	427,400 00	17,775,251 70	5 to 7										50,095,062 06	49,999,236 83			38,505,614 86	
	do Leamington and Port Stanley				441,550 00	441,550 00				600,000 00	2,589,066 66	2,589,066 66	7	Ontario		241,276 00		241,276 00		682,000 00		682,000 00	3,737,542 66	3,737,542 66	326,892 67		3,386,614 33	Return of 1877-8.
	do Welland, Niagara Falls and Bruce			1,500,000 00	221,200 00	221,200 00					912,646 00	912,646 00		do		178,630 08		178,630 08		311,500 00		307,494 20	1,424,988 08	1,420,970 38			1,403,400 44	
	do Lower Ridge and Bruce			400,000 00	22,200 10	22,200 10																						
	do Toronto, North and Port Burwell																											
	do Galt and Guelph																											
																												Included in return of Great Western Railway, and owned by that Company.
16	Hamilton and North-western	118 50		1,000,000 00	268,400 00	145,000 00				2,521,500 60			6	Ontario		406,500 00		198,622 00		774,000 00	100,000 00	391,040 00						Return of 1877-8.
17	Halifax and Cape Breton Railway and Coal Company	40 00		1,250,000 00	650,000 00	650,000 00				1,250,000 00				Nova Scotia		635,000 00							1,285,000 00	650,000 00				
18	Intercolonial	714 00												Dominion		36,317,705 04		36,317,705 04					36,317,705 04	36,317,705 04			36,317,705 04	
19	International	69 50		1,500,000 00	424,000 00	424,000 00				1,095,200 00	283,285 00			Quebec		216 015 72						*225,000 00	1,184,201 31	619,000 00	118,835 65	8	1,322,760 96	
20	Kent Northern	3 25	24 00	100,000 00	60,000 00									New Brunswick		135 000 00							195,000 00					
21	Kingston and Pembroke	61 00		1,250,000 00	287,000 00	124,320 00					106,000 00	106,000 00		Ontario		438,522 50		213,522 50		286,000 00		448,000 00	1,334,522 50	891,842 50	40,000 00	7	841,730 01	
22	Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence	62 60	40 00	1,600,000 00	400,000 00	150,000 00				1,000,000 00	480,000 00	480,000 00		Quebec		699,000 00		192 000 00			36,000 00	36,000 00	1,836,000 00	878,000 00			594,000 00	This is the cost of the 63 miles.
23	Longueuil	15 00		500,000 00	223,000 00	72,170 00				300,000 00	*200,000 00	*200,000 00	7	do		57,000 00		57,000 00		*3,000 00	55,000 00	*58,000 00	478,000 00	387,000 00	41,910 16		149,000 00	
24	Lotbinière and Megantic	70 00		3,000,000 00	3,000,000 00	1,085,024 56				1,469,600 00	486,666 66	486,666 66		do		168,300 00		168,300 00			62,000 00	62,000 00	3,518,666 66	1,741,091 22			1,741,091 22	Return of 1877-8.
25	Massawippi Valley	36 75		800,000 00	400,000 00	400,000 00					400,000 00	400,000 00	6								*65,000 00	*65,000 00	865,000 00	865,000 00			800,000 00	
26	Montreal, Portland and Boston	57 00		2,000,000 00	974,800 00	974,800 00				893,000 00				Quebec		83,000 00					25,000 00	25,000 00	999,800 00	999,800 00				Return of 1877-8.
27	Midland	159 28		1,946,666 67	1,946,666 67	1,946,666 67				2,555,000 00	2,067,554 67	2,067,554 67		Ontario		168,450 20		*168,450 20		*144,870 85		*144,870 85	4,327,442 39	4,327,442 39	336 858 89	7 to 8	4,161,955 56	
28	Missisquoi and Black River Valley	10 10	25 00	1,000,000 00	246,300 00	86,899 00				700,000 00				Quebec		142,500 00		41,650 00			85,000 00	38,500 00	246,300 00	147,399 00				
29	Montreal and Vermont Junction	23 00																										
30	Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly	45 00																										
31	Waterloo and Magog	23 00		1,000,000 00										Quebec		172,600 00		92,600 00	15,000 00	*25,000 00	15,000 00	187,000 00	187,000 00	147,000 00				
32	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental (West'n Division)	137 08														*7,879,000 00		*7,321,000 00		*2,489,000 00		*489,614 62	*10,338,000 00	*7,321,244 62				Information not furnished.
33	do do (East'n Division)	203 00												Quebec													2,923,000 00	Only information furnished.
34	New Brunswick	191 00		3,500,000 00	200,000 00	200,000 00				2,600,000 00	1,722,000 00	1,722,000 00		New Brunswick		76,000 00		76,000 00		250 0 00		23,000 00	2,021,000 00	2,021,000 00				
35	New Brunswick and Canada	100 00		2,283,000 00		1,178,000 00	610,000 00	610,000 00	610,000 00	170,000 00	170,000 00	170,000 00	6	do		575,000 00		575,000 00		47,000 00		47,000 00	2,580,000 00	2,580,000 00	37,000 00	7		
36	Northern	167 74				425,000 00				5,952,013 34			5 and 6	Ontario		186,188 00		186,188 00		*241,000 00	200,000 00	631,000 00	1,253,188 00	1,253,188 00	537,676 87			
37	Nova Scotia, Nictaux and Atlantic Central		73 00	1,275,000 00	100,000 00	12,750 00				1,275,000 00	1,065,000 00		6	Nova Scotia		440,000 00							440,000 00	12,750 00				
38	Petitcodiac and Elgin	11 60		200,000 00	15,000 00	8,000 00								New Brunswick		70,000 00		70,000 00		13,000 00		13,000 00	98,000 00	91,000 00				
39	Port Dover and Lake Huron	61 00		250,000 00	100,000 00	94,630 00				930,178 00	630,178 00	356,561 00		Ontario		126,000 00		126,000 00		193,190 00		193,190 00	1,182,817 77	1,182,817 77				
40	Stanford and Hope	27 50		200,000 00	193,850 00	194,550 00				202,453 00				do		55,000 00		55,000 00		500,000 00		380,301 00	1,101,301 00	1,101,301 00				Return of 1877-8.
41	Prince Edward County	31 00		102,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	198,000 00		198,000 00					do		126,000 00		126,000 01		92,500 00	*100,000 00	92,500 00	426,500 01	426,500 01				
42	Prince Edward Island	193 50												Dominion		3,409,979 70		3,109,919 70					3,109,919 70	3,109,919 70			3,450,018 75	
43	Quebec and Lake St. John	26 00	40 00	5,000,000 00	238,400 00	189,000 00	450,000 00	100,000 00	10,000 00	3,000,000 00	180,000 00	180,000 00		Quebec		*90,000 00		*4,500 00		7 000 00	100,000 00	107,000 00	1,123,400 00	97,500 00				Return completed to 31st Dec., '79.
44	Quebec Central	104 50		1,500 000 00	491,970 00	245,985 00				*461,500 00	*323,000 00			do		*250,000 00		*250,000 00		*100,000 00		257,485 00	665,455 00	503,485 00			930,260 24	
45	St. John and Maine	92 00		2,000,000 00	860,000 00	550,000 00				2,172,000 00				New Brunswick		890,000 00	300,000 00	1,189,000 00		60,000 00		60,000 00	1,890,000 00	1,790,000 00				Return of 1877-8.
46	St. Lawrence and Ottawa	17 00		48,000 00	42,100 00	42,100 00																	42,100 00	42,100 00			67,024 59	
47	St. Lawrence and Champlain	59 00		2,710,000 00	789,909 20	789,909 20	789,909 20	789,909 20	789,909 20	973,334 00	730,000 00	730,000 00	6										1,519,909 20	1,519,909 20	27,139 77		1,589,229 15	
48	St. Maurice and Upland	18 75		250,000 00	25,000 00	15,500 00								New Brunswick		150,000 00		112,000 00					175,000 00	127,500 00				
49	South Eastern	101 00		4,800,000 00	1,750,500 00	1,739,500 00				3,200,000 00	3,200,000 00	3,200,000 00	6 and 7	Quebec		414,000 00		315,891 83		*6,000 00	548,000 00	418,000 00	5,804,391 83	5,674,391 83				
50	Spring Hill and Parrsboro	32 00		1,000,000 00	256,200 00	256,200 00				600,000 00				Nova Scotia		139,620 00		139,620 00					395,820 00	395,820 00			268,223 50	
51	Toronto and Nipissing	79 00				193,350 00						899,000 00		Ontario		105,212 00		105,212 00		*376,702 59		376,702 59	1,574,264 59	290,382 17			1,600,000 00	
52	Lake Simcoe Junction	26 50		175,000 00	35,000 00	28,000 00				251,750 00	251,750 00	110,000 00	6	do		53,000 00		53,000 00		100,000 00		100,000 00	291,000 00	291,000 00				
														do		375,284 00												
53	Toronto, Grey and Bruce	191 00		1,000,000 00	813,700 00	783,234 50				2,000,000 00	1,999 727 12	1,999,727 12		Dominion		5,656 00		377,938 00		988,000 00		969,561 44	4,161,026 56	4,130,401 06	16,319 02		4,271,888 29	
54	Victoria	56 00		300,000 00	300,000 00	300,000 00										368,000 00				189,000 00			788,000 00	300,000 00				Return of 1877-8.
55	Welland	25 00		1,000,000 00		798,714 03				973,333 33		957,273 33															1,226,590 91	Return completed to 31st Dec., '78.
56	Western Counties	82 01			1,000,000 00	500,890 00				1,262,666 60				Nova Scotia		679,100 00		679,100 00		275,000 00		175,000 00	1,954,100 00	1,354,100 00				
57	Whitby Port Perry and Lindsay	46 50		300,000 00		179,914 19				690,000 00		689,606 67		Ontario		*91,957 55		91 957 55		*22,091 93	*10,000 00	222,034 93					1,185,736 61	
58	Windsor and Annapolis	81 00		2,423,333 00	1,467,300 00	1,467,300 00				2,063,333 60	1,731,214 00	1,731,214 00	6	Dominion		1,089,074 00		1 089,074 00					4,288,188 00	4,288,188 00	295,1 0 10	6	3,875,895 00	The lands required for the Railway were granted by the counties free of charge.
	Total	7,043 84	945 00			123,615,305 60			69,059,187 87			81,151,627 93			15,142,633 33	70,718,789 11	300,000 00	80,759,511 61	18,000 00	10,891,150 37	1,953,500 00	7,450,978 63					362,086,138 41	

*Amounts marked thus are taken from the previous years' returns. † Including $49,436.77 from other sources.

SUMMARY STATEMENTS.

No. 2.—Summary Statement of

Number.	Name of Railway.	Length of Line.				Length of Sidings.	Weight per Yard.		Number of Ties to Mile.
		Completed. (Rails laid.)	Under Construction.	Laid with Iron Rails.	Laid with Steel Rails.		Iron Rails.	Steel Rails.	
							Lbs.	Lbs.	
1	Albert	51·50		51·50		2·75	56		2,240
2	Belleville & North Hastings.	22		14	8	50	56&60	56	2,200
3	Canada Atlantic		24						
4	Canada Central	162·50		154	8·50		56,60&64	56	2,200
5	Canada Southern	326·60		97·40	229·20	35·30	60	60	2,800
6	Canadian Pacific	274	433		274	6		57½	
7	Carillon and Grenville	13		13		·72	65		1,760
8	Chatham Branch	9		9		·50			
9	Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora	47		47			56		2,650
10	Credit Valley	20	134	20		·50	54		2,347
11	Fredericton	22·50		22·50			56		2,400
12	Grand Junction	45	70	45		6	56		2,112
13	Grand Southern		82						
14	Grand Trunk								
	do Atlantic and St. Lawrence								
	do Buffalo and Lake Huron	1390·25		276·75	1113·50	213·50	65	65	2,600
	do Chicago, Detroit & Can. G. T. Junc.								
15	Great Western	902·46		145·70	756·76	188·69	66	66	2,640
	do London and Port Stanley								2,640
	do Wellington, Grey and Bruce								2,640
	do London, Huron and Bruce								2,640
	do Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell								2,640
	do Galt and Guelph								
16	Hamilton & North-Western.	148·50		61·50	87·00	12·50	56	56	2,640
17	Halifax and Cape Breton Ry and Coal Co	40			40			56	2,120
18	Intercolonial	714		24·50	699·50	89·50	56	57½	2,500
19	International	69 50		36	33·50		56	57	2,260
20	Kent Northern	3·25	24	3·75			74		2,112
21	Kingston and Pembroke	61·50		61		3·50	50		2,640
22	Lake Chanplain and St. Lawrence	63	40	63			35		2,500
23	Laurentian	15		15		1	56		2,240
24	Lévis and Kennebec	70		70					
25	Massawippi Valley	36·75		32	4·75		56	56	2,220
26	Montreal, Portland & Boston	32		32		3	56		2,640
27	Midland	139·28		129·28	10	18·58	56	56	2,112
28	Missisquoi and Black Rivers Valley	10·10	25	10·10		1	52&60		2,400
29	Montreal & Vermont Junc.	23		23		1·50	56&64		2
	Carried forward	4711·69	832	1456.98	3264·71	578·10			

Characteristics of Roads, &c.

Nature of Fastenings.	No of Grain Elevators.	No. of level road crossings. Guarded.	Not Guarded.	Number of overhead Bridges.	Height of overhead Bridges above Rail level.	Level Crossings of other Railways.	Number of Junctions with other Railways.	Number of Junctions with Branch Lines.	Radius of sharpest curve	Number of Feet per mile of heaviest gradient.	Guage of Railway.	Number.	Remarks.
					Feet.				Feet.	Feet.	ft.in		
Fish plates	...	....	91	.....	.....	....	1	2	.....	76	4 8½	1	
do and bolts	1	....	18	2	18&24	.....	1	.....	716	110	4 8½	2	Operated by G.
.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Trunk R'y.
Chairs and plates	1	....	.....	4	18	.....	2	.....	1146	75	5 6	4	
Fish bar	...	....	310	10	19	9	10	3	1432	75	4 8½	5	
Fish plates	...	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8½	6	
Iron chairs	...	1	7	1	16	....	.....	.....	1910	100	5 6	7	
Fish plates & scabbards	...	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8½	8	
Wrought iron chairs and fish plates	...	1	31	.....	.....	1	2	.....	573	96	5 6	9	
Fish plates	1	...	194	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2865	52	4 8½	10	Taken from last
do	...	....	11	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	4 8½	11	year's report.
do	...	....	40	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1092	88	4 8½	12	Leased to Grand
.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 6	13	Trunk R'y.
Fish plates	4	28	1152	92	18' 6" to 28' 4"	26	48	11	1100	52·80	4 8½	14	
do	2	24	794	121	18	22	17	16	1910	52·80	4 8½	15	
do	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	716	52·80	4 8½		
do	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1146	70	4 8½		
do	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1375	41·25	4 8½		
do	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	645	81·21	4 8½		
.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
do	1	2	199	5	16½&18	4	6	1	1146	70	4 8½	16	Taken from last
do	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	955	80	4 8½	17	year's report.
Fish plates & scabbards	...	3	2147	27	16to35	.....	7	15	694	65	4 8½	18	
Fish plates	...	....	26	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1146	66	4 8½	19	
do	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1146	60	4 8½	20	
do	...	2	37	.....	.....	2	1	.....	955	79	4 8½	21	
do	...	....	.....	4	13' 9"	.....	.....	.....	500	52	5 6	22	
do	...	....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4 8½	23	
.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8½	24	Taken from last
Trimble splice	...	....	20	1	19	.....	.....	.....	442	80	4 8½	25	year's report. Operat'd by Central Vermont Railway.
Fish plates and chairs	...	...	.....	1	.....	....	2	.....	1433	52	4 8½	26	Taken from last
do do	...	1	176	6	18½	3	3	1	600	65	4 8½	27	year's returns.
Fish plates	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	820	79	4 8½	28	Operated by
do	...	...	51	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4 8½	29	Central Vermont Railway.
.....	10	62	5318	274	.....	68	109	49	.....	.....	.....		

No. 2.—Summary Statement of

Number.	Name of Railway.	Length of Line.				Length of Sidings.	Weight per Yard.		Number of Ties to Mile.
		Completed. (Rails laid.)	Under Construction.	Laid with Iron Rails.	Laid with Steel Rails.		Iron Rails.	Steel Rails.	
							Lbs.	Lbs.	
	Brought forward....	4711·69	832	1456·98	3264·71	578·10	.....	.....	.....
30	Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly.....	43	.....	43	.....	5·06	50	.....	2,400
31	Waterloo and Magog.....	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400
32	New Brunswick.....	191	.....	191	.....	5	40	.....	2,600
33	New Brunswick & Canada...	120	.....	107	13	14·50	56	56	2,600
34	Northern	167·74	.....	100	67·74	49·58	56&58	56&60	2,420
35	Nova Scotia, Nictaux and Atlantic Central.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Petitcodiac and Elgin..	14	.....	14	.....	.....	56	.....	2,240
37	Port Dover and Lake Huron	90	.....	90	.....	4·50	56	.....	2,640
38	Stratford and Huron..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Prince Edward County.....	31·08	.....	.....	31 08	1·33	.....	42	2,220
40	Prince Edward Island..	198·50	.....	185·50	13	11·50	40	50	2,500
41	Quebec and Lake St. John..	26	40	*10	16	1	.....	50	2,640
42	Quebec, M O. & O. Railway (West Division).....	137·08	.....	13·06	124·02	7·50	56	56&60	2,640
43	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental (East D).	203	.....	32	171	12	56	56	2,650
44	Quebec Central.....	102·50	.....	47	26	3	56	56	2,640
45	St. John and Maine	92	.....	92	.....	.....	56	.....	2,280
46	St. Lawrence and Industry.	12	.....	8	4	·50	42&56	40	2,500
47	St. Lawrence and Ottawa. .	59	.....	37	22	6	56	56,60&72	2,640
48	St. Martins and Upham.....	28·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,266
49	South Eastern.	161	.....	158	3	5	50&56	.....	2,400
50	Spring Hill and Parrsboro'..	32	.....	27	.....	3·75	.....	.....	.....
51	Toronto and Nipissing.....	79	.....	63·50	15·50	11·75	41&56	56	2,112
52	Lake Simcoe Junction..	26 50	.....	26 50	2	.....	52&56	.....	2,112
53	Toronto, Grey and Bruce.....	191	.....	191	.....	.....	56 to 40	.....	2,112
54	Victoria	56	.....	45	11	.....	55	50	2,500
55	Welland	25	.....	9	16	5·50	56	64	2,650
56	Western Counties.....	92	.....	92	.....	9	56	.....	2,600
57	Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay..	46·50	.....	44 50	2	4·50	56	56	2,500
58	Windsor and Annapolis.....	84	.....	72.25	11·75	4·50	50&67	56	2,640
		7043·84	945	3177·29	3813·80	743·57	.....	.....	.....

* Wooden rails.

Characteristics of Roads, &c.—*Continued.*

Nature of Fastenings.	No. of Grain Elevators.	No. of level road crossings. Guarded.	No. of level road crossings. Not Guarded.	Number of overhead Bridges.	Height of overhead Bridges above Rail level.	Level Crossings of other Railways.	Number of Junctions with other Railways.	Number of Junctions with Branch Lines.	Radius of sharpest curve	Number of Feet per mile of heaviest gradient.	Guage of Railway.	Number.	Remarks.
					Feet.				Feet.	Feet.	ft in		
.....	10	62	5318	274	.....	68	109	49	.....	.....	.....	...	
Wrought chairs and fish joints	...	...	42	1	21	3	1	.....	819	60	4 8½	30	
Fish plates and chairs	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	383	90	4 8½	31	
do	...	...	.....	1	18	.....	2	.....	207	83	3 6	32	
do	...	...	60	1	18	2	2	2	1910	60	3 8½	33	
do and chairs	...	...	503	10	18	4	1	.....	1402	60	4 6	34	
do	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4 8½	35	Taken from last year's return.
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1000	80	4 8½	36	
Chairs	...	...	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	955	70	4 8½	37	
Fish plates	1	...	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	Operat'd by Port Dover & Lake Huron Railw'y and included in their return.
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8½	39	
Fish plates	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	537	75	3 6	40	
do	...	...	955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
do	...	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	900	132	4 8½	41	*Wooden.
do	...	...	.....	3	18	.....	2	1	1528	87	4 8½	42	
do	...	1	110	1	23	1	2	.....	969	52·80	4 8½	43	
do	...	...	14	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	955	76	4 8½	44	
do	...	...	21	2	16	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4 8½	45	
do	...	...	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4 8½	46	
do	1	1	66	8	16	.....	1	1	1146	52·80	4 8½	47	Reported to 31st Dec., 1878.
Chairs, fish plates and scabbards	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	716	130	4 8½	48	
Fish plates and chairs	...	...	42	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	4 8½	49	
Chairs	...	...	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	900	60	4 8½	50	
.....	...	...	80	.....	.....	1	2	.....	600	106	3 6	51	
Fish plates	...	...	29	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1600	56	3 6	52	
do	...	2	.....	7	17	3	1	1	462	110	3 6	53	
do	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	955	52·80	4 8½	54	Taken from last year's return.
do and chairs	2	.....	30	3	17	3	4	.....	1930	84	4 8½	55	
do	...	...	10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	893	135	4 8½	56	
do	...	...	51	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1433	105	4 8½	57	
do	...	...	69	1	32	.....	1	.....	699	75·50	4 8½	58	
.....	16	67	7436	312	.....	98	155	56	.....	.....	.....		

No. 3.—Summary Statement of the different

Number.	Name of Railway.	Length of Line.		No. of Engines.		No. of First Class Cars.		No. of Second Class and Emigrant Cars.	
		Completed.	Under Construction.	Owned.	Hired.	Owned.	Hired.	Owned.	Hired.
1	Albert	51·50		3		3			
2	Belleville and North Hastings	22·00							
3	Canada Atlantic		24·00						
4	Canada Central	162·50		13		7		2	
5	Canada Southern	326·60		66		21		15	
6	Canadian Pacific	274·00	433·00						
7	Carillon and Grenville	13·00		4		2		4	
8	Chatham Branch	9 00		1		1		1	
9	Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora	47·00		5		3			
10	Credit Valley	*20 00	134·00	2		2			
11	Fredericton	22·50		2		3		2	
12	Grand Junction	45·00	70·00						
13	Grand Southern		82·00						
14	Grank Trunk. do Atlantic and St. Lawrence. do Buffalo and Lake Huron. do Chicago, Detroit and Canada, Grand Trunk Junction	1,390·25		434		163	29	111	
15	Great Western. do London and Port Stanley. do Wellington, Grey and Bruce. do London, Huron and Bruce. do Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell. do Galt and Guelph	902·46		216		105		57	
16	Hamilton and North-Western	148·50		8		6		6	
17	Halifax and Cape Breton Railway and Coal Company	40·00		5		4		4	
18	Intercolonial	714·00		108	6	46		34	
19	International	69·50		2		2			
20	Kent Northern	3·25							
21	Kingston and Pembroke	61·50	24·00	3		2			
22	Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence	63 00	40·00	3		2		2	
23	Laurentian	15·00		1	1	1			
24	Lévis and Kennebec	70·00							
25	Massawippi Valley	36·75							
26	Montreal, Portland and Boston	32·00							
27	Midland	139·28		11		9		8	
28	Missisquoi and Black Rivers Valley	10·10	25·00	2					
29	Montreal and Vermont Junction	23·00							
30	Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly	43·00					2		
31	Waterloo and Magog	23·00							
32	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental (Western Division)	137 08		14		6		7	
33	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental (Eastern Division)	203·00		19		8		21	
34	New Brunswick	191 00		10		6			
35	New Brunswick and Canada	120·00		11		4	8	3	
36	Northern	167·74		32		20		6	
	Carried forward	5,597·01	832·00	973	9	426	39	283	

descriptions of Rolling Stock.

No. of Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.		No. of Cattle and Box Freight Cars.		No. of Platform Cars.		No. of Hopper and Dumping Cars.		Number.	Remarks.
Owned.	Hired.	Owned.	Hired.	Owned.	Hired.	Owned.	Hired.		
1	.....	10	.....	21	.....	15	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Leased and operated by Grand Trunk Railway.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
6	.....	43	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	5	
17	.....	1,022	793	219	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	*Ore cars.
1	.....	1	.....	50	.....	*150	.....	10	*From last year's return.
.....	.....	4	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	11	
.....	.....	6	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	12	Leased and operated by Grand Trunk Railway.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	Under construction
84	.....	6,244	800	1,665	.....	264	.....	14	
38	.....	3,514	.....	815	.....	182	.....	15	Information not furnished. Taken from last year's return.
4	.....	17	.....	76	40	.....	.....	16	Taken from last year's return.
4	.....	30	.....	40	.....	150	.....	17	
33	.....	1,062	.....	1,028	.....	900	.....	18	
1	.....	.....	4	9	6	.....	.....	19	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
2	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	21	
.....	.....	6	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	22	
.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	23	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	Leased to the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railway.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	
8	....	65	63	225	32	.....	.....	28	From last year's return.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	29	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	Operated by Central Vermont Ry.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	
6	.....	51	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	33	
5	.....	130	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	34	
3	.....	52	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	35	
.....	.....	31	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	36	
12	.....	201	.....	564	.....	.....	.....		
229	.....	12,492	1,660	5,496	84	1,661	.....		

No. 3.—Summary Statement of the different

Number.	Name of Railway.	Length of Line.		No. of Engines.		No. of First Class Cars.		No. of Second Class and Emigrant Cars.	
		Completed.	Under Construction.	Owned.	Hired.	Owned.	Hired.	Owned.	Hired.
	Brought forward		832·00	973	9	426	39	283	
37	Nova Scotia, Nictaux and Atlantic Central		73·00						
38	Petitcodiac and Elgin	14·00		1		1			
39	Port Dover and Lake Huron	90·00		5		6			
40	Stratford and Huron								
41	Prince Edward County	31·08			2		2		
42	Prince Edward Island	198·50		18		14		12	
43	Quebec and Lake St. John	26·00	40·00	3				2	
44	Quebec Central	102·50		3		2			
45	St. John and Maine	92·00		6		5			
46	St. Lawrence and Industry	12·00		2		2		2	
47	St. Lawrence and Ottawa	59·00		10		10		6	
48	St. Martins and Upham	28·75		1					
49	South-Eastern	161·00			14		5		2
50	Spring Hill and Parrsboro'	32·00		1		1			
51	Toronto and Nipissing	105·50		12		7		8	
52	Lake Simcoe Junction								
53	Toronto, Grey and Bruce	191·00		20		12			
54	Victoria	56·00		2	1	1		2	
55	Welland	25·00		3		4		1	
56	Western Counties	92·00		6		3		1	
57	Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay	46·50		4		3		1	
58	Windsor and Annapolis	84·00		10		5		7	
	Total	7,043 84	945·00	1,080	26	502	46	325	2

descriptions of Rolling Stock—*Continued.*

No. of Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.		No. of Cattle and Box Freight Cars.		No. of Platform Cars.		No. of Hopper and Dumping Cars.		Number.	Remarks.
Owned.	Hired.	Owned.	Hired,	Owned.	Hired.	Owned.	Hired.		
229	2	12,492	1,660	5,496	84	1,661	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	No information furnished.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	
3	.....	9	.....	21	14	.....	.....	39	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	Operated by Port Dover and Lake Huron.
.....	1	.....	3	.....	9	.....	.....	41	
3	.....	150	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	42	
.....	.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	43	
2	.....	25	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	44	
5	.....	15	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	45	
1	.....	5	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	46	
6	.....	70	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	47	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	
.....	2	.....	10	.....	30	.....	.....	49	
1	.....	2	.....	6	.....	50	.....	50	
3	.....	96	.....	177	.....	.....	.....	51	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	Leased to Toronto and Nipissing Ry.
6	.....	212	.....	212	.....	.....	.....	53	
1	.....	2	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	54	From last year's return.
5	.....	122	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	55	
.....	.....	22	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	56	
2	.....	37	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	57	
2	.....	50	.....	72	.....	20	.....	58	
269	5	13,310	1,673	6,481	137	1,731	.....		

No. 4.—Summary Statement of the

Number.	Name of Railway.	Mileage.	Train Mileage.			
			Passenger Trains.	Freight Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Total Train Mileage.
1	Albert	51·50		5,000	30,000	35,000
2	Canada Central	162·50	185,952	89,815	19,915	295,682
3	Canada Southern	326·60	719,751	Fr't & Mixed	1,381,803	2,101,554
4	Carillon and Grenville	13	7,200	500		7,700
5	Chatham Branch	9	11,268		11,268	22,536
6	Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora	15			8,500	8,500
7	Fredericton	22·50	23,085		21,479	44,564
8	Grand Trunk and leased Lines	1,390·25	1,898,118	5,492,792	1,061,699	8,452,609
9	Great Western	902·46	1,292,238	Fr't & Mixed	2,045,857	3,338,095
10	London and Port Stanley		58,070	do	1,057	59,127
11	Wellington, Grey and Bruce		224,522	do	147,423	371,945
22	London, Huron and Bruce		92,415	do	47,321	139,736
13	Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell		21,636	do	24,183	45,819
14	Hamilton and North-Western	148·50	70,245	32,908		103,153
15	Intercolonial	714	751,647	Fr't & Mixed	1,275,532	2,027,179
16	International	69 50				
17	Kingston and Pembroke	61·50			79,200	79,200
18	Laurentian	15			9,690	9,690
19	Lévis and Kennebec	70				
20	Massawippi Valley	36·75	63,401	40,124	1,994	105,519
21	Montreal, Portland and Boston	32				
22	Midland	139·28	192,934	61,722	27,895	282,551
23	Missisquoi and Black River Valley	10·10				
24	Montreal and Vermont Junction	23	43,080	93,072	3,217	139,369
25	Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly	43	50,538	46,320	6,020	102,878
26	Waterloo and Magog	23	14,398		10,635	25,033
27	New Brunswick	191	123,306	123,306		246,612
28	New Brunswick and Canada	120	62,400	Mixed & Fr't	52,837	115,237
29	Northern	*201·24	215,418	196,960	183,017	595,395
30	Petitcodiac and Elgin	14			8,764	8,764
31	Port Dover and Lake Huron	*90	108,000		30,000	138,000
32	Prince Edward Island	198·50	65,635	163,966	13,863	246,464
33	Quebec and Lake St. John	10				
34	Quebec Central	102·50			33,692	33,692
35	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental (West)	137·08	130,827	Fr't & Mixed	75,884	206,711
36	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental (East)	203	120,610	do	153,442	274,052
37	St. Lawrence and Industry	12				
38	St. John and Maine	92				169,684
39	St. Lawrence and Ottawa	59	81,590	11,512	34,100	127,202
40	South Eastern	161				
41	St. Martins and Upham	28·75				
42	Spring Hill and Parrsboro'	32				
43	Toronto and Nipissing	*105·50	122,794	71,510		194,304
44	Toronto, Grey and Bruce	191	149,951	60,875	99,199	310,025
45	Victoria	56	4,860		15,228	20,088
46	Welland	25	32,880	18,111	1,090	52,081
47	Western Counties	46	16,928		46,445	63,373
48	Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay	46·50		2,143	63,977	66,120
49	Windsor and Annapolis	84	32,222		37,224	69,446
		6,484·51	6,987,919	6,510,636	7,068,450	20,731,689

Operations of the Year and Mileage.

Engine Mileage.	Total Number of Passengers Carried.	Tons of Freight of 2,000 lbs. Handled	Average Rate of Speed of Passenger Trains. Miles per Hour.	Average Rate of Speed of Freight Trains. Miles per Hour.	Number.	Remarks.
35,100	12,283	26,192	20	12	1	
309,629	107,682	65,850	25	13	2	Includes Brockville & Ottawa Ry.
2,531,007	278,818	1,501,681	.....	.....	3	
7,800	8,450	550	25	20	4	
.....	.....	.....	20	20	5	
9,000	200,407	29,624	.....	15	6	
45,000	28,594	9,349	25	18	7	
10,908,401	1,975,519	2,371,225	24	12	8	
4,081,510	1,241,586	1,789,634	24	14	9	
79,276	135,018	39,868	17	.....	10	
400,245	226,048	118,695	21	12	11	
141,415	87,348	51,828	23	13	12	
45,852	30,357	13,024	.....	.....	13	
187,426	146,651	70,456	22	15	14	From last year's return.
2,531,791	640,101	510,861	.....	.....	15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	Information not furnished.
79,200	10,415	24,040	14	14	17	
11,880	9,758	7,675	12	12	18	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	Not reported.
.....	33,873	34,029	22	10	20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	Not reported.
304,871	112,918	123,106	16½	13	22	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	Information not properly furnish'd
.....	56,315	448,107	26¼	11 3/10	24	Operated by Central Vermont Ry
.....	35,123	29,336	23⅝	13	25	
25,033	5,646	2,202	20	14	26	
.....	20,262	34,451	15	12	27	
146,719	32,324	96,565	18	10	28	*Includes leased lines from Colwell to Penetanguishene, 33·50 miles.
720,471	229,477	333,795	26	16	29	
8,764	2,691	8,007	.....	13	30	
138,000	.....	.....	20	15	31	*Incl'des Stratford & Huron Ry, 27 m
286,885	105,046	38,668	20	14	32	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	
33,692	3,258	.....	.....	15	34	
401,659	92,689	55,736	30	15	35	
.....	87,078	31,727	30	15	36	
.....	8,922	10,600	15	15	37	
191,271	70,052	69,253	.....	.....	38	
176,063	48,038	43,305	20	12	39	Taken from return to 31 Dec., 1878
.....	.....	.....	20	12	40	No further information reported.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	Not reported.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	Not reported.
217,904	89,613	84,694	20	12	43	*Includes L. Simcoe J'n Ry, 26·50 m
377,165	118,652	92,855	20	12	44	
31,358	.....	23,999	15	15	45	No return furnished; taken from last year's return.
53,410	92,527	80,449	20	15	46	
71,148	40,431	30,004	25	15	47	
67,216	43,201	.....	20	.....	48	
79,701	55,645	28,570	22	14	49	
24,735,862	6,523,816	8,348,810				

No. 5.—Summary Statement of

Number.	Name of Railway.	Mileage.	Flour.		Grain.		Live Stock.	
			Barrels.	Tons.	Bushels.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1	Albert	51·50	5,570	557	7,521	128	429	148
2	Canada Central	162·50	6,376	629	88,547	2,268	21,650	3,144
3	Canada Southern	326·66		142,660		510,572		51,268
4	Carillon and Grenville	13						
5	Chatham Branch	9						
6	Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora	15	3,552	383	11,694	351		
7	Fredericton	22·50	20,500	2,050	12,200	244	105	65
8	Grand Trunk and Leased Lines	1390·25						
9	Great Western	902·46	2,002,280	200,228	20,218,600	505,465	518,530	62,378
10	London and Port Stanley		41,280	4,128	416,880	10,422	14,777	3,007
11	Wellington, Grey and Bruce		123,850	12,385	1,250,640	31,266	33,281	10,128
12	London, Huron and Bruce		56,770	5,677	573,200	14,330	15,555	3,146
13	Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell		15,480	1,548	156,320	3,908	308	227
14	Hamilton and North Western	148·50		400		2,060		540
15	Intercolonial	714	630,329	63,033	302,921	5,492	47,584	8,454
16	International	69·50						
17	Kingston and Pembroke	61·50	100	10	34,800	957	237	96
18	Laurentian	15	bags, 8,215	410	4,534	107	1,497	409
19	Lévis and Kennebec	70						
20	Massawippi Valley	36·75						
21	Montreal, Portland and Boston	32						
22	Midland	139·28		7,900		22,323		750
23	Missisquoi and Black Rivers Valley	10·10						
24	Montreal and Vermont Junction	23						
25	Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly	43						
26	Waterloo and Magog	23	1,650	165	2,700	81	30	30
27	New Brunswick	191						
28	New Brunswick and Canada	120						
29	Northern	*201·24	123,031	12,303	660,513	18,165	13,939	2,710
30	Petitcodiac and Elgin	14						
31	Port Dover and Lake Huron	90	22,950	2,478	259,894	7,798	5,709	793
32	Prince Edward Island	198·50	28,364	2,836	413,540	7,421	1,776	421
33	Quebec and Lake St. John	10						
34	Quebec Central	102·50						
35	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental (West)	137·08	40,980	4,098	50,485	1,181	5,206	2,370
36	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental (East)	203	21,965	2,196	19,432	315	6,695	3,030
37	St. Lawrence and Industry	12						
38	St. John and Maine	92						
39	St. Lawrence and Ottawa	59		422		6,162		60
40	South Eastern	161						
41	St. Martins and Upham	28·75						
42	Spring Hill and Parrsboro'	32						
43	Toronto and Nipissing	105·50	46,769	4 677	226,829	6,804	cars, 361	1,805
44	Toronto, Grey and Bruce	191	89,935	8,983	921,824	24,557	26,735	6,134
45	Victoria	56			20,211	506		
46	Welland	25	39,504	3,950	1,666,942	48,880	400	80
47	Western Counties	46	29,894	2,989	5,596	96	2,000	612
48	Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay	46·50	16,460	1,777	467,441	12,824	5,652	1,324
49	Windsor and Annapolis	84						

Description of Freigh carried.

Lumber of all kinds except Firewood.		Firewood.		Manufactured Goods.	All other Articles.	Total Weight carried.	Number.	Remarks.
Feet.	Tons.	Cords.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
9,375,145	11,711	879	1,321	2,207	10,180	26,192	1	
.....	29,043	.....	.....	.....	30,765	65,849	2	
.....	300 366	.....	5,692	81,091	410,032	1,501,681	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	4	General merchandise.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Not reported.
17,570,000	26,355	630	945	.....	990	29,024	6	
210,000	210	1,400	2,400	3,560	820	9,349	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	Not reported.
8,811,650	176,233	16,803	28,004	7,351	809,975	1,789,634	9	
181,700	3,634	346	577	152	17,948	39,868	10	
545,050	10,901	1,039	1,732	455	51.828	118,695	11	
249,800	4,996	476	794	208	22,677	51,828	12	
68,300	1,366	130	217	57	5,701	13,024	13	
.....	6,375	.....	8,300	13,500	39,281	70,456	14	Taken from last year's return.
55,626,096	69,533	1,948	2,922	132,727	228,700	510,861	15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	Information not furnished
2,512,700	9,400	5,832	8,620	1,897	3,060	24,040	17	
45,500	70	3,624	4,530	130	1,419	7,075	18	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	Not reported.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	Leased to Connecticut and Passumpsec Rivers Railway.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	Not reported.
.....	69,785	.....	.....	2,828	19,518	123,104	22	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	Not reported.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	Road operated by the Central Vermont Railway.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	do do
500,000	500	.....	.....	.....	1,426	2,202	26	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,340	27	Information not furnished. From last year's return.
.....	59,064	.....	.....	.....	37,501	96,565	28	
.....	99,700	7,947	12,200	.....	188,717	333,795	29	*Includes leased line, North Simcoe Railway, from Colwell to Penetanguishene, 33·50 miles.
5,463,000	6,984	.....	.....	170	853	8,007	30	
6,294,000	1,499	1,200	2,000	17,118	16,018	47,704	31	Includes Stratford and Huron.
6,093,140	7,686	951	1,752	.....	18,552	38,668	32	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	Not reported.
152,600	560	560	800	.....	16,400	17,765	34	
4,012,329	4,439	14,303	16,920	8,562	18,166	55,736	35	
3,375,000	5,250	.....	.....	5,022	16,913	32,727	36	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,600	37	No details given.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,253	38	
.....	16,368	.....	.....	17,903	2,388	43,305	39	Return made up to 31st December, 1878.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	Information not furnished.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	Not reported.
6,832,000	8,540	.....	.....	.....	7,382	15,920	42	
6,237,761	9,837	25,319	44,368	6,957	10,302	84,694	43	
4,345,614	6,597	12,143	20,290	16,085	10,209	92,855	44	
7,735,612	16,101	.....	.....	.....	5,517	23,999	45	Taken from last year's return.
.....	8,230	.....	10	1,918	17,381	80,449	46	
.....	1,448	.....	330	8,447	16,082	30,004	47	
10,718,552	13,393	4,392	7,686	.....	15.674	52,683	48	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,570	49	

No. 6.—Statement of Passenger Fares per Mile.

Number.	Name of Railway.	Mileage.	Through Passengers.		Way Passengers.		Immigrants.		Remarks.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
			Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	
1	Albert	51·50	3		3		3	3	
2	Canada Central	162·50	3⅓	2	3⅓	2	2	2	
3	Canada Southern	326·60	2 3/10	1 63/100	2 49/100		0 80/100		
4	Carillon and Grenville	13	3	2 4/13	4	3	2	2	
5	Chatham Branch	9	3	2⅔	2⅔	1⅔			
6	Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora	15	3						
7	Fredericton	22·50	3		4				
8	Grand Trunk and Leased Lines	1,390·25							Information not furnished. Varying.
9	Great Western and Leased Lines	902·46	2·272	2·272	2·662	2·662	0·984	0 984	
10	London and Port Stanley		2·272	2·272	2·662	2·662	0 984	0 984	
11	Wellington, Grey and Bruce		2·272	2·272	2·662	2·662	0·984	0·984	
12	London, Huron and Bruce		2·272	2·272	2·662	2·662	0·984	0·984	
13	Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell		2·272	2·272	2·662	2·662	0·984	0 984	
14	Hamilton and North Western	148 50	3	3	3	3	3	3	Taken from last year's return.
15	Intercolonial	714	2	1½	3	2	⅞	1	
16	International	69·50							Information not furnished.
17	Kingston and Pembroke	61·50	3		3		3	3	
18	Laurentian	15	2⅘	2 1/10	4	3			
19	Lévis and Kennebec	70							Not reported.
20	Massawippi Valley	36·75	3	2¼	4				
21	Montreal, Portland and Boston	32							Not reported.
22	Midland	139·28	3	2	3	2	2	3	
23	Missisquoi and Black Rivers Valley	10·10							Not reported.
24	Montreal and Vermont Junction	23	4	2½ to 3	2½ to 5	2½ to 3	2 to 2½		
25	Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly	43	3 to 3½		3				
26	Waterloo and Magog	23	3		4				
27	New Brunswick	191	2½		3¼				
28	New Brunswick and Canada	120	3		3¼				
29	Northern	*201·24	2	2	3	3	1½	2	*Includes leased line, North Simcoe Railway, from Colwell to Penetanguishene, 33 50 miles.
30	Petitcodiac and Elgin	14	3		3				
31	Port Dover and Lake Huron	90			3				Includes the Stratford and Huron Railway, 27 miles.

32	Prince Edward Island	198·50	3	2	3	2			
33	Quebec and Lake St. John	10							Not reported.
34	Quebec Central	102 50			$3\frac{1}{4}$				
35	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental (West)	137·08	3	$2\frac{1}{8}$	3	$2\frac{1}{8}$	2	2	
36	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental (East)	203	$1\frac{5}{7}$	1	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$			The Winter rates are higher.
37	St. Lawrence and Industry	12	4	3					
38	St. John and Maine	92							This information not furnished.
39	St. Lawrence and Ottawa	59	3	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	Report to 31st December, 1878.
40	South Eastern	161	3	2	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$			
41	St. Martins and Upham	28 75							This information not furnished.
42	Spring Hill and Parrsboro'	32	3						
43	Toronto and Nipissing	105·50	3						
44	Toronto, Grey and Bruce	191	3		3				
45	Victoria	56	3		3				Taken from last year's return.
46	Welland	25	$3\frac{1}{5}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$					
47	Western Counties	46	2		3	2			
48	Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay	46·50	$2\frac{3}{4}$		3				
49	Windsor and Annapolis	84	2·70	1·80	3	2			

No 7.—Summary Statement of Earnings.

No.	Name of Railway.	Mileage.	Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mails and Express Freight.	Other Sources.	Total.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
1	Albert	51·50	6,707 05	13,750 94	1,126 80	827 80	22,412 59	
2	Canada Central	162·50	122,644 24	127,248 46	16,562 10	3,984 30	270,439 10	
3	Canada Southern	326·60	414,793 52	1,552,913 88	39,112 31		2,006,824 71	
4	Carillon and Grenville	13	3,244 79	545 55		783 00	4,573 34	
5	Chatham Branch	9	1,072 72	5,694 68	901 44		7,668 84	
6	Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora	15	1,163 10	19,891 60			21,054 70	
7	Fredericton	22·50	13,941 33	8,529 28	2,077 89		24,548 50	
8	Grand Trunk and leased lines	1390·25	2,561,765 40	5,585,405 34	329,397 64	81,242 23	8,557,810 61	
9	Great Western	902·46	1,288,382 44	2,233,597 35	134,142 77	8,799 79	3,664,922 35	
10	London and Port Stanley		39,391 90	27,085 83	3,220 17		69,697 90	
11	Wellington, Grey and Bruce		152,414 26	143,466 47	15,537 68		311,418 41	
12	London, Huron and Bruce		53,353 22	55,215 88	4,464 88		113,033 98	
13	Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell		11,858 59	17,479 76	181 12		29,519 47	
14	Hamilton and North-Western	148·50	55,761 73	60,656 65	2,478 96	8,286 52	127,083 86	From last year's return.
15	Intercolonial	714	451,893 29	753,490 85	88,715 55		1,294,099 69	
16	International	69·50	7,570 54	18,730 45	769 94		27,070 93	
17	Kingston and Pembroke	61·50	8,244 00	27,925 84	2,539 60	54 50	38,763 94	
18	Laurentian	15	3,583 88	5,993 04	279 00		9,855 92	
19	Lévis and Kennebec	70						Not reported.
20	Massawippi Valley	36·75	48,569 08	73,619 29	6,542 24	2,505 73	131,236 34	
21	Montreal, Portland and Boston	32						Not reported.
22	Midland	139·28	76,007 03	165,068 96	7,407 04	345 87	248,828 90	
23	Missisquoi and Black Rivers Valley	10·10						Information not furnished.
24	Montreal and Vermont Junction	23	37,180 00	132,035 60	5,747 32		174,962 92	
25	Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly	43	21,310 81	37,720 90	3,830 55	293 48	63,155 74	
26	Waterloo and Magog	23	3,334 52	2,695 97	1,241 39		7,271 88	
27	New Brunswick	191	32,158 08	70,279 59		489 80	102,927 47	
28	New Brunswick and Canada	120	29,261 93	122,448 58	5,621 33	3,983 03	161,314 87	
29	Northern	201·24	222,812 49	400,283 81	13,834 63	20,873 70	657,804 63	
30	Petitcodiac and Elgin	14	780 50	4,562 94	300 52		5,643 96	
31	Port Dover and Lake Huron	90	34,674 49	44,916 85	3,620 66	1,762 53	84,974 53	Includes Stratford and Huron R'y.
32	Prince Edward Island	198·50	58,467 78	56,859 67	10,080 00	448 46	125,855 91	
33	Quebec and Lake St. John	26						on ction.

34	Quebec Central	102·50	3,501 08	20,066 93	798 15	4,513 36	28,879 52			
35	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental, (West)	137·08	115,418 91	72,815 29	6,686 66	1,030 17	195,951 03			
36	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, & Occidental, (East)	203	94,175 98	45,703 98	5,117 71	149 00	145,146 67			
37	St. Lawrence and Industry	12	3,678 77	8,684 96	....	164 50	12,528 23			
38	St. John and Maine	92	53,531 13	47,906 02	8,514 17	....	114,951 32			
39	St. Lawrence and Ottawa	59	6[illegible],171 90	55,473 20	10,912 40	959 72	129,517 12	Return to 31st December, 1878.		
40	South-Eastern	161	57,523 24	35,398 32	11,833 63	5,523 15	110,278 34			
41	St. Martins and Upham	28·75	....	....	....	....	....	Information not furnished.		
42	Spring Hill and Parrsboro'	32	3,071 18	9,798 09	400 00	34 06	13,303 33			
43	Toronto and Nipissing	105 50	62,836 18	96,519 02	11,207 36	1,592 91	172,155 47	Includes Lake Simcoe Junction Railway.		
44	Toronto, Grey and Bruce	191	101,188 47	164,657 49	19,101 18	....	284,947 14			
45	Victoria	56	5,873 17	11,656 63	211 72	757 53	18,499 05	From last year's return.		
46	Welland	25	29,570 41	42,317 11	2,353 32	14,627 27	88,868 11			
47	Western Counties	46	33,223 78	43,303 96	3,991 36	479 36	80,998 46			
48	Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay	46·50	24,464 03	44,928 83	3,145 60	593 97	73,132 43			
49	Windsor and Annapolis	84	41,922 28	41,849 88	5,919 35	1,442 58	91,134 06			
		.....	6,459,598 12	12,509,093 72	789,926 11	166,448 32	19,925,066 27			

No. 8.—Summary Statement of Operating Expenses.

Number.	Name of Railway.	Mileage	Maintenance of Line, Buildings,&c.	Working and Repairs of Engines.	Working and Repairs of Cars.	General Operating Expenses.	Total.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
1	Albert	51·50	6,909 66	5,725 41	2,374 32	5,558 16	20,567 55	
2	Canada Central	162·50	76,829 06	41,660 19	4,972 13	64,781 17	188,242 55	
3	Canada Southern	326 60	203,912 97	392,693 53	128,208 06	898,111 02	1,622,925 58	
4	Carillon and Grenville	13	*1,513 57	.....	.....	3,182 65	4,696 22	*Includes cost of working and repairs to engines and working and repairs to cars, in addition to maintenance of road, &c.
5	Chatham Branch	9	500 00	4,360 00	.....	.....	4,860 00	
6	Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora	15	2,793 00	2,934 00	590 00	9,398 00	15,715 00	
7	Fredericton	22·50	4,865 91	5,678 39	1,020 00	5,733 76	17,298 06	
8	Grand Trunk and leased Lines	1,390·25	1,219,249 26	2,262,609 60	691,507 67	2,363,450 09	6,536,816 62	
9	Great Western	902·46	530,036 42	675,204 23	198,744 08	1,180,100 11	2,584,084 84	
10	London and Port Stanley	.....	13,914 05	13,521 77	3,090 15	12,904 26	43,460 23	
11	Wellington, Grey and Bruce	.....	152,482 12	68 543 03	13,663 22	57,233 40	291,921 77	
12	London, Huron and Bruce	.....	32,475 90	24,195 95	5,227 50	18,660 81	80,560 16	
13	Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell	.....	25,435 82	7,853 05	1,207 16	8,563 50	43,059 53	
14	Hamilton and North-Western	148 50	23,733 61	*7,298 59	.....	55,060 49	86,092 69	From last year's ret. *Inc. cars
15	Intercolonial	714	778,526 60	558,344 19	233,800 96	461,412 14	2,032,083 22	Car mileage, $21,900.67 is de'd
16	International	69·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Information not furnished.
17	Kingston and Pembroke	61 50	10,534 13	13,338 20	1,606 58	8,519 49	33,998 40	
18	Laurentian	15	2,398 78	3,253 38	133 00	3,461 32	9,246 48	
19	Lévis and Kennebec	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not reported.
20	Massawippi Valley	36·75	22,966 29	*28,398 07	.....	29,747 50	81,111 86	*Includes cars.
21	Montreal, Portland and Boston	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not reported.
22	Midland	139·28	74,142 67	*64,805 77	.....	49,390 94	188,339 38	*Includes cars.
23	Missisquoi and Black River Valley	10·10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Under construction.
24	Montreal and Vermont Junction	23	19,338 65	28.910 40	21,633 48	21,532 20	91,414 73	
25	Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly	43	24,137 46	17,786 10	8,431 90	13,418 67	63,774 13	
26	Waterloo and Magog	23	4,825 06	3,028 41	110 42	1,750 26	9,714 15	
27	New Brunswick	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,000 00	
28	New Brunswick and Canada	120	65,221 87	29,853 93	7,846 98	21,986 11	124,911 89	Includes N. Simcoe Ry. from Calwell to Penetanguishene, 33 50 miles.
29	Northern	201·24	81,058 36	95,726 41	22,622 33	207,424 01	406,831 11	
30	Petitcodiac and Elgin	14	1,115 45	1,512 40	31 00	1,760 13	4,418 98	
31	Port Dover and Lake Huron	90	22,243 75	32,874 77	.....	28,932 21	84,050 73	Includes Stratford & Huron Ry
32	Prince Edward Island	198·50	101,092 50	51,858 52	17,945 94	52,416 36	223,313 12	
33	Quebec and Lake St. John	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Under construction.

34 Quebec Central..	102·50	9,522 14	3,419 00	3,806 50	4,062 79	20,810 43	
35 Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental (West)	137·08	24,332 68	33,312 24	3,712 25	62,715 70	124,072 87	
36 Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental (East)	203	30,258 04	76,672 74	7,850 00	32,963 71	147,744 49	
37 St. Lawrence and Industry	12	2,895 62	2,412 64	400 00	2,760 96	8,469 22	
38 St. John and Maine	92	36,810 67	27,167 05	6,782 39	29,899 54	100,659 65	
39 St. Lawrence and Ottawa	59	20,877 94	24,458 03	7,075 20	39,241 23	91,652 40	Return to 31st Dec., 1878.
40 South Eastern	161	45,850 44	23,886 74	7,150 60	43,306 10	120,193 88	
41 St. Martins and Upham	28·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Information not furnished.
42 Spring Hill and Parrsboro'	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,589 15	
43 Toronto and Nipissing	105·50	31,633 46	40,075 40	7,968 20	46,927 22	126,604 28	
44 Toronto, Grey and Bruce	191	48,657 68	59,033 81	9,390 94	87,351 44	204,433 87	
45 Victoria	56	3,181 43	3,475 73	1,151 69	3,604 64	11,413 49	From last year's return.
46 Welland	25	12,614 72	13,760 03	11,053 34	24,460 91	61,889 00	
47 Western Counties	46	7,567 09	9,518 75	765 27	14,259 89	32,111 00	
48 Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay	46·50	12,786 58	13,680 88	2,441 46	17,034 82	45,943 74	
49 Windsor and Annapolis	84	38,103 02	18,393 40	7,847 50	26,741 42	91,085 34	
	.....	3,826,474 23	4,791,227 73	1,442,162 22	6,019,829 13	16,188,282 46	

No. 9.—SUMMARY

Number.	Name of Railway.	Mileage	Passengers, Employés or Others.	Fell from cars or engines.		Jumping on or off trains or engines when in motion.		At work on or near track, making up trains.		Putting arms or head out of window.		Coupling cars.	
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1	Albert	51·50											
2	Belleville and North Hastings	22											
3	Canada Central	162·50	Passengers			1							
			Employés										
			Others										
4	Canada Southern	326·60											
5	Carillon and Grenville	13											
6	Chatham Branch	9											
7	Cobourg, Peterboro' & Marmora	15											
8	Fredericton	22·50											
9	Grand Junction	45											
10	Grand Trunk	1,390·25	Passengers										
			Employés	6				1		1		3	
			Others	1		1							
11	Great Western	902·46	Passengers										
			Employés										7
			Others		1								
12	Wellington, Grey and Bruce		Others										
13	London and Port Stanley		Others										
14	London, Huron and Bruce												
15	Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell												
16	Hamilton and North Western	148·50											
17	Intercolonial		Passengers				1						
			Employés	1	1	2	1	1	1			1	5
			Others				1						
18	International	69·50											
19	Kingston and Pembroke	61·50	Passengers										
20	Laurentian	15	Passengers	1									
21	Lake Champlain & St. Lawrence	63											
22	Lévis and Kennebec	70											
23	Massawippi Valley	36·75											
24	Midland	139·28	Employés										
			Others										
25	Montreal, Portland and Boston	32											
26	Missisquoi & Black Rivers Valley	10·10											
27	Montreal and Vermont Junction	23											
28	Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly	43											
29	Waterloo and Magog	23											
30	New Brunswick	191	Passengers										
31	New Brunswick and Canada	120											
32	Northern	201·24	Employés										
			Others									1	
33	Petitcodiac and Elgin	14											
34	Port Dover and Lake Huron	90	Passengers	1									
35	Prince Edward Island	198·50	Passengers			1						1	
			Others										1
36	Quebec and Lake St. John	26	Employés	1									
37	Quebec Central	102·50											
38	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental, (Western Div.)	137·08	Employés										
			Others			1							
	Carried forward			11	2	6	3	2	1	1		6	13

OF ACCIDENTS.

Collisions, or by trains from track.		Walking, standing, lying, or being on track.		Explosions.		Striking bridges.		Other causes.		Totals.			Remarks.
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number.	
												1	
												2	
			1							1	1		
						1				1		3	
											1		
			1									4	Not reported.
												5	
												6	
												7	
												8	
												9	Not reported.
						2				19		10	
3		3								30			
1		27											
										3	7	11	
		3								3	1		
		2				1					1	12	
			1								1	13	
		1	1							1		14	
												15	
												16	Not reported.
											1		
1	5	2	4							8	17	17	
		12	2							12	3		
												18	
											1	19	
	1									1		20	
												21	
												22	Not reported.
												23	
1	1									1	1	24	
		2								2			
												25	Not reported.
												26	
												27	
												28	
												29	
4	15									4	15	30	
												31	Includes North Simcoe R'y from Calwell to Penetenguishene.
										1		32	
		7	1							7	1	33	
										2		34	Includes Stratford & Huron Railway.
										1		35	
											1		
										1		36	
												37	
											1	38	
		2	1							3	1		
10	22	61	12			4				101	54		

No. 9.—SUMMARY

Number.	Name of Railway.	Mileage	Passengers, Employés or Others.	Fell from cars or engines.		Jumping on or off trains or engines when in motion.		At work on or near track, making up trains.		Putting arms or head out of window.		Coupling cars.	
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	Brought forward			11	2	6	3	2	1	1		6	
39	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental, (Eastern Div.)	203											
40	St. John and Maine	92	Others										
41	St. Lawrence and Industry	12											
42	St. Lawrence and Ottawa	59											
43	St. Martins and Upham	28·75	Passengers										1
44	Spring Hill and Parrsboro'	32											
45	South Eastern	161	Employés										
46	Toronto and Nipissing	105·25											
47	Lake Simcoe Junction	26·50											
48	Toronto, Grey and Bruce	191	Passengers				1						
			Employés										1
			Others				1						
49	Victoria	56											
50	Welland	25	Employés		1								
51	Western Counties	46											
52	Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay	46·50	Employés										1
			Others										
53	Windsor and Annapolis	84	Employés									1	1
	Totals			11	3	6	5	2	1	1		7	17

OF ACCIDENTS.—*Continued.*

Collisions, or by trains thrown from track.		Walking, standing, lying, or being on track.		Explosions.		Striking bridges.		Other causes.		Totals.			Remarks.
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number.	
10	22	61	12	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	101	54		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	44	
2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	47	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1		
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	Not reported.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	52	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	53	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
12	28	64	12	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	107	66		

No. 10.—Lines of Railway owned by Coal and Iron Mines.

Name.	Length of Railway.	Guage.	No. of Engines.	No. of Waggons.	Remarks.
Nova Scotia.		ft. in.			
Albion	15·50	4 8½	5	413	
Intercolonial	7·00	5 6	3	88	
	2·75	4 8½			
Nova Scotia Coal Co.	6·75	5 6	2	78	
Vale Colliery	6·25	4 8½	1	.....	Coal cars are furnished by the Intercolonial Railway.
Acadia Coal Co.	3·00	4 8½	1	1	From Stewarton Junction, I.O.R., to Westville.
	7·00	5 6	2	80	From Westville to Granton Middle River, Pictou.
Spring Hill	5·00	4 8½	1	.....	Cars furnished by the Intercolonial Railway.
Steel Company of Canada	6·50	4 8½	2	40	
do do	2·00	3 0	2	28	
	61·75	.....	19	728	

Gauge.	Miles.
5 ft. 6 in.	20·75
4 ft. 8½ in.	39·00
3 ft. 0 in.	2·00
Total	61·75

Cape Breton.					
Campbellton	1 25	3 6	1	40	Locomotives not yet used.
Glace Bay	·50	4 8½	1	203	
Glasgow and Cape Breton / Sydney and Louisburg	42·00	3 0	4	252	
Gowrie	1·50	3 7	1	94	
International	12·00	4 8½	3	145	
Lingan	1·00	3 6½	1	95	
Sydney	4·00	4 8½	2	156	
Victoria	4·00	4 8½	1	50	
	66·25	.....	14	1,035	

Gauge.	Miles.
3 ft. 0 in.	42·00
3 ft. 6 in.	1·25
3 ft. 6½ in.	1 00
3 ft. 7 in.	1·50
4 ft. 8½ in.	20·50
Total	66·25

No. 11.—Statement of Aid granted to Railways by Governments.

Name of Railway.	Loan.	Total.	Bonus.	Total.	Subscription to Shares or Bonds.	Total.
Dominion Government.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Canadian Pacific			10,203,951 63			
Grand Trunk	15,142,633 33					
Intercolonial			36,317,705 04			
Prince Edward Island			3,409,919 70			
Toronto, Grey and Bruce			2,656 00			
Windsor and Annapolis			1,089,674 00			
		15,142,633 33		51,023,906 37		
Ontario Government.						
Belleville and North Hastings			66,000 00			
Canada Atlantic			266,000 00			
Canada Central			125,000 00			
Canada Southern			147,858 65			
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora			18,740 00			
Credit Valley			462,000 00			
Grand Junction			250,000 00			
Hamilton and North Western			406,500 00			
Kingston and Pembroke			453,522 50			
London, Huron and Bruce			178,630 08			
Midland			168,350 20			
Northern			196,188 00			
Port Dover and Lake Huron			126,000 00			
Stratford and Huron			55,000 00			
Prince Edward County			126,000 00			
Toronto and Nipissing			105,212 00			
Lake Simcoe Junction			53,000 00			
Toronto, Grey and Bruce			375,.82 00			
Wellington, Grey and Bruce			241,276 00			
Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay			94,957 59			
				3,915,517 02		
Carried forward		15,142,633 33		54,939,423 39		

No. 11.—Statement of Aid granted to Railways by Governments—*Concluded.*

Name of Railway.	Loan.	Total.	Bonus.	Total.	Subscription to Shares or Bonds.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		15,142,633 33		54,939,423 39		
Quebec Government.						
International			276,015 72			
Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence			400,000 00			
Laurentian			57,000 00			
Lévis and Kennebec			360,000 00			
Missisquoi and Black River Valley			142,500 00			
Montreal, Portland and Boston			85,000 00			
Quebec and Lake St. John			600,000 00			
Quebec Central			461,500 00			
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental			7,879,000 00			
South Eastern			444,000 00			
Waterloo and Magog			172,000 00			
				10,877,015 72		
New Brunswick Government.						
Albert			455,000 00			
Chatham Branch			32,000 00			
Fredericton			225,000 00			
Grand Southern			410,000 00			
Kent Northern			135,000 00			
New Brunswick			76,000 00			
New Brunswick and Canada			575,000 00			
Petitcodiac and Elgin			70,000 00			
St. John and Maine			880,000 00			
St. Martins and Upham			150,000 00		300,000 00	
				3,008,000 00		300,000 00

NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT.							
Halifax and Cape Breton Railway and Coal Company				635,600 00			
Nova Scotia, Nictaux and Atlantic				440,000 00			
Spring Hill and Parrsboro'				139,650 00			
Western Counties				679,100 00			
					1,894,350 00		
			15,142,633 33		70,718,789 11		
							300,000 00

No. 11.—Statement of Aid granted to Railways by Municipalities, &c.

Municipalities.	Name of Railway.	Loan.	Total.	Bonus.	Total.	Subscription to Shares or Bonds.	Total.
Ontario.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
County of Hastings	Belleville and North Hastings			30,000 00			
Township of Madoc	do do			30,000 00			
					60,000 00		
do Lochiel	Canada Atlantic			40,000 00			
do Kenyon	do			40,000 00			
City of Ottawa	do			100,000 00			
					180,000 00		
Renfrew	Canada Central					30,000 00	
Horton	do					7,500 00	
Adamstown	do					5,000 00	
Pembroke	do			75,000 00			42,500 00
					75,000 00		
County of Elgin	Canada Southern			200,000 00			
Township of Townsend	do			30,000 00			
do Durham	do			15,000 00			
do Anderson	do			15,000 00			
Town of St. Thomas	do			25,000 00			
Township of Malden	do			15,000 00			
Town of Amherstburg	do			15,000 00			
South Norwich	do			7,500 00			
					322,500 00		
Northumberland and Durham Savings Bank	Cobourg, Peterboro' & Marmora			113,500 00			
					113,500 00		
County of Oxford	Credit Valley			200,000 00			
do Wellington	do			135,000 00			
do Waterloo	do			110,000 00			
do Peel	do			75,000 00			
do Halton	do			70,000 00			
City of Toronto	do			350,000 00			
Town of Milton	do			30,000 00			
do Brampton	do			20,000 00			
do Ingersoll	do			60,000 00			
Village of Streetsville	do			20,000 00			

do Elora	do			15,000 00			
do Fergus	do			15,000 00			
					1,100,000 00		
	Grand Junction			150,000 00			
City of Belleville	do			5,000 00			
Village of Sterling	do			10,000 00			
Township of Rawdon	do			35,000 00			
do Seymour	do			5,000 00			
Village of Hastings	do			5,000 00			
Township of Percy	do			3,000 00			
do Asphodel	do			75,000 00			
County of Peterboro'	do					50,000 00	
do Hastings	do				288,000 00		50,000 00
				32,500 00			
Brantford	Grand Trunk			25,000 00			
Stratford	do			25,000 00			
Belleville	do				82,500 00		
				170,000 00			
County of Frontenac	Kingston and Pembroke			318,000 00			
City of Kingston	do	do			488,000 00		
				65,000 00			
County of Haldimand	Hamilton and North-Western			150,000 00			
City of Hamilton	do	do		50,000 00			
do Right of Way	do	do		65,000 00			
County of Halton	do	do		10,000 00			
Village of Georgetown	do	do		30,000 00			
County of Peel	do	do		300,000 00			
do Simcoe	do	do		29,000 00			
Town of Collingwood	do	do		20,000 00			
Township of Innisfil	do	do		2,500 00			
do Adjula	do	do		2,500 00			
do Essa	do	do		15,000 00			
do Tossoronto	do	do		10,000 00			
do Mulmer	do	do		5,000 00			
Village of Alliston	do	do				100,000 00	
Not stated	do	do		20,000 00			
Township of Nottawasaga					774,000 00		100,000 00
				45,000 00			
do East Gwillinburg	Lake Simcoe Junction			20,000 00			
do North do	do			20,000 00			
do Georgina	do			15,000 00			
do Whitchurch	do				100,000 00		
				15,000 00			
do London	London, Huron and Bruce			17,500 00			
do Stephen	do	do		25,000 00			
do Osborne	do	do		15,000 00			
do Hay	do	do		15,000 00			
do Goderich	do	do					
	Carried forward			87,500 00	3,583,500 00		192,500 00

No. 11.—STATEMENT of Aid granted to Railways by Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Name of Railway.	Loan.	Total.	Bonus.	Total.	Subscriptions to Shares or Bonds.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
ONTARIO.—*Continued.*	Brought forward..			87,500 00	3,583,500 00		192,500 00
Township of E. Wawanosh	London, Huron and Bruce			25,000 00			
do Hallet	do do			25,000 00			
do Tuckersmith	do do			10,000 00			
do Turnberry	do do			5,000 00			
do Morris	do do			10,000 00			
do Stanley	do do			10,000 00			
Village of Clinton	do do			20,000 00			
do Exeter	do do			10,000 00			
do Kincardine and Wigan	do do			9,000 00			
County of London	do do			100,000 00			
Thorah	Midland			50,000 00	311,500 00		
Port Hope	do			30,000 00			
Orillia and Matchedash	do			12,500 00			
Town of Orillia	do			12,500 00			
Tay	do			21,370 85			
Omemee	do			2,000 00			
Mara	do			12,500 00			
Peterborough	do			4,000 00			
City of Toronto	Northern			100,000 00	144,870 85	190,000 00	
County of Simcoe	do					200,000 00	
Town of Barrie	do			30,000 00			
do Orillia	do			12,500 00			
Townships of Collingwood, Euphrasia and St. Vincent	do			99,480 00	241,980 00		390,000 00
Woodhouse	Port Dover and Lake Huron			15,000 00			
Simcoe	do do			10,000 00			
South Norwich	do do			10,000 00			
North Norwich and Woodstock	do do			50,000 00			
East Oxford and Woodstock	do do			25,000 00			
Town of Stratford	do do			30,000 00			

County of Perth	do	do		40,000 00		
Town of Woodstock	do	do		20,000 00	200,000 00	
Trenton Village	Prince Edward County			10,000 00		
Wellington Village	do			2,500 00		
Town of Picton	do			20,000 00		
Prince Edward County	do			60,000 00		100,000 00
Not stated	do				92,500 00	
Town of Stratford	Stratford and Huron			30,000 00		
County of Perth	do			60,000 00		
Township of Mornington	do			40,000 00		
do Elma	do			10,000 00		
Town of Listowell	do			15,000 00		
County of Perth	do			20,000 00		
Township of Wallace	do			10,000 00		
Town of Palmerston	do			15,000 00		
do Harriston	do			20,000 00		
Township of Minto	do			25,000 00		
do Normandy	do			80,000 00		
do Bentnick	do			35,000 00		
do Brant	do			15,000 00		
do Elderslie	do			35,000 00		
do Arran	do			40,000 00		
do Amable	do			40,000 00		
do Kippel	do			30,000 00		
do Acbermarle	do			10,000 00		
					530,000 00	
From various municipalities	Toronto and Nipissing			376,702 59	376,702 59	
Albion	Toronto, Grey and Bruce			40,000 00		
Caledon	do	do		45,000 00		
Mono	do	do		45,000 00		
Amaranth	do	do		30,000 00		
Arthur	do	do		35 000 00		
Orangeville	do	do		15,000 00		
Mount Forest	do	do		20,000 00		
Toronto	do	do		350,000 00		
County of Grey	do	do		300,000 00		
Owen Sound	do	do		5,000 00		
Minto	do	do		15,000 00		
Howick	do	do		35,000 00		
Gorrie and Wroxeter	do	do		5,000 00		
Teeswater	do	do		5,000 00		
Culross	do	do		38,000 00		
Turnberry	do	do		5,000 00		
					988,000 00	
	Carried forward				6,469,053 44	682,500 00

No. 11.—STATEMENT of Aid granted to Railways by Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Name of Railway.	Loan.	Total	Bonus.	Total.	Subscription to Shares or Bonds.	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
ONTARIO—*Continued.*	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	3,4[illegible]5 44	.....	682,500 00
Town of Lindsay	Victoria	.....	.....	85,000 00			
Verulem, Somerville and Fenelon	do	.....	.....	40,000 00			
County of Haliburton	do	.....	.....	55,000 00			
Fergus	Wellington, Grey and Bruce	.....	.....	10,000 00	180,000 00		
Peel	do do	.....	.....	40,000 00			
Elora	do do	.....	.....	10,000 00			
Maryboro'	do do	.....	.....	40,000 00			
Nichol	do do	.....	.....	10,000 00			
Wallace	do do	.....	.....	35,000 00			
Minto	do do	.....	.....	65,000 00			
Bruce	do do	.....	.....	278,000 00			
Howick	do do	.....	.....	20,000 00			
Listowell	do do	.....	.....	15,000 00			
Grey	do do	.....	.....	35,000 00			
Elma	do do	.....	.....	30,000 00			
Morris	do do	.....	.....	30,000 00			
W. Wawanosh	do do	.....	.....	18,000 00			
Ashfield	do do	.....	.....	10,000 00			
Turnberry	do do	.....	.....	28,000 00			
Kincardine	do do	.....	.....	8,000 00			
Town of Whitby	Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay	.....	.....	70,000 00	682,000 00		
Township of Whitby	do do	.....	.....	15,000 00		10,000 00	
do Reach	do do	.....	.....	39,000 00			
do Scugog	do do	.....	.....	2,000 00			
County of Victoria	do do	.....	.....	85,000 00			
Village of Port Perry	do do	.....	.....	20,000 00			
Brown & Patterson, Manufacturing Co	do do	.....	.....	94 93	222,094 93		10,000 00
		.....	.....	.....	7,553,148 37	.....	692,500 00

Quebec.							
County of Compton	International					225,000 00	225,000 00
St. Pie	Lake Champlain & St. Lawrence					20,000 00	
L'Ange Gardien	do do					10,000 00	
St. Paul	do do					6,000 00	36,000 00
St. Lin	Laurentian					30,000 00	
St. Anne	do					25,000 00	55,000 00
Laplaine	do			3,000 00	3,000 00		
Town of Lévis	Lévis and Kennebec					50,000 00	
Parish of St. Anseline	do					12,000 00	62,000 00
Ascot	Massawippi Valley					40,000 00	
Hatley	do					25,000 00	65,000 00
Township of Melbourne & Brompton Gore	Missisquoi & Black River Valley					25,000 00	
Township of Ely	do do					20,000 00	
do North Studley	do do					20,000 00	
do Bolton	do do					20,000 00	85,000 00
Chambly Canton	Montreal, Portland and Boston					15,000 00	
do Basin	do do					10,000 00	25,000 00
City of Quebec	Quebec and Lake St. John					100,000 00	100,000 00
St. Gabriel, Valcartier, St. Catherine and St. Raymond	do do			7,000 00	7,000 00		
Parish of Sherbrooke	Quebec Central			50,000 00			
do Dodswell	do			25,000 00			
do Weedon	do			25,000 00			
County of Megantic	do			150,000 00	250,000 00		
City of Montreal	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental, East and West Divisions			1,000,000 00			
City of Quebec	do do			1,000,000 00			
do Three Rivers	do do			100,000 00			
County of Ottawa	do do			200,000 00			
St. Sauveur de Quebec	do do			25,000 00			
Coté St. Louis	do do			25,000 00			
Village of St. Thérèse	do do			12,000 00			
Parish of do	do do			12,000 00			
do St. Jerome	do do			10,000 00			
	Carried forward			2,384,000 00	260,000 00		653,000 00

No. 11.—Statement of Aid granted to Railways by Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Name of Railway.	Loan.	Total.	Bonus.	Total.	Subscription to Shares or Bonds.	Total.
Quebec—*Concluded.*	Brought forward	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts 2,334,000 00	$ cts. 260,000 00	$ ets.	$ cts. 653,000 00
Village of St. Jerome	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental, East & West Div.	.....	.....	15,000 00			
St. Scholastique	do do ...	.....	.....	10,000 00			
St. Andrews	do do ...	.....	.....	25,000 00			
St. Jersualem, of Argenteuil.....	do do ...	.....	.....	25,000 00			
Lavenir	South Eastern...	.....	.....	6,000 00	2,459,000 00		
County of Brome...	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000 00	
Township of Brome	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000 00	
do Sutton..	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,000 00	
do Potton	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	
do Farnham.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	
do Durham	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	
Village of West Farnham	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	
do East do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	
do Waterloo	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000 00	
do Drummondville.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	
County of Drummond.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,000 00	
Township of Wickham	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	
do St. Germain	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	
do Sorel	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000 00	
Village of Actonvale.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	
of Roxton Falls.	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	
Township of Roxton.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	
do Shefford	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000 00	
do West Wickham	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	
Municipality of Magog.	Waterloo and Magog.....	15,000 00			6,000 00		548,000 00
			15,000 00				
City of Sherbrooke	do	.....	.....	25,000 00			
					25,000 00		
			15,000 00				
					2,750,000 00		1,201,000 00

New Brunswick.						
Hillsboro', Hopewell and Harvey Parishes	Albert			40,000 00		
Coverdale, Hillsboro', Hopewell and Harvey Parishes	do			30,000 00	70,000 00	
City of Fredericton	Fredericton			50,000 00		
County of York	do			30,000 00	80,000 00	
Parish of St. George	Grand Southern	2,250 00				
do Pennfield	do	500 00				
Lepreaux	do	250 00				
			3,000 00	12,000 00		
Town of Fort Fairfield	New Brunswick			11,000 00		
do Lynden	do				23,000 00	
City of Calais	New Brunswick and Canada			12,000 00		
do Houlton	do			22,000 00		
do St. Stephen	do			13,000 00		
					47,000 00	
Parish of Elgin	Petitcodiac and Elgin			13,000 00		
					13,000 00	
City of St. John	St. John and Maine				60,000 00	60,000 00
						60,000 00
Nova Scotia.						
			3,000 00		233,000 00	
Township of Yarmouth	Western Counties			100,000 00		
Counties	do			175,000 00		
					275,000 00	
					275,000 00	

No. 11.—Statement of Aid granted to Railways by Municipalities, &c.—*Continued.*

SUMMARY.

——	Loan.	Total.	Bonus.	Total.	Subscription to Shares or Bonds.	Total.	Grand Totals.	
Governments.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Dominion	15,142,633 33		51,023,906 37				66,166,539 70	
Ontario			3,915,517 02				3,915,517 02	
Quebec			10,877,015 72				10,877,015 72	
New Brunswick			3,008,000 00		300,000 00		3,308,000 00	
Nova Scotia			1,894,350 00			300,000 00	1,894,350 00	
		15,142,633 33		70,718,789 11				86,161,422 44
Municipalities, &c.								
In Ontario			7,553,148 37		692,500 00		8,245,648 37	
Quebec	15,000 00		2,750,000 00		1,201,000 00		3,966,000 00	
Nova Scotia			275,000 00				275,000 00	
New Brunswick	3,000 00		233,000 00		60,000 00		296,000 00	
		18,000 00		10,811,148 37		1,953,500 00		12,782,648 37
		15,160,633 33		81,529,937 48		2,253,500 00		98,944,070 81

RETURN

(43)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880 :—

For a copy of any claims made by Messrs. MacLean, Roger & Co. against the Government for damages for breach of their contract for the Public Printing, and for all Petitions, Papers and Correspondence relating thereto.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

5th March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 16th December, 1874.

HON. AND DEAR SIR,—It has come to our knowledge that the Departmental Printing required for the Lower Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) is performed by persons resident within those Provinces. We therefore venture to submit to you that under our contract with the Government the right of performing *all* Departmental Printing is vested in us. We make to you this representation at the earliest practicable moment, with the view of coming to an understanding upon the matter

We have, &c.

(Signed). MACLEAN, ROGER & Co.,

Departmental Printers.

The Hon. R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State, Ottawa

OTTAWA, 21st December, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th, complaining that work required to be performed by you, under contract for Departmental Printing is being performed by persons resident in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward

Island, for branches of Departments in those Provinces. I have sent an extract from your letter to the various Departments, calling their attention to the fact, that you are contractors for Departmental Printing.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Messrs. MacLean, Roger & Co.,
Contractors for Printing.

OTTAWA, 23rd December, 1874.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that Messrs. MacLean, Roger & Co., the contractors for the Departmental Printing, complain that printing is being done for branches of various Departments in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, by persons residing in those Provinces, which they consider themselves entitled to, under the terms of their contract.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

To the Heads of Departments.

THE "TIMES" OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 22nd December, 1874.

HON. AND DEAR SIR,—We are, this morning, in receipt of your favor of yesterday's date, being your answer to our letter of the 16th instant.

Our object in thus addressing you was; first, to call your attention to what we regarded as a serious breach of the contract that exists between the Government and ourselves, and by which we have become the contractors for the Departmental Printing; second to learn whether your view of the matter coincided with ours.

We do not understand from your note, above referred to, whether our cause of complaint, as stated in ours of the 16th inst., is, or is not, to be permitted to continue. Certainly, your answer does not give any guarantee one way or the other. We should be glad to have some assurance upon the subject; otherwise we shall have to continue to give our attention to the matter, and in the event of our finding our ground of complaint unremoved, shall have to take such proceedings as may then appear advisable.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) MacLEAN, ROGER & CO.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

PETITION OF RIGHT.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:—

COUNTY OF CARLETON,
To Wit:

The humble petition of Alexander MacLean and John Charles Roger, both of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Printers and Publishers, carrying on business under the name and style of MacLean, Roger & Co., sheweth as follows—

1. On or about the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, there appeared and was published in several newspapers, printed and published in the Dominion of Canada, an advertisement in the words and figures following :—

"Tenders, addressed to the undersigned in a sealed envelope, marked 'Tenders for Printing, Paper or Binding, as the case may be,' will be received until Monday, the 11th day of May next, after which day no tender will be received for the printing, furnishing the printing paper, and the binding required for the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

"No tender will be received except on the blank form, which can be had on application to the undersigned, and from whom all information may be obtained.

The Committee *do not* bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

"By order,

"HENRY HARTNEY,

"*Clerk of Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing.*

"Department of Printing of Parliament,
"Ottawa, April 15th, 1874."

2. On or about the said fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, there appeared and was published in several newspapers, printed and published in the Dominion of Canada, an advertisement in the words and figures following :—

Tenders for Printing, &c.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the 'Secretary of State, Ottawa, and endorsed respectively,' Tenders for Printing Paper, Tenders for Printing, and Tenders for binding, will be received until noon of Monday the eleventh day of May next, for the performance, during a term of five years, from the first day of October next, of the following services :

(1.) Furnishing printing paper for the printing of the *Canada Gazette*, the Statutes, and Orders in Council, and for pamphlets and other jobs required by several Departments of the Government.

(2.) Printing the *Canada Gazette*, the Statutes, and Orders in Council, and other books, pamphlets, blank books, forms, blanks, and other printing required by the several Departments of the Government.

(3.) Binding the Statutes and Orders in Council, and such other books, or blank books, and such other binding, map mounting, &c., as may be required by the several Departments of the Government.

Blank forms of tender and specifications will be furnished on application to the undersigned, on and after the 20th April instant.

EDWARD J. LANGEVIN,

Under Secretary of State.

Department of Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 15th April, 1874.

3. Upon the publication of the aforesaid notices for tenders, your suppliants concluded to tender for the printing required for the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, as required in the notice or advertisement first above set forth, and also to tender for the printing of the *Canada Gazette*, the Statutes and Orders in Council, and other books, pamphlets, blank-books, forms, blanks, and other printing required by the several Departments of the Government, as required in the notice or advertisement last above set forth, and did tender for the same, and the tenders of your suppliants for the work aforesaid were accepted.

4. For the due performance of the printing required, as aforesaid, Her Majesty the Queen caused your suppliants to enter into and execute certain contracts, of which the following are copies:—

"This agreement, made on the seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, between MacLean, Roger & Co., that is to say, Alexander MacLean and John Charles Roger, both of the City of Ottawa, County of Carleton, Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, and doing business in the said city as printers, under the said name and firm as co-partners, of the first part; and Henry Hartney, of the said City of Ottawa, Esquire, in his capacity as Clerk of the Joint Committee of both Houses of the Parliament of Canada on the Printing of Parliament, of the second part.

"WITNESSETH that the said party of the first part hath agreed, and doth hereby agree, with the said party of the second part, and his successors in office respectively, to perform in a workmanlike manner all the work, and furnish all the materials for the service of both Houses of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada mentioned in the annexed specification as being to be performed and furnished by him at the places and times, and within the periods, and upon the terms and conditions therein specified, for and during the space and term of five years, to be computed from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and fully to be completed and ended on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, with the right, nevertheless, to the said party of the second part, and his successors in office, at the option, and by the direction of the two Houses of Parliament of Canada, to continue the contract during the further period of five years from the last day aforesaid, and in all things to conform to, fulfil and abide by the said specification to the full and entire satisfaction of the party of the second part and his successors in office, and that the said party of the second part, in his capacity aforesaid, and for his successors in office, has promised and agreed, and does hereby promise and agree, to pay the said party of the first part for the said work and materials, performed for and furnished to the respective Houses of Parliament, at the prices and in the manner and at the times, and according to the terms and conditions in the said specification mentioned, and in all things to conform to, fulfil and abide by the said specification.

And whereas the said MacLean, Roger & Co., in lieu of finding sureties, to be bound with them for their due performance of this contract, in addition to their personal liability, for any failure to perform the same, hath deposited in the hands of the said Henry Hartney, the sum of five thousand dollars, to the intent that the same be made a special deposit in the Bank of Montreal, in the name of the said Henry Hartney, on account of the said MacLean, Roger & Co., for the purpose of this contract. And the condition of this deposit is, that if the said MacLean, Roger & Co. shall faithfully and truly perform all the conditions of this contract, and all their obligations under the same, then upon the completion of the same, and at the end of the said period of five years therein mentioned, the said sum so deposited shall be returned to them; otherwise the same shall belong to Her Majesty the Queen, and to be paid over to the Receiver-General, by the said Henry Hartney, for the public uses of the Dominion; provided that, in the meantime, and unless and until the said MacLean, Roger & Co. shall fail to perform any of the conditions and obligations aforesaid, the interest allowed by the Bank on the said deposit, shall be paid over to them, as received by the said Henry Hartney And it is further agreed between the parties to this contract that if the said MacLean, Roger & Co. shall, at any time, fail to carry out and perform the conditions of this contract, and all their obligations under the same, to the satisfaction of the Joint Committee of both Houses of the Parliament of Canada on the Printing of Parliament, then the said Joint Committee may cancel this contract, and that their resolution to that effect shall, to all intents and purposes, cancel the same, from the date thereof, notwithstanding the said term of five years may not have expired, without prejudice to the forfeiture of the sum of money hereinbefore mentioned, or to any liability to which the said MacLean, Roger & Co. may be subject for the non-performance of the conditions and obligations.

In witness whereof the said parties have to these presents set their hands and seals, at the City of Ottawa, on the day and year first mentioned.

(Signed) A. MacLEAN,
" JOHN C. ROGER,
" HENRY HARTNEY.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

(Signed) G. W. WICKSTEED, } Both of the City of Ottawa.
" WILLIAM WILSON, }

Officers of the House of Commons.

SPECIFICATION

Of the printing to be performed for the two Houses of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, for five years, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, by MacLean, Roger & Co., of the City of Ottawa.

Prices.

Composition.—For all printed matter per M. ems, plain, twenty-five cents, or one price; Catalogue, thirty-seven and a half cents, or one and a half price; Tabular, fifty cents, or two prices, as directed hereafter.

For Press Work.—Per token of two hundred and fifty impressions of eight pages octavo, and two hundred and fifty impressions of four pages foolscap, eighteen cents.

For Folding, per Sheet.—One tenth of a cent.

For Folding and Stitching, including inserting maps or tables, per sheet—that is, each table or map reckoned as a sheet—one fourth of a cent.

For altering a Sessional Document to an Appendix number, or for the Sessional Papers—Fifty cents per form of eight pages.

For Alterations.—Per hour, fifteen cents.

No charge to be made or allowed for alterations, except from incorrect copy, and such charge to be computed only for the time necessarily and actually taken by the compositor, and then it must be accompanied by the proof signed with the initials of the officer revising the same, as a voucher.

For Covering.—Pamphlets in blue covers, including composition, press work and paper, one-half of a cent for each copy.

For Changing Minutes of the Senate or House into Journal form, one and a half cents per 1,000 ems.

For one Copy extra of the Bills in third reading form, to be struck off in single pages on fine paper to be furnished by the Contractor, same as sample heretofore used—Two cents per page, to cover all charges.

The work to be classified under three heads, namely: Plain Matter, Tabular Work, and Catalogue Work. Plain Matter to be composed of all the customary printed matter, not requiring rules, and also as contained in the Journal Appendices and Sessional Papers, including the Divisions and Index, to be printed in long primer type, and to be charged one price. Tabular Work to be composed of all matter which requires at least two rules across and at least three rules down the page, besides cross lines at head and foot, and to be charged two prices.

Catalogue Work to be composed of all matter which requires two rules across, and two rules down the page, besides cross lines at head and foot, and to be charged one price and a half.

Catalogue and Tabular Work to be printed in minion, or such other type as may be directed by the Clerk of the Committee, as the nature of the work may require.

Any Tabular or Catalogue Work under half a page to be counted as plain matter, one-half a page to be counted a full page of Rule or Catalogue Work, as the case may be.

Proofs in duplicate of all printed matter to be sent to the respective Revising Offices, after having been carefully read and corrected in the Printing Office, without extra charges, including revises, until the work is correct.

"All Documents, Books, Papers and Reports, whether Departmental or otherwise, or printed matter of whatsoever kind or nature, to be printed in such form, for such purposes and in such numbers as Parliament may order, without any charge than is authorized by the contract based on the tender.

Payments to be made as the work progresses by the Clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing, but in all cases twenty per cent. of the amount due the Contractors will be retained by the Clerk of the Committee till the whole of the work pertaining to each Session is satisfactorily completed."

Conditions.

"The Votes and Proceedings, Minutes of Proceedings and Orders of the Day of both Houses of both languages to be printed in long primer type, and to be delivered at the respective offices not later than half-past nine o'clock on the morning after each sitting, and in octavo or folio form, as either House may order.

The Jonrnals and Appendices of both Houses in both languages to be completed by the Contractors within one month after the close of each Session."

"The Sessional Papers in both languages to be completed by the Contractors within two months after the close of each Session."

Should the Contractor be at any time backward in his work, the right is reserved to have the same performed elsewhere, deducting from his account the difference, if any, in the cost."

"Should the daily Proceedings of either House be required to be made up in the style and phraseology as the Journals of either House, the rate to be charged for composition for the latter shall be one and a half cents per 1,000 ems."

The Bills in both languages to be printed in small pica type with brevier notes.

"One thousand pages of matter may be required to be kept standing at a time without any other compensation than the price allowed for composition.

No charge allowed for blank pages or for customary corrections, or over hours of delays or any other charges except such as are herein specified."

The printed sheets of the Journals, Appendices and Sessional Papers to be well and thoroughly pressed between glazed boards without extra charge, and delivered to the Contractors for the binding at the cost of the printer, the party of the first part in this Agreement, who shall in the absence of the Binders' receipt therefor, be obliged to reprint at his own cost, any missing matter.

"The Contractors for the printing to deliver all printed matter at the several offices of the two Houses without charge, in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper officer; and he shall also deliver all printed matter that may have been cancelled before a charge is made or the work paid for.

"The type to be clean and good, and the ink black and of good quality, and the whole of the work to be executed in a workmanlike manner and to the entire satisfaction of both Houses of Parliament.

"The whole of the above work to be executed at the place where Parliament shall hold its sittings for the time being.

"The Contractors of the first part to furnish the Clerk of the Printing Committee at least twice a week a complete fyle of all work done with the cost of each in detail fully written on the endorsement of each, and the quantity of paper used.

"The allowance for waste of paper to the Contractors of the first part, shall be five per cent. calculated and allowed when the yearly account is closed.

"The printer to be subject, on all points, to the Clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing."

This is the specification referred to in the annexed agreement and contract.

(Signed) A. MacLEAN,
" JOHN C. ROGER,
" HENRY HARTNEY.

This Indenture, made the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between ALEXANDER MacLEAN and JOHN CHARLES ROGER, both of the City of Ottawa, Printers, hereinafter called the Contractors, of the first part, and HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, of the second part.

"Whereas it is; by " an Act respecting the Office of Queen's Printer and the Public Printing, passed by the Parliament of Canada, in its Session, held in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third years of Her Majesty's reign, amongst other things in effect, enacted that the Printing, Binding and other like work to be done under the Superintendence of the Queen's Printer, shall, except as is hereinafter mentioned, be done and furnished under contracts to be entered into under the authority of the Governor in Council, in such form and for such time as he shall appoint after such public notice or advertisement for tenders, as he may deem advisable; and the lowest tenders received from parties of whose skill, resources, and of the sufficiency of whose sureties for the due performance of the contracts the Governor in Council shall be satisfied, shall be accepted."

"And whereas, in pursuance thereof, tenders were advertised for, amongst other things, the printing for the several Departments of the Government of Canada (commonly called the Departmental Printing) for the term of five years, to be reckoned and computed from the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the Governor in Council has seen fit to accept a certain tender made for the performance of service such need work by the Contractors.

Now, this Indenture Witnesseth, that in consideration of the sums and prices for the several different descriptions of work and services embraced in the said tender to be and performed by the Contractors in accordance with, and at the respective rates and prices mentioned and expressed in the Printed Schedule and Specification thereof, hereunto annexed and marked A, and which is to be read and construed as part and parcel of these presents, as if the same were embodied therein; they, the Contractors, do hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with Her Majesty, in manner following, that is to say:

1. "That the Contractors shall and will, from time to time, and at all times during the said term of Five Years so to be computed as aforesaid, well, truly, faithfully, and promptly, do, perform and execute, or cause or procure to be done, performed or executed, all jobs, or lots of printing for the several Departments of the Government of Canada, of Reports, Pamphlets, Circulars and Blank Forms of every description and kind soever coming within the denomination of Departmental Printing, and all the work and services connected therewith, and appertaining thereto, as set forth in the said specification hereunto annexed, in such numbers and quantities, as may be specified in the several requisitions which may be made upon them for that purpose, from time to time, by and on behalf of the said several respective Departments, the Contractors being in all cases furnished with the necessary supplies of paper, and they furnishing the necessary Inks for the purpose, such jobs or lots of work to be executed and performed in a good and workmanlike manner, in strict accordance with the terms of the said Schedule and Specification in every respect, and to the entire satisfaction of the Queen's Printer, and to be delivered by the said Contractors to the said several Departments or the Queen's Printer, on their behalf as he or they may direct, within a reasonable period after receipt of the requisitions therefor respectively."

2. "That if at any time it shall appear that the execution of work under this contract is not carried out in a satisfactory manner, the Secretary of State of Canada may by written order, specifying the date of such inspection, authorize the Queen's Printer, as well as any officer or clerk in the Civil Service, acting by his directions, to have free access to all parts of the building or buildings in which the same, or any portion of it, may be proceeding, and otherwise afford him every facility, in the power of them, the Contractors to examine all such work, in all its branches, in

order that he, the Queen's Printer, may be enabled to form his judgment, as well as to whether any particular job or jobs of such work is being done and executed in such workmanlike manner, as to whether or not it may be in a proportionately forward state of progress, as to render it reasonably certain of completion at the proper time; and that, in the event of the Queen's Printer having, after any such examination, come to the conclusion that any such job of work in hand, is not in such proportionate state of progress, he shall have the power to require of them, the Contractors that they shall put what he, the Queen's Printer, may consider the necessary additional number of workmen on any job of work, to ensure its execution and completion within such period, and that upon any such event occurring, the Contractors shall and will immediately thereupon put such additional number of workmen on such job of work as the Queen's Printer may specify and require, and as it may be within their ability to procure."

3. "That in the event of any portion of the said work contemplated by this Contract not being delivered and performed in a perfectly workmanlike manner, the Contractors shall, on a requisition for that purpose, from the Department of the Government which shall have required such job of work to be done, or of the Queen's Printer, on its behalf, cause the same to be re-executed and delivered within the period fixed by such requisition, in such workmanlike manner, and that in default of the same being so re-executed and delivered within such period, to the satisfaction of the Queen's Printer, the Department so requiring the work to be done, shall be at liberty, if it shall be thought the exigencies of the Public Service require it, to employ other parties to do such work, and the Contractors shall pay to or for the use of Her Majesty, as well the amount which the paper, which shall have been used in such rejected work, shall have cost Her Majesty, such amount to be ascertained and stated by the Queen's Printer, as also any sum which shall have been paid to such other parties, for such work in excess of the respective prices therefor embraced in the said Schedule, and any such sums shall be recoverable against the Contractors, as and in the nature of liquidated damages."

4. "The Contractors shall not assign or subject this Contract, or the performance of any of the services and duties herein stipulated for, to any other person or persons without the assent thereto of the Governor in Council, first had and obtained."

5. "Any notice or other paper relating to this Contract may be served on the Contractors by its being left at their usual place of business or domicile, or by its being addressed to them through the Post Office at their last known place of business, and any notice or other paper so left or addressed shall be treated as having been legally served for the purposes of this Contract."

6. "Provided always, and it is the true intent and meaning of this Contract and of the parties hereto, that if the Contractors, at any time during the subsistence thereof fail, in the opinion of the Queen's Printer, in the performance of any or either of the covenants or agreements herein contained in any respect, and if the Governor in Council should consider that the exigencies of the Public Service require that the Departmental Printing should be, by reason of such default, taken out of the hands of the Contractors and given to others, the Governor General in Council may, in such case, at any time thereafter declare this Contract rescinded, and the same shall be thenceforth treated as null and void, the Contractors nevertheless being and continuing liable for all damages and expenses consequent upon their default."

7. "That in this Contract and in the Schedule and Specification hereunto annexed, the words 'Her Majesty' shall be taken to comprehend as well the words 'and Her Heirs and Successors,' as also when the context may require or warrant it the words 'The Government of Canada,' the words 'The Contractors' shall be taken to mean the parties hereto of the First Part, and to comprehend their legal representatives and assigns, and the words 'The Queen's Printer' shall be taken to mean the person holding, for the time being, that office under and by virtue of the Act hereinbefore in part recited.

In Witness whereof the Contractors have, to these presents, set their hands and affixed their seals, on the day and year first above written.

(Signed) A. MacLEAN. [L.S.]
" JOHN C. ROGERS. [L.S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
(Signed) F. J. FALDING.

A

DEPARTMENTAL PRINTING.

SCHEDULE.

	cts.
Composition.	
Per M ems of actual measurement, Roman type	16
" " ems of actual measurement, Script or Fancy type	16
" Extra per M ems for Catalogue Work	08
" M ems at each subsequent impression for old matter kept standing	05
" hour for Alterations of Form after going to Press	20
" " Alteration from Copy	13
	cts.
Press Work.	
Per Token of 250 impressions of one side of a sheet, whether Foolscap, Post or other papers up to Imperial, in orders of 500 impressions and under	20
" Token, as above, on orders of from 500 to 2,000	20
" " " " " 2,000 to 5,000	15
" " " " " over 5,000	15
" " of 250 impressions of 16 Pages Royal 8 vo. or 8 Pages Foolscap or Printing Paper, Reports, Bills, Documents, &c	20
" Token of 250 impressions of 8 Pages Royal 8 vo. or 4 Pages Foolscap, as above,	20
Extra per Token for Colored Inks	04
Folding Circulars, &c., per hundred copies	04
Ruling and Faint Lining.	
Per Quire Foolscap, Post or Demy, for each ruling in Red Ink	01½
" " " " " " Black "	01½
" " " " " " Faint "	01
" " Medium or Royal for each ruling in Red Ink	01½
" " " " " Black "	01½
" " " " " Faint "	01
" " Super Royal or Imperial for each ruling in Red Ink	03
" " " " " Black "	03
" " " " " Faint "	02
Gumming per 1,000	20
Pamphlets, &c.	
Folding, two folds, per 100 Sheets	08
" three " " 100 Sheets	10
" and inserting Map each	00½
Gathering and Stitching, per 100 full Sheets	08
Glueing, Cutting and Covering per 100 Pamphlets	10
" " Pasting Covers	80
Cloth lining Covers for 100 Copies	20
Cutting Paper, per 100 Cuts	01
Packing and Labelling, per Package	05

SPECIFICATION.

The Contractor will furnish correct proofs of each order as may be required without extra charge. The Ink used in circulars, blank books, headcaps and other work on hard dry papers must be equal to No. 1 Book Ink. Gathering and stitching to be reckoned by full sheets, unless the number of pages renders cutting into sections unavoidable.

No extra charge will be allowed for opening envelopes or folded papers and replacing in boxes or packages, as the case may be. On jobs of 300 sheets and under, 4 per cent., over 300 to 500, 3 per cent., over 500 to 1000, 2½ per cent., and over 1000 1½ per cent. will be allowed for proofs and waste.

All job or pamphlet printing must be glazed before delivery.

All jobs to be delivered to the Queen's Printer, the bindery or elsewhere as directed form time to time, clean, and in good condition, within reasonable time after the order is received. No charge for counting and packing will be allowed unless specially ordered.

"The Contractor must be prepared to deliver work at short notice as may be frequently required. He will be expected to use the newest styles of type, and keep the work up to the standard of first-class workmanship. Good and sufficient security in the sum of five thousand dollars by bond of a guarantee company, approved by the Government, will be required from the Contractor for the due fulfilment of his contract, as a security for the due and faithful performance of said Contracts."

5. Your suppliants thereupon made extensive preparations and expended large sums of money in purchasing and setting up printing presses, ruling and cutting machines, type, and all other plant necessary for the faithful and prompt performance of the work for which your suppliants had tendered, and in order to meet the utmost requirements of Parliament, and of the several Departments, which your suppliants were led to believe, by the said notices and other information derived from the quantity of Printing that had to be done for Parliament, and for each Department, and did believe, would be a work of great magnitude.

6. During the currency of the said Contract, no complaint whatsoever was ever made to your suppliants that the Parliamentary or Departmental work or Printing to be by them done, executed or performed, was unsatisfactory, but on the contrary, the work or Printing aforesaid, so to be done, executed and performed by your suppliants, was satisfactory to the Joint Committee on Parliamentary Printing, and to the several and respective Departments.

7. Your suppliants never directly or indirectly, intimated or gave notice, to any person acting on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, or to any one else, that they were unwilling to do, execute or perform all the Parliamentary or Departmental work, but on the contrary your suppliants were ready and willing, and had provided all the material and facilities to execute and perform all the work and Printing of the Parliament and Department of Canada in pursuance of the Contracts aforesaid.

8. Some time after the aforesaid Tenders had been accepted, and the Contract as aforesaid signed, and your suppliants had begun to execute all the orders for Departmental and Parliamentary Printing which had been sent to them, it came to the knowledge of your suppliants, that large quantities of Parliamentary and Departmental Printing, ordered to be done subsequent to the Contract between your supplients and Her Majesty the Queen, were being executed and performed by certain individuals, newspaper offices and companies, other than your suppliants, without the consent of your suppliants, and without any Public Notice of Tenders therefor, and without any Orders in Council by the Governor authorizing the same, contrary to the Act respecting the office of Queen's Printer, and the Public Printing, to the great and serious loss and detriment of your suppliants.

9. As soon as your suppliants were apprized that other individuals, newspaper offices, and companies were executing and performing the Parliamentary and Departmental Printing as aforesaid, your suppliants notified the Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, in writing, that under the Contract, between your

suppliants and Her Majesty the Queen, all the Parliamentary and Departmental Printing was vested in your suppliants, and that the ordering or giving of Parliamentary or Departmental Printing to others than your suppliants, was a breach of the Contracts made and entered into by and between your suppliants and Her Majesty the Queen, and protesting against a continuance of such breach.

10. Notwithstanding the said notice to the Secretary of State as aforesaid, large quantities of Parliamentary and Departmental Printing were, during the currency of the aforesaid Contracts, allotted or given to the several individuals, newspaper offices and companies hereinafter mentioned, to the extent or amount hereinafter set forth, and as more particularly appears in the Public Accounts for the Dominion of Canada, to which your suppliants crave leave to refer, on the hearing of this Petition.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Service.	To Whom Paid.	Amount. $	cts.
Audited by Queen's Printer		11,306	36
Department Governor-General	J. Bureau	91	50
do do	Ottawa "Citizen"	9	75
do do	C. Darveau	18	00
Privy Council	J. Bureau	32	75
do	A. S. Woodburn	5	75
Interior	do	25	00
Justice	C. W. Mitchell	38	00
Militia	J. Bureau	86	50
Public Works	do	167	94
Receiver-General	A. S. Woodburn	225	00
Post Office	C. W. Mitchell	474	53
do	Hunter, Rose & Co	1,683	15
do	Cornwall "Gazette"	270	00
Generally	Burland, Desbarats & Co	97	50
Immigration and Quarantine	J. Lemoine	2,239	00
do do	J. D. Elliott	100	00
do do	W. J. Fanning	250	00
do do	S. Marcotte	2,438	81
do do	C. E. Mack	375	00
do do	H. Fabre	805	09
do do	C. W. Mitchell	1,500	00
do do	Manitoba "Free Press"	20	00
do do	S. Marcotte	200	00
do do	Ottawa "Free Press"	907	34
Advanced copies of Bills	Duvernay Frères	801	58
Miscellaneous Printing	Ottawa "Free Press"	347	40
do	C. W. Mitchell	86	25
do		367	00
Welland Canal		1,892	83
Geological Survey		1,223	92
do	Ottawa "Free Press"	550	35
Pacific Railway Service	J. Bureau	677	22
Inland Revenue	Ottawa "Free Press"	153	80
do		26,759	93
Intercolonial Railway	Halifax "Citizen," N.S	9,940	99
Post Office	do do	1,033	75
do	A. & H. Creighton	31	50
do	G. & F. Philips	74	00
do	St. John's "Freeman," N.B	7,196	31
do	do "Globe"	16	00
do	do "Daily News"	8	00
do	McKillop & Johnston	1	50
do	St. John's "Freeman"	471	00
do	J. & A. McMillan	223	00
do	St. John's "Freeman"	14	50

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS—*Continued.*

Service.	To Whom Paid.	Amount.	
		$	cts.
Post Office	Fredericton "Reporter"	34	00
do	do "Farmer"	17	90
do	F. Beverley	15	00
do	St. John's "Freeman"	300	00
do	D. W. Higgins, B.C.	128	75
do	T. H. Long	56	00
do	J. Caven	392	00
do	do	151	50
Audited by Queen's Printer		12,374	62
Governor-General	J. Bureau	120	25
do	Ottawa "Citizen"	10	94
do	Tiffany & Co	121	44
Privy Council	A. S. Woodburn	2	00
do	J. Bureau	15	28
Secretary of State	Montreal "Herald"	5	75
Miscellaneous Printing	Ottawa "Free Press"	2,776	70
do	do do	265	00
do	do "Times"	865	75
Secretary of State	Montreal "Herald"	5	75
do	Ottawa "Times"	6	00
Department of Interior	Montreal "Herald"	5	00
Public Works	J. Bureau	152	70
Department of Customs	Ottawa "Times" Co	19	60
do	C. W. Mitchell	420	09
do	Jas. Hope	17	17
Departments Generally	Ottawa "Free Press"	104	28
Immigration and Quarantine	S. Marcotte	3,313	20
Geological Survey		1,497	28
Intercolonial Railway		27,134	54
Post Office Department	Cape Breton "Times"	131	54
do	"Citizen" Publishing Co., Halifax	13,258	11
do	do do	940	25
do	St. John's "Freeman"	8,984	70
do	do do	538	00
do	do do	680	24
do	St. John's "News"	81	25
do	Manitoba "Free Press"	4	00
do	Charlottetown "Herald," P.E.I.	566	85
Audited by Queen's Printer		5,748	98
Governor-General	A. S. Woodburn	6	25
do	J. Bureau	3	00
do	do	48	25
do	Ottawa "Citizen"	36	25
Secretary of State	C. W. Mitchell	75	70
Militia and Defence	J. Bureau	4	40
Public Works	do	20	75
do	C. W. Mitchell	3	00
Marine and Fisheries	do	5	75
Customs	do	271	25
Inland Revenue	"Le National"	7	00
Agriculture	J. Bureau	26	50
Post Office Department	Halifax "Citizen" Co	219	25
Arts and Agriculture	"Le National"	625	90
do	Ottawa "Free Press"	49	20
Immigration and Quarantine	do do	3	00
do do	S. Marcotte	1,434	00
Quarantine	C. Darveau	15	00
Miscellaneous Printing	Ottawa "Free Press"	755	92
do	do do	68	93
Dominion Lands	Henry Thuxton	398	95
do	C. W. Mitchell	634	65
Public Works	do	109	86
do	J. Bureau	259	70

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS—*Concluded.*

Service.	To Whom Paid.	Amount. $	cts.
Pacific Railway	Ottawa "Free Press"	40	00
do	Hunter, Rose & Co	21	50
do	"Free Press" Publishing Co	125	04
do	D. W. Higgins	292	25
do	C. W. Mitchell	498	80
do		6,054	61
Geological Survey		28,347	15
Intercolonial Railway		65	00
Post Office	Montreal "Herald"	735	00
do	Lovell Printing Co	17	00
do	Burland & Desbarats	0	75
do	Kane & Co., N.B	217	65
do	J. Caven, P.E.I	9,156	89
Audited by Queen's Printer		5	00
Governor-General	Ottawa "Citizen"	128	64
do	do "Free Press"	10	00
do	Hunter, Rose & Co	20	00
do	A. Bureau	71	00
Privy Council	Ottawa "Free Press"	10	45
Justice	Burland & Desbarats	200	00
Finance	Burland, Desbarats & Co	15	00
Public Works	Ottawa "Free Press"	34	95
do	A. Bureau	5	00
Receiver-General	Ottawa "Free Press"	67	10
Customs	do do	9	50
Inland Revenue	A. Bureau	196	55
Arts and Agriculture	Ottawa "Free Press"	268	47
do	"Le National"	1,011	60
Immigration	T. Dowse	2,268	00
do	L. Marcotte	2,256	80
do	P. G. Tremblay	550	00
Miscellaneous Printing	C. W. Mitchell	437	31
Dominion Lands	Kenny & Huxton	1,181	63
do	"Standard" Printing & Publishing Co	10	50
Pacific Railway	Hunter, Rose & Co	2,421	99
Geological Survey		4,502	43
Audited by Queen's Printer			

11. Your suppliants submit that the printing or work aforesaid should have been done and performed by them, and that by reason of the aforesaid printing or work having been done by the individuals, newspaper offices and companies aforesaid, your suppliants were unjustly deprived of the profits which they would have derived from the performance and execution thereof by themselves.

Your suppliants therefore humbly pray that:

1. It may be declared that your suppliants were, under and by virtue of the contracts aforesaid, justly entitled to all the Parliamentary and Departmental Printing, save and excepting such as was, by Orders in Council, and for the reasons stated in such Orders, authorized by the Governor to be done without tender.

2. That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or such sum as may be reasonable, may be paid to your suppliants in compensation and by way of damages for the losses which have been occasioned to them by the breach of the contracts aforesaid, and the failure of Her Majesty the Queen to have all the Parliamentary and Departmental Printing done and performed by your suppliants.

3. That an account may be taken of the quantity and amount of printing done by others than your suppliants, and not authorized to be done as aforesaid by an Order in Council.

4. That the cost of the material provided for such printing may be ascertained, and that the cost of doing and performing such printing may be ascertained upon the scale schedule or terms specified in the contract aforesaid.

5. That every excess over and above the cost of the material for such printing, and of doing and performing such printing as aforesaid, may be regarded as profit, and as the amount to be paid by Her Majesty the Queen to your suppliants as and for the estimated profits they would have derived from the printing aforesaid if it had been done and performed by them.

6. That an account may be taken of the damages and loss sustained by your suppliants in preparing for, and supplying the room, machinery and plant, in expectation of having to do the Parliamentary and Departmental Printing.

7. That your suppliants may have such further and other relief as may seem meet.

8. That your suppliants may be paid the costs of this petition.

Dated the fourteenth day of January, A.D., 1880.

H. SANDFIELD MACDONALD,

Counsel for Alexander MacLean and John Charles Roger.

RETURN

(44)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880;—For copies of all Official Reports and Plans of Surveys made, under the authority of the Canadian Government, relating to the improvement of the outlet of two Creeks, in the County of Kent, Ont.; and the construction of a Harbor of Refuge for vessels at that point.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
5th March, 1880.

RETURN

(45)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For copy of Report of Engineer, upon petition asking for the erection of a Breakwater or the making of a Harbor at Stony Island, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARRMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
5th March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(46)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For a copy of the Report of the Engineer who made the survey at Trois Pistoles, in the County of Temiscouata, in view of the proposed construction of a wharf at that place.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
5th March, 1880.

RETURN

(47)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For copies of all Official Reports since 1st January, 1879, relating to the repairing of the Harbor of Refuge at Rondeau, and the construction of a telegraph line connecting with that point.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
5th March, 1880.

RETURN

(48)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For a Statement shewing the number of cords of Hemlock Bark exported to the United States during the ten years now last past, ending the first day of January last.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
4th March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(49)

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 26th March, 1879;—For a Statement of the names and dates of appointment of all Extra Clerks and Messengers employed in the service of each Department of the Public Service on the 10th day of October last; the mode of their appointment; whether by Order in Council or otherwise; the rates of salary or wages paid to each, and the instances, if any, in which their pay or allowances had been increased; and if so increased, when and by what authority; the appropriation or moneys out of which they were paid: And, also, the names of all Extra Clerks and Messengers, if any, who were transferred from temporary to permanent employment in the Departments of the Public Service between the 1st January and 10th October, 1878, and the rates of salary or wages paid to each when employed temporarily and permanently, respectively.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
12th February, 1880.

OTTAWA, 13th November, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the Return to an Address of the Senate for a Statement shewing the names of all Extra Clerks employed in the Public Service on the 10th day of October, 1878, &c., &c., &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State.

Return shewing the names and dates of appointment of all Extra Clerks or Messengers employed in the service of each Department of the Public Service on the 10th day of October last; the mode of their appointment, whether by Order in Council or otherwise; the rates of salary or wages paid to each, and the instances, if any, in which their pay or allowances had been increased; and, if so increased, by what authority; the appropriation or money out of which they were paid: And also, the names of all Extra Clerks and Messengers transferred from temporary to permanent employment in the Departments of the Public Service between the 1st January and 10th October, 1878, and the rates of salary or wages paid to each when employed temporarily and permanently, respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Date of Appointment.	Names of Extra Clerks or Messengers employed on the 10th day of October, 1879.	Mode of Appointment, by Order in Council or otherwise.	Rate of Salary or Wages.	Instances and date when increase of Salary or Wages was authorized.	By what authority Salary or Wages was increased.	Out of what appropriation Salary or Wages was paid.	Names of Extra Clerks and Messengers transferred from Temporary to Permanent Staff between the 1st January and 10th October, 1878.	Salary or Wages paid when temporarily employed.	Salary or Wages paid when placed on permanent staff.
			$ cts.					$ cts	$ cts.
1st Sept., 1876	A. Cunningham	Departmental Order	1 09½	1st Nov., 1877	Departmental.	Civil Government.	J. W. Storr	730 00	600 00
1st May, 1876	M. J. Stenson	do	2 00			Contingencies	George Collins	730 00	600 00
13th July, 1876	L. A Grison	do	2 00			do	W. Walsh	730 00	600 00
27th Sept, 1878	D D. McDonald	do	2 00			do			
11th do 1878	P. T. Kirwan	do	2 00			do			
22nd Feb., 1874	H. Allen	do	1 00			do			

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

1st Aug., 1877	H. G. Maingy	Departmental Order	1 50			Contingencies			
1st Oct., 1878	S Stewart	do	2 00			do			
12th April, 1878	J. Dunnett	do	1 00			do			

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

1st Feb., 1878.....	C. E. Anderson.....	Departmental Order..	2 00	.....	.....	Contingencies	R. G. Roach.....	730 00	1,100 00
5th July, 1875....	G. P. Bliss.....	do ...	2 00	.....	.....	do	J. Fraser	730 00	700 00
1st June, 1875....	A. Dorion	do ...	1 50	.....	.....	do	C. H. Terry	730 00	700 00
1st May, 1877.....	C. E. Gallwey	do ...	2 00	1st Sept., 1878....	Departmental.	do	J. Hopkirk.....	730 00	700 00
23rd Dec., 1877...	A. G. Millen	do ...	1 50	.....	.....	do			
10th Sept., 1870.	J. F. McCaffrey	do ...	1 00	.....	.....	do			
23rd Dec., 1871...	J. P. Taylor	do ...	2 50	1st Feb., 1875. ...	Departmental.	do			
1st July, 1876.....	R. W. O'Brien	do ...	2 00	.....	.....	do			
26th Sept., 1875 .	F. A. Coffin.....	do ...	2 00	.....	.....	do			
26th March, 1876	T. G. Turgeon	do ...	2 00	.....	.....	do			
June, 1875	J. C. Beatty	do ...	2 00	.....	.....	do			
1st March, 1877..	F. J. Gough.....	do ...	2 00	.....	.....	do			
1st Nov., 1877. ...	E. H. Harrington.....	do ...	2 00	.....	.....	do			

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

1st Aug., 1878 ...	H. Beaugrand.	Departmental Order.	3 00	.....	.....	Contingencies			

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

18th June, 1874..	J. A. Theriault.....	Departmental Order.	1 78	1st Jan., 1877.....	Departmental.	Contingencies	W. Henderson	1,500 00	1,500 00

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

17th June, 1878..	M. Lamouche	Departmental Order.	1 50	.....	.....	Contingencies			
8th Oct., 1878.....	A. H. Belliveau	do ...	1 50	.....	.....	do			
1st Feb., 1875.....	H. G. Tiepke	do ...	2 50	.....	.....	do			
1st March, 1878..	A. Halkett	do ...	1 00	.....	.....	do			
7th Aug., 1875...	V. Nicholson	do ...	2 00	.....	.....	do			
May, 1875.....	J. P. Pim.....	do ...	1 50	.....	.....	do			

RETURN shewing the names and dates of appointment of all Extra Clerks or Messengers employed in the service of each Department of the Public Service on the 10th day of October last, &c.—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Date of Appointment.	Names of Extra Clerks or Messengers employed on the 10th day of October, 1878.	Mode of Appointment, by Order in Council or otherwise.	Rate of Salary or Wages.	Instances and date when increase of Salary or Wages was authorized.	By what authority Salary or Wages was increased.	Out of what appropriation Salary or Wages was paid.	Names of Extra Clerks and Messengers transferred from Temporary to Permanent Staff between the 1st January and 10th October, 1878.	Salary or Wages paid when temporarily employed.	Salary or Wages paid when placed on permanent staff.
			$ cts.					$ cts	$ cts.
1st Aug., 1876...	M. E. Mosher.....	Departmental Order	1 50	....	....	Contingencies			
7th July, 1877....	W. F. Jordan	do ...	1 75	....	....	do			
1st July, 1878....	A L Watters	do ..	1 50	....	....	do			
7th Sept., 1875...	G V. Ince.	do ...	2 00	1st March, 1876..	Departmental.	do			

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

17th March, 187	A. Lusignan	Departmental Order	3 00	23rd Dec, 1878...	....	Contingencies			
1st Feb, 1877. .	C. R Hall	do ...	2 00	....	....	do			
1st June, 1873...	R. Devlin.	do .	2 00	1st Nov., 1875..	... .	do			
1st Oct., 1876...	G. Brunel	do ..	2 00	....	....	do			

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1st Aug. 1877	W Kingston... .	Departmental Order.	2 50	1st Jan. & Oct. '78	Departmental.	Contingencies	W. M. Rositer	730 00	730 00
1st do 1877. ..	G. Smith	do ...	2 00	1st Jan., 1878.....	do ...	do	E. H. St. Denis.....	730 00	730 00
1st do 1877 .	L. Dauray	do ...	2 00	1st do 1878.....	do ..	do	E. n. Juvet	730 00	730 00
1st do 1877 ...	J. F. Wolff.....	do ...	2 00	1st do 1878.....	do ...	do	A. Levegne..... .	730 00	730 00
7th Oct., 1878....	A. Taché	do ...	2 00	....	....	do	E. Martineau	730 00	730 00

15th June, 1870..	G. Lemaitre.....	Departmental Order.	1 25	1st Aug., 1877 ...	Departmental.	Contingencies	H. Garon.....	730 00	730 00
23rd Oct., 1872...	L. Z. Chabot.....	do ...	1 25	1st July, 1876.....	do ...	do ...	L. J. Beland..	730 00	730 00
							V. G. Pelletier..	730 00	730 00

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

1st July, 1876. ...	E. Waldo.	Departmental Order.	2 50	1st Oct., 1878.....	Departmental.	Contingencies			
5th Oct., 1878.....	J. B. Macdonald	.....	2 00	.....	.....	do			

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

17th July, 1873...	Brown Wallis..	Departmental Order.	2 00	.....	.....	Contingencies	W. H. Heath.....	730 00	450 00
1st April, 1874...	M. Treadwell.....	do ...	2 00	.....	.....	do			
19th Sept., 1875..	E. Chateauvert	do ...	2 00	.....	.....	do			
14th Dec., 1877...	H. Knauf	do ..	1 50	.....	.....	do			
20th March, 1878	E. A. Jones.....	do ...	1 50	.....	.....	do			
21st Feb., 1878...	A. F. Boisseau	do ...	2 00	.....	.....	do			
22nd May, 1878...	C. A. Macdonald	do ...	1 50	.....	.....	do			
22nd July, 1878..	J. B. Gillissie.....	do ...	1 50	.....	.....	do			
16th June, 1878..	A. Chenet	do ...	1 50	.....	.....	do			
26th Jan., 1876...	J. Dodd (Messenger)	do ...	1 07	.....	.....	do			

STATEMENT

(50)

Of Affairs and List of Stockholders of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Co. (Limited) on the 31st December, 1879.

RETURN

(51)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd March, 1879;—For copies of all Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom upon the subject of the Royal Instructions prior to the 5th of October, 1878.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
16th February, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Statement and Return are not printed.*]

RETURN

(52)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th February, 1880—For a Return of the Exports and Imports, in detail, from and into the Dominion of Canada, during the six months ending the 1st day of January, 1880; and also for those during the six months ending the 1st day of January, 1879.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
8th March, 1880.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada; also the Duty collected thereon, during the Six Months ending 31st December, 1878 and 1879, respectively.

NOTE.—In the following table the items marked thus (*f*) are FREE GOODS.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS.		Galls.	$	$ cts.	Galls.	$	$ cts.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in bottles	Great Britain.	60,046	43,138	10,908 22	48,915	39,175	8,804 72
	United States.	1,516	1,307	172 88	646	639	116 28
		61,562	44,445	11,081 10	49,561	39,814	8,921 00
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks		Galls.			Galls.		
	Great Britain.	38,866	16,067	4,663 92	27,216	11,660	2,721 60
	United States.	35,821	12,454	4,298 66	23,726	6,878	2,372 60
	Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	55	33	5 50
		74,687	28,521	8,962 58	50,997	18,571	5,099 70
Ginger Ale		Galls.			Galls.		
	Great Britain.	1,370	1,149	201 09	.....	684	136 80
	United States.	4	4	0 70	.....	.....	.....
		1,374	1,153	201 79	.....	684	136 80
Animals, living, viz.:							
Horned Cattle	United States.	No. 968	22,724	2,272 25	No. 904	20,469	4,093 70
Horses		No.			No.		
	Great Britain.	.....	.....	.....	3	31	6 20
	United States.	381	18,311	1,831 10	398	17,019	3,403 70
	St. Pierre	1	50	5 00	.....	.....	.....
		382	18,361	1,836 10	401	17,050	3,409 90
Sheep	United States.	No. 6,442	13,152	1,315 15	No. 3,593	8,319	1,664 20
Swine		No.			No.		
	United States.	6,822	47,937	4,793 71	5,143	53,194	10,638 73
	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1 20
		6,822	47,937	4,793 71	5,144	53,200	10,639 93
Other Animals	Great Britain.	.....	344	34 40	.....	331	66 20
	United States.	.....	3,533	353 30	.....	4,368	874 26
	Germany	.....	730	73 00	.....	199	39 80
	Portugal	.....	5	0 50	.....	2	0 40
		.....	4,612	461 20	.....	4,900	980 66

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption.			Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Baking Powders	Great Britain.		23	4 02			
	United States..		11,719	2,051 29		8,934	1,786 90
			11,742	2,055 31		8,934	1,786 90
Billiard Tables...	Great Britain.		473	82 77			
	United States..		5,934	1,038 29		2,714	611 40
			6,407	1,121 06		2,714	611 40
Blacking, Shoe...	Great Britain.		1,071	187 52		1,346	336 50
	United States..		15,556	2,722 91		13,151	3,287 49
	France..		572	100 10		80	20 00
	B. W. Indies...		23	4 02			
			17,222	3,014 55		14,577	3 643 99
Black Lead.....	Great Britain .		8,245	1,443 11		8,586	1,717 52
	United States..		4,297	751 97		1,370	274 00
			12,542	2,195 08		9,956	1,991 52
Books, printed, Periodicals, Pamphlets, &c	Great Britain .		214,138	10,706 80		193,507	26,309 26
	United States..		218,980	10,949 00		185,712	25 140 21
	France		26,010	1,300 50		18,496	2,037 50
	Germany.		252	12 60		532	41 02
	Belgium		143	7 15		348	17 80
	Italy		184	9 20		97	8 58
	Norway					36	6 60
	Newfoundland					252	14 24
	Holland.					80	4 00
	B. W. Indies...		17	0 85			
			459,724	22,986 10		399,060	53,579 21
Maps and Charts	Great Britain..		1,575	275 60		1,860	372 24
	United States..		4,372	765 54		814	162 80
	France..					169	33 80
Printed, lithographed or copper-plate Bills, Billheads, &c.....			5,947	1,041 14		2,843	568 84
	Great Britain..		5,748	1,009 30		16,339	4,911 70
	United States..		35,958	6,292 65		41,987	12,596 06
	France..		603	105 52		69	20 70
	Italy		10	1 75			
	Germany					611	183 30
	Newfoundland		114	19 95		5	1 50
			42,433	7,429 17		59,011	17,713 26

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Printed Music.....	Great Britain..	.....	1,742	304 85	.....	1,974	326 02
	United States.	.....	8,011	1,404 73	.....	12,576	936 12
	France.....	.....	719	125 82	.....	532	38 88
	Germany	.....	5	0 87	.....	357	39 48
	Belgium	.....	183	32 02	.....	239	21 36
		.....	10,660	1,868 29	.....	15,678	1,361 86
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements	Great Britain .	.....	*f* 8,032	.....	.....	6,534	980 13
	United States..	.....	*f* 9,885	.....	.....	4,547	682 05
		.....	*f* 17,917	.....	.....	11,081	1,662 18
Brass, manufactures of.....	Great Britain .	$ *f* 6,569	9,593	1,678 77	.....	27,160	7,013 20
	United States.	*f* 14,956	34,572	6,051 81	.....	65,981	16,817 82
	France.....	.....	280	49 00	.....	3,744	1,122 00
	Germany.....	.....	249	43 57	.....	437	124 70
	Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	22 10
	Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3 60
	British Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	7 70
	French W. Indies....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	6 90
	Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	14 10
	B. W. Indies...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1 00
	Switzerland ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	10 50
		f 21,525	44,694	7,823 15	.....	97,793	25,143 62
Breadstuffs, viz.: Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca, &c.		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain .	133,698	6,638	1,161 84	68,743	4,059	811 70
	United States.	14,325	913	159 77	44,939	2,517	503 40
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	105	22	4 40
	B. W. Indies...	1,695	274	47 95	898	154	30 80
	China.....	280	6	1 05	.....	.....	.....
		149,998	7,831	1,370 61	114,685	6,752	1,350 30
Bran, mill feed, &c.....	United States..	.....	6,218	621 70	.....	7,862	1,572 83
Bread and Biscuit.....		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain..	6,022	971	169 92	4,126	672	134 40
	United States..	100,006	7,713	1,357 52	92,168	6,205	1,241 02
	Norway	.....	.....	.....	376	13	2 60
		106,028	8,684	1,527 44	96,670	6,890	1,378 02

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Lbs.	$	$ cts.	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Breadstuffs, viz.: Maccaroni and Vermicelli, and all other similar preparations.....	Great Britain..	4,928	501	87 67	49,236	2,266	453 15
	United States..	5,716	564	98 70	10,481	609	121 80
	France	11,024	676	117 82	17,203	591	118 20
	China.	297	32	5 60	.....	.....	.....
	Austria	.....	.....	.....	1,225	87	17 40
	Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	18,939	1,530	306 00
		21,965	1,773	309 79	97,084	5,083	1,016 55
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Rice	Great Britain..	3,886,878	105,579	38,868 78	3,651,606	95,164	36,516 06
	United States..	722,451	26,431	7,224 51	626,826	21,935	6,268 26
	China	324,982	9,356	3,249 82	374,838	9,571	3,748 38
	Sandwich Islands	4,700	305	47 00	.....	.....	.....
	Norway	.....	.....	.....	40	3	0 40
	Japan.....	50	2	0 50	.....	.....	.....
	St. Pierre.	.....	.....	.....	25	2	0 25
		4,939,061	141,673	49,390 61	4,653,335	126,675	46,533 35
		Bush.			Bush.		
Grain, viz.: Barley...	Great Britain..	*f* 15	*f* 42	.....	4	9	0 60
	United States..	*f* 33,252	*f* 19,549	.....	8,359	3,727	1,254 05
	Less.....	*f* 33,267	*f* 19,591	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Re-exported.	9,290	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
		23,977	15,191	.....	8,363	3,736	1,254 65
		Bush.			Bush.		
Beans	Great Britain..	*f* 2	*f* 7	.....	7	16	1 05
	United States..	*f* 2,792	*f* 5,518	.....	2,327	3,367	349 58
	China	*f* 17	*f* 11	.....	5	4	0 75
	Less	*f* 2,811	*f* 5,536	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Re-exported.	9	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2,802	5,514	.....	2,339	3,387	351 38
					Bush.		
Buckwheat	United States..	.....	.....	.....	41	35	4 17

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Bush.	$	$ cts.	Bush.	$	$ cts.
Grain, viz.:							
Indian Corn...	United States..	ƒ5,472,000	ƒ2,273,207		548,973	237,728	41,173 50
	Less, Re-exported	4,059,425	2,066,982				
		1,412,575	206,225		548,973	237,728	41,173 50
		Bush.			Bush.		
Oats..... ...	Great Britain..				128	96	12 80
	United States..	ƒ1,739,309	ƒ414,319		26,631	9,890	2,663 19
	Less, Re-exported	141,308	39,294				
		1,598,001	375,025		26,759	9,986	2,675 99
		Bush.			Bush.		
Peas	Great Britain..	ƒ41	ƒ140		24	69	2 40
	United States..	ƒ776	ƒ675		274	363	27 35
	China	ƒ3	ƒ2				
		ƒ820	ƒ817		298	432	29 75
		Bush.			Bush.		
Rye	United States..	ƒ73,243	ƒ37,564		948	493	94 80
		Bush.			Bush.		
Wheat...	United States ..	ƒ4,203,911	ƒ3,951,413		6,466	4,506	964 93
	Great Britain..	ƒ4	ƒ7				
	Less, Re-exported.....	ƒ4,203,915	ƒ3,951,420				
		2,649,153	3,008,299				
		1,554,762	943,121		6,466	4,506	964 93
		Cwt.			Cwt.		
Buckwheat, Meal or Flour	Great Britain..	ƒ10	ƒ63				
	United States..	ƒ1,434	ƒ2,081		1,771	816	59 80
	Less, Re exported.....	ƒ1,444	ƒ2,144				
		20	47				
		1,424	2,097		1,771	816	59 80
		Brls.			Brls.		
Indian or Corn Meal.....	United States..	ƒ118,066	ƒ276,753		94,049	221,232	37,619 69
	St. Pierre.	ƒ6	ƒ30		6	24	2 40
	Great Britain	ƒ4	ƒ22				
	Newfoundland	....	....		120	347	48 00
	Less, Re-exported.....	ƒ118,076	ƒ276,805				
		292	871				
		117,784	275,934		94,175	221,603	37,670 09

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Lbs.	$	$ cts.	Lbs	$	$ cts.
Grain, viz.: Oatmeal	Great Britain..	*f* 37,000	*f* 1,708		28,590	1,076	142 97
	United States.	*f* 739,000	*f* 17,097		78,548	2,690	392 74
		f 776,000	*f* 18,805		107,138	3,766	535 71
		Brls.			Brls.		
Rye flour	United States.	*f* 457	*f* 1,410		92	391	46 00
		Brls			Brls.		
	United States..	*f* 229,795	*f* 1,081,502		50,299	256,479	25,149 20
	St. Pierre.	*f* 260	*f* 1,819		152	837	75 62
	Newfoundland	*f* 1	*f* 5		27	143	13 55
	China	*f* 9	*f* 58				
	Less, Re-exported	*f* 230,065	*f* 1,083,384				
		4,159	23,613				
		225,906	1,059,771		50,478	257,459	25,238 37
All other Breadstuffs, not elsewhere specified	Great Britain..					2,779	582 64
	United States..					3,852	816 58
	Norway					3	0 60
						6,634	1,399 82
Brick and Tiles, viz:— Bath Bricks	Great Britain..	72,446	1,207	211 51		714	142 80
	United States..	3,762	122	21 35		660	132 00
		76,208	1,329	232 86		1,374	274 80
		M.			M.		
Building Brick	Great Britain..				17	114	22 80
	United States.	45	314	54 95	265	1,635	327 21
	St. Pierre	635	2,319	406 07	1	5	1 00
		680	2,633	461 02	283	1,754	351 01
Brick & Tiles, all other,	Great Britain..		*f* 8,160			9,884	1,976 90
	United States..		*f* 7,677			16,947	3,390 04
			f 15,837			26,831	5,366 94
Brooms and Brushes	Great Britain	3,709	7,340	1,285 15		12,093	3,025 91
	United States..	3,988	7,857	1,374 97		11,211	2,802 75
	France	4,451	2,842	497 35		1,367	341 75
	Germany					10	2 50
	Newfoundland					6	1 50
		12,148	18,039	3,157 47		24,687	6,174 41

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Lbs.	$	$ cts.	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Candles, Tallow	Great Britain.	45,421	6,354	1,111 95	250	20	5 00
	United States.	29,312	3,638	636 73	525	47	10 50
	France	1,090	145	25 37	.....	.....	.....
	Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		75,833	10,137	1,744 05	775	67	15 50
do Wax or other material	Great Britain.	Lbs. 91,527	13,906	2,433 84	Lbs. 67,752	9,195	2,284 56
	United States	36,187	5,864	1,026 20	40,438	5,963	1,482 53
	France	5,891	852	149 10	3,532	443	155 50
	Germany	.....	.....	.....	210	39	10 50
	Belgium	375	57	9 97	.....	.....	.....
	St. Pierre	.....	.....	.....	10	3	0 50
		133,980	20,679	3,619 11	111,942	15,643	3,933 59
Carriages and parts of Carriages	Great Britain.	6	2,641	462 17	.....	2,004	601 20
	United States.	764	39,855	6,975 86	.....	46,766	14,067 24
		770	42,496	7,438 03	.....	48,770	14,668 44
do Railway, passenger	United States.	No. 8	5,642	987 36	.....	16,818	5,045 40
do do All other	United States.	No. 44	3,540	619 51	.....	4,295	1,288 50
Carpets, N.E.S.	Great Britain.	Yds. 173,921	51,686	9,045 57	Yds. 143,656	21,215	4,242 95
	United States.	27,366	9,218	1,613 15	3,695	725	145 00
		201,287	60,904	10,658 72	147,351	21,940	4,387 95
Cement, Marine or Hydraulic, ground	Great Britain.	Brls. 12,757	27,681	4,844 75	Brls.	.....	.....
	United States.	14,941	17,370	3,039 75	6,588	7,080	2,635 60
		27,698	45,051	7,884 50	6,588	7,080	2,635 60
do All other	Great Britain.	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,577	5,515 52
	United States.	.....	*f* 21	.....	.....	5,265	1,054 54
		.....	*f* 21	.....	.....	32,842	6,570 06
Chicory, raw or green	Great Britain.	Lbs. 3,281	162	101 43	Lbs. 3	3	0 09
	United States.	1,560	82	46 80	821	96	24 63
		4,941	244	148 23	824	99	24 27

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Lbs.	$	$ cts.	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Chicory, dried, roasted or ground.....	Great Britain..	56,148	2,921	2,245 88	49,520	2,376	1,980 82
	United States.	9,379	467	374 80	8,933	416	357 32
	Germany.....	712	30	28 48	177	10	7 08
	Holland.....	2,138	89	85 52	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	644	28	25 73
		68,368	3,507	2,734 68	59,274	2,830	2,370 98
		Galls.			Galls.		
Cider.....	Great Britain..	200	56	9 80	778	242	48 40
	United States.	36,758	3,451	604 27	16,530	2,174	435 32
		36,958	3,507	614 07	17,308	2,416	483 72
Clocks.....	Great Britain..	.....	2,626	459 55	.....	1,051	367 85
	United States..	.....	28,424	4,974 97	.....	24,600	8,607 93
	France.....	.....	2,222	388 85	.....	1,177	410 55
	Germany.....	.....	578	101 15	.....	.....	.....
		.....	33,850	5,924 52	.....	26,828	9,386 33
		Tons.			Tons.		
Coal, Anthracite	Great Britain..	*f* 700	*f* 1,409	.....	168	292	84 00
	United States..	*f* 276,372	*f* 1,051,929	.....	331,023	910,802	165,512 03
		f 277,072	*f* 1,053,338	.....	331,191	911,094	165,596 03
		Tons.			Tons.		
do Bituminous.	Great Britain..	*f* 45,260	*f* 112,442	.....	73,699	127,314	36,849 25
	United States.	*f* 272,336	*f* 863,268	.....	164,149	484,947	82,075 04
		f 317,596	*f* 975,710	.....	237,848	612,261	118,924 29
		Tons.			Tons.		
do All other and Coke.....	Great Britain..	*f* 8,863	*f* 24,177	.....	3,263	8,224	1,632 29
	United States.	*f* 4,638	*f* 16,084	.....	1,587	6,678	793 50
		f 13,501	*f* 40,261	.....	4,850	14,902	2,425 79
			Brls.		Brls.		
Coal Tar and Coal Pitch.....	Great Britain..	.....	*f* 482	.....	51	127	12 70
	United States..	.....	*f* 17,385	.....	6,636	8,716	872 05
	St. Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	0 50
		.....	*f* 17,867	.....	6,688	8,848	885 25
		.....	.....	.....	*f* 466	1,705	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Lbs.	$	$ cts.	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Cocoa Paste and Chocolate	Great Britain..	4,748	1,374	240 50	34,048	8,681	2,410 83
	United States..	2,383	594	103 95	8,997	2,000	427 69
	France.....	58	21	3 67	193	67	16 88
	B. W. Indies...	74	10	1 75	.....	.....	.....
		7,263	1,999	349 87	43,238	10,748	2,855 40
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Coffee, green.....	Great Britain..	88,476	17,611	1,769 52	264,034	45,011	5,280 68
	United States..	615,578	107,155	12,311 58	288,329	43,661	9,867 85
	Holland	11,509	2,494	230 18	106,000	14,625	2,120 38
	Belgium.....	1,372	245	27 44	.....	.....	.....
	Norway	.....	.....	.....	2,628	461	52 56
	Turkey.....	1,772	682	35 44	.....	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies...	37,716	6,424	754 32	42,43'	5,601	848 62
	S. W. Indies....	10,029	1,748	200 58	8,094	1,182	161 88
	D. W. Indies...	150	18	3 00	.....	.....	.....
	Venezuela.....	.....	.....	.....	26,518	4,272	530 36
	B. E. Indies....	1,312	206	26 24	.....	.....	.....
	Dutch E.Indies	.....	.....	.....	1,056	477	21 12
	Japan.....	50	13	1 00	.....	.....	.....
		767,964	136,596	15,359 30	739,090	115,290	18,883 45
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Coffee, roasted or ground	Great Britain..	1,243	297	37 29	2,254	503	67 64
	United States..	40,277	10,598	1,208 31	50,713	11,312	2,549 76
	B. W. Indies...	6	1	0 18	.....	.....	.....
		41,526	10,896	1,245 78	52,967	11,815	2,617 40
		$					
Copper, and Manufactures of....	Great Britain..	*f* 41,160	3,754	656 95	.....	51,748	5,620 58
	United States..	*f* 24,451	13,599	2,379 93	.....	17,381	3,505 37
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	16 20
	China.....	.....	50	8 85	.....	.....	.....
	B. Guiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	7 60
	B. W. Indies...	*f* 553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	8 30
	Newfoundland	*f* 41	.....	.....	.....	147	32 70
		f 66,205	17,403	3,045 73	.....	69,489	9,190 75
Cordage for Ships purposes, including sail twine	Great Britain..	.....	19,557	977 85	.....	18,907	1,890 64
	United States..	.....	39,089	1,956 40	.....	22,052	2,200 38
	St. Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	8 50
		.....	58,646	2,934 25	.....	41,044	4,099 52

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Cordage, all other	Great Britain		13,403	2,345 52		6,485	1,297 00
	United States		23,945	4,190 77		13,714	2,748 31
	Norway					266	53 20
			37,348	6,536 29		20,465	4,098 51
Buttons	Great Britain	Not enumerated in old classification, included in small wares.				81,623	20,406 96
	United States					61,509	15,377 25
	France					6,350	1,587 50
	Germany					4,192	1,048 00
	Austria					258	64 50
						153,932	38,484 21
Cork and Cork-wood or Cork Bark, manufactured	Great Britain		1,101	292 67		1,239	248 92
	United States		4,950	866 25		4,129	826 80
	France		1,279	223 82		339	65 80
	Germany		415	72 62		54	10 80
	Spain		5,003	775 98		4,698	939 60
	Portugal		2,151	376 42		4,036	807 20
			14,899	2,607 76		14,495	2,899 12
Cottons, viz: Bleached and unbleached		Yds.			Yds.		
	Great Britain	1,528,367	108,521	18,991 17	787,542	56,195	16,313 62
	United States	3,962,625	259,966	45,497 86	1,619,814	143,571	37,733 79
	France	152	38	6 65			
	Newfoundland	185	20	3 50			
		5,491,329	368,545	64,499 18	2,407,356	199,766	54,047 41
Ginghams and Plaids		Yds.			Yds.		
	Great Britain	57,845	5,441	952 17	35,300	3,687	1,259 05
	United States	66,245	5,558	972 81	19,756	2,635	808 27
		124,090	10,999	1,924 98	55,056	6,322	2,067 32
Jeans, Denims and Drillings		Yds.			Yds.		
	Great Britain	8,668,550	740,812	129,647 14	608,189	67,535	22,294 03
	United States	5,829,754	414,062	72,460 85	1,208,053	153,911	47,249 01
	France	15	13	2 27	20	5	1 15
		14,498,319	1,154,887	202,110 26	1,816,262	221,451	69,544 19
Clothing or Wearing Apparel	Great Britain		45,414	7,947 45		57,097	17,129 42
	United States		73,428	12,852 57		75,566	26,675 80
	France		1,182	206 85		163	48 90
	Germany		1,199	209 82		35	10 50
	China		74	12 95		637	191 10
	Newfoundland					8	2 40
			121,297	21,229 64		133,506	40,058 12

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Cottons, viz.:							
All other N.E.S	Great Britain	.....	924,733	153,075 17	.....	1,905,298	374,616 48
	United States	.....	373,417	64,792 97	.....	369,367	69,002 45
	France	.....	2,493	409 72	.....	8,732	1,747 20
	Germany	.....	1,696	295 80	.....	4,023	853 00
	China	.....	42	7 35	.....	.....	.....
	Newfoundland	.....	50	8 75	.....	.....	.....
Drugs, Dyes, Chemicals & Medicines, viz:		.....	1,302,431	218,590 76	.....	2,287,420	446,219 13
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Acid, Sulphuric	Great Britain	9,203	187	46 02	580	40	2 90
	United States	595,037	10,604	2,975 15	603,400	11,691	3,017 09
	Germany	.....	.....	.....	15	1	0 08
		604,240	10,791	3,021 17	603,995	11,732	3,020 07
Gelatine	Great Britain	.....	3,720	651 07	.....	3,558	701 55
	United States	.....	465	81 37	.....	345	79 00
		.....	4,185	732 44	.....	3,903	780 55
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Glue	Great Britain	8,717	899	157 32	8,692	772	154 40
	United States	79,142	9,069	1,587 57	75,303	8,232	1,646 26
	France	11,472	1,633	285 77	17,833	1,255	251 10
		99,331	11,601	2,030 66	101,828	10,259	2,051 76
		$			$		
Gums, N.E.S	Great Britain	*f* 5,831	3,424	599 20	*f* 5,234	1,595	319 08
	United States	*f* 11,446	27,734	4,853 96	*f* 44,293	12,247	2,454 78
	China	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,137	827 40
	France	.....	61	10 67	.....	.....	.....
	Austria	.....	489	85 57	.....	.....	.....
	Turkey	*f* 2	.....	.....	*f* 612	.....	.....
		f 17,279	31,708	5,549,40	*f* 50,139	17,979	3,601 26
Lime & Lemon Juice	Great Britain	.....	1,382	241 88	.....	2,272	454 50
	United States	.....	406	71 05	.....	243	48 60
	B. W. Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	29 80
		.....	1,788	312 93	.....	2,664	532 90
Liquorice Juice and Paste	Great Britain	.....	2,487	435 22	.....	5,111	1,022 28
	United States	.....	1,382	241 85	.....	1,331	266 20
	France	.....	375	65 62	.....	430	86 00
	Spain	.....	1,061	185 67	.....	.....	.....
	Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	7 00
	Asia Minor	.....	24,309	4,254 01	.....	3,653	730 60
		.....	29,614	5,182 37	.....	10,560	2,112 08

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Lbs.	$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Drugs, Dyes, &c., Opium	United States	2,236	8,853	1,549 27			
	China	11,035	44,140	7,724 55			
		13,271	52,993	9,273 82			
Patent Medicines, all kinds	Great Britain		7,700	1,925 00		7,409	2,252 35
	United States		37,899	9,474 33		29,090	10,606 48
	France		1,205	301 25		244	106 00
	China		65	16 25		7	1 88
			46,869	11,716 83		36,750	12,966 71
Soda, Bicarbonate of	Great Britain		20,741	3,629 81		22,688	4,537 42
	United States		331	57 92		449	89 86
			21,072	3,687 73		23,137	4,627 28
All other Drugs Dyes, &c., not otherwise provided for	Great Britain		94,968	16,623 09		117,574	23.452 46
	United States		69,917	12,235 47		91,782	18,356 85
	France		4,733	828 27		3,333	666 60
	Germany		636	111 30		2,887	577 40
	Austria		72	12 60			
	Switzerland					1,166	233 20
	China		247	43 22			
	B. W. Indies		35	6 12			
			170,608	29,860 07		216,742	43,286 51
Earthenware & Crockery of all kinds	Great Britain		171,959	30,103 88		98,494	28,829 87
	United States		28,679	5,018 82		7,144	1,854 75
	France		1,339	234 32		118	23 60
	Germany		340	59 50		366	78 10
	Austria		730	127 75			
	Newfoundland		12	2 10			
	B. W. Indies		39	6 82			
	F. W. Indies					24	6 00
			203,098	35,553 19		106,146	30,792 32
China & Porcelain Ware	Great Britain		13,367	2,338 67		35,805	7,161 38
	United States		5,152	901 60		10,079	2,015 80
	France		7,074	1,237 95		4,322	864 40
	Germany		5,455	954 62		19,820	3,964 00
	China					45	9 00
	Austria		363	63 52			
	Belgium					93	18 60
			31,411	5,496 36		70,164	14,033 18

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Embroideries, N.E.S.	Great Britain					326	67 35
	United States					1	0 20
						327	67 55
Essences and Extracts	Great Britain		1,390	241 25		144	47 80
	United States		2,785	484 50		949	363 63
	Germany		30	2 45			
	France		14	5 25			
Fancy Goods, viz: Alabaster, Spar, Bronze, Terra Cotta or Composition Ornaments			4,219	733 45		1,093	410 83
	Great Britain		1,668	291 90		2,014	402 80
	United States		1,346	235 55		783	156 60
	France		2,404	420 66		1,021	204 20
	Germany					130	26 00
			5,418	948 11		3,948	789 60
Beads and Bead Ornaments	Great Britain		520	91 00		773	154 66
	United States		258	45 15		276	55 20
	France					661	132 20
	Germany		832	145 60			
	Spain		1,928	337 33			
			3,538	619 08		1,710	342 06
Boxes, Fancy Ornamental Cases, &c.	Great Britain		4,008	701 43		287	69 38
	United States		2,028	354 90		229	54 96
	Germany		497	86 97			
	France					77	18 48
Combs and manufactures of Bone, Shell, Horn & Ivory			6,533	1,143 30		593	142 82
	Great Britain		7,285	1,274 87		12,331	2,466 20
	United States		8,933	1,563 90		20,294	4,061 71
	France		80	14 00		845	169 00
	Germany		148	25 90			
	China		6	1 05			
			16,452	2,879 72		33,470	6,696 91
Coral, cut or manufactured	Great Britain					140	28 00
	United States					14	2 80
						154	30 80

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Fancy Goods, viz: Dolls	Great Britain		2,241	392 26	Not specified in Classification.		
	United States		1,133	198 27			
	Germany		1,772	310 10			
	France		59	10 32			
			5,205	910 95			
Fans and Fire Screens	Great Britain		345	60 37		527	129 81
	United States		451	79 00		216	53 20
	Germany					270	66 50
	France		323	56 52		505	124 38
	B.W. Indies					12	2 96
			1,119	195 89		1,530	376 85
Feathers and Flowers	Great Britain		71,759	12,557 82		87,474	23,280 19
	United States		9,497	1,661 97		9,590	2,111 33
	France		30,222	5,289 24		34,043	8,801 35
	Germany		449	78 75		103	30 90
	Holland		41	7 17			
	China					3	0 90
			111,968	19,594 95		131,213	34,224 67
Gold & Silver Cloth, Tassels & Thread	Great Britain		145	25 39		1,017	203 40
	United States		7	1 22		113	22 60
	France		82	14 35			
			234	40 96		1,130	226 00
Ivory or Bone Dice, Chessmen, Draughts, &c	Great Britain					167	35 14
	United States		195	34 14		11	2 20
	France		76	13 30			
	China		10	1 75			
			281	49 19		178	37 34
Pearl, Composition & Manufactures of	Great Britain		2,273	397 81			
	United States		202	35 35			
			2,475	433 16			
Toys	Great Britain		8,148	1,425 90		2,889	668 64
	United States		20,229	3,540 71		6,007	1,388 57
	France		2,542	444 85		575	131 91
	Germany		1,903	333 02		4,699	1.086 17
			32,822	5,744 48		14,170	3,275 29

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Fancy Goods, viz: All other N.E.S.	Great Britain		466,736	81,685 55		36,354	7,311 54
	United States		90,403	15,820 52		23,187	4,657 40
	France		39,966	6,994 05		8,190	1,642 00
	Germany		32,897	5,756 97		3,438	689 76
	Malta		4	0 70			
	Austria		1,023	179 02		167	33 40
	Switzerland		649	113 57			
	B. W. Indies		28	4 90			
	Other Countries		1,205	210 87			
			632,911	110,766 15		71,336	14,334 10
Felt, for Roofing	Great Britain		152	26 60			
	United States		9,541	1,669 96		3,964	797 94
			9,693	1,696 56		3,964	797 94
All other (N.E.S.)	Great Britain		5,192	908 60		1,326	265 23
	United States		6,426	1,124 78		1,117	223 40
	Germany		3,196	559 30			
			14,814	2,592 68		2,443	488 63
Fish, fresh, from inland waters	United States	Lbs. 5,793	267	46 86	Lbs. 4,234	234	42 34
do Salted or Smoked	Great Britain	Lbs. 8,625	884	86 25	Lbs. 6,393	525	63 93
	United States	15,745	889	157 45	22,021	1,322	220 21
	China				260	9	2 60
	St. Pierre				75	2	0 75
	Italy				10	1	0 10
		24,370	1,773	243 70	28,759	1,859	287 59
do Other, preserved in oil or otherwise	Great Britain		22,796	3,959 54		18,718	3,742 60
	United States		8,277	1,448 47		3,389	679 24
	France		4,691	715 92		1,569	313 80
	China		518	90 65		64	12 80
	Italy					2	0 40
			35,682	6,244 58		23,742	4,748 84

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Flax, and manufactures of, viz :							
Canvas for Boats & Ships Sails	Great Britain.	Not specified in old classification.			.....	8,010	400 50
	United States..				.....	6,419	320 95
		.....	.....	.....	.....	14,429	721 45
Tow of, *and Hemp*		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain.	.....	*f* 9,959	.....	*f* 36,636	3	0 60
	United States..	.....	*f* 74,072	.....	*f* 110,384	102	20 33
		.....	*f* 84,031	.....	*f* 147,020	105	20 93
Linen of all kinds, and manufactures of, N.E.S	Great Britain..	.....	351,150	57,991 10	.....	325,273	65,062 54
	United States..	.....	109,443	9,554 23	.....	22,650	4,297 95
	France..	.....	228	39 90	.....	1,090	217 97
	Germany	.....	414	72 45	.....	153	30 60
	Belgium	.....	5,259	920 32	.....	.....	.....
	Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2 20
	Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3 00
	Newfoundland	.....	150	25 25	.....	.....	.....
	St. Pierre	.....	143	7 15	.....	.....	.....
		.....	466,787	68,610 40	.....	349,192	69,614 26
Linen Thread		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain.	86,587	45,415	7,976 39	126,704	62,921	12,581 82
	United States..	443	606	77 52	115	105	21 00
		87,030	46,021	8,053 91	126,819	63,026	12,602 82
Fruits, Dried, viz.:							
Currants		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain.	822,685	24,644	4,312 70	282,096	12,133	3,033 25
	United States..	638,436	16,317	2,855 47	288,257	11,024	2,756 00
	Spain	127,988	3,602	630 35	90,088	3,741	935 25
	Greece	1,077,006	33,340	5,835 06	382,895	13,215	3,303 81
	Italy	.....	.....	.....	14,608	606	151 50
		2,716,115	77,903	13,633 58	1,057,944	40,719	10,179 81
Dates		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain..	9,559	388	67 90	18,716	714	178 50
	United States..	52,019	2,010	351 88	60,938	2,980	744 87
	China	.....	.....	.....	65	2	0 50
		61,578	2,398	419 78	79,719	3,696	923 87

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Lbs.	$	$ cts.	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Fruits, Dried, viz: Figs	Great Britain	127,006	8,979	1,571 58	151,105	11,434	2,858 24
	United States	21,662	1,336	233 80	9,602	731	182 75
	Spain	44,737	1,486	260 05	53,096	1,622	405 50
	Italy	.....	.....	.....	15	1	0 25
	Turkey	3,649	286	50 05	36,479	2,234	558 50
	Greece	.....	.....	.....	2,870	174	43 50
		197,054	12,087	2,115 48	253,167	16,196	4,048 74
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Prunes and Plums	Great Britain	91,207	3,001	525 17	1,929	278	69 50
	United States	113,671	4,269	747 07	3,614	357	89 25
	France	341,224	10,127	1,772 33	14,440	1,016	254 39
	Spain	8,154	455	79 62	.....	.....	.....
		554,256	17,852	3,124 19	19,983	1,651	413 14
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Raisins	Great Britain	1,497,281	58,877	10,303 47	687,143	34,352	8,588 00
	United States	859,217	35,069	6,137 07	1,160,026	58,793	14,698 25
	Spain	3,244,457	122,616	21,458 79	2,000,915	86,417	21,598 23
	British Guiana	.....	.....	.....	600	63	15 75
	France	45,450	1,736	303 80	20	3	0 75
	Turkey	3,371	156	27 30	85,127	3,752	938 00
	Greece	14,000	544	95 52	48,378	1,788	447 00
		5,663,776	219,998	38,325 95	3,982,209	185,168	46,285 98
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
All other, N.E.S.	Great Britain	6,702	376	65 80	.....	11	2 75
	United States	462,844	19,092	3,341 67	.....	6,449	2,179 14
	British W. I.	567	18	3 15	.....	11	2 75
	Spanish W. I.	400	22	3 85	.....	8	2 00
	French W. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3 50
	China	370	18	3 15	.....	13	3 25
	Danish W. I.	12	1	0 17	.....	.....	.....
	Spain	672	127	22 22	.....	.....	.....
		471,567	19,654	3,440 01	.....	6,506	2,193 39
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Nuts, viz.: Almonds, shelled	Great Britain	14,471	2,525	442 00	4,188	872	178 50
	United States	12,736	982	171 85	2,756	627	125 40
	France	6,099	940	164 50	1,130	137	27 40
	Spain	10,357	1,956	342 30	3,080	525	105 00
		43,663	6,403	1,120 65	11,154	2,161	436 30

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 30th December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Lbs.	$	$ cts.	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Nuts, viz.: Almonds, not shelled	Great Britain	17,624	1,910	334 25	3,793	472	94 40
	United States	49,053	5,121	896 39	7,120	781	156 20
	France	14,859	968	169 40	10,547	851	170 20
	Spain	59,850	4,081	714 17	110,885	9,522	1,917 38
		141,386	12,080	2,114 21	132,345	11,626	2,338 18
Filberts and Walnuts	Great Britain	Lbs. 50,329	2,449	428 57	Lbs. 18,341	1,057	211 40
	United States	38,156	2,014	352 45	28,662	1,675	335 00
	France	97,356	3,752	656 74	67,966	3,084	617 30
	Spain	21,200	1,444	252 70	9,663	528	105 60
	Italy	.....	.....	.....	64,965	2,841	568 20
		207,041	9,659	1,690 46	190,602	9,185	1,837 50
Nuts, all other	Great Britain	Lbs. 39,481	2,481	434 17	Lbs. 24,784	1,680	336 00
	United States	317,156	15,508	2,716 91	147,201	8,981	1,802 21
	China	50	3	0 52	171	6	1 20
	Italy	.....	.....	.....	1,296	59	11 80
	Spain	7,050	743	130 02	5,875	413	82 60
		363,737	18,735	3,281 62	179,327	11,139	2,233 81
Fruits of all kinds, green, viz.: Apples	United States	Brls. 140,894	147,322	14,732 49	Brls. 25,371	44,104	10,148 32
Grapes	Great Britain	Lbs. 143,020	11,998	1,199 80	Lbs. 169,533	13,561	1,695 33
	United States	211,587	14,290	1,429 10	383,953	16,995	3,839 53
	Spain	9,512	1,790	179 00	6,975	754	69 75
		364,119	28,078	2,807 90	560,461	31,310	5,604 61
Oranges and Lemons	Great Britain	.....	28,742	2,874 20	.....	25,188	5,037 60
	United States	.....	50,366	5,035 85	.....	36,480	7,296 26
	S. W. Indies	.....	13	1 30	.....	50	3 00
	B. W. Indies	.....	211	21 10	.....	434	86 80
	Spain	.....	194	19 40	.....	179	35 80
		.....	79,526	7,951 85	.....	62,296	12,459 46
Peaches	United States	.....	25,162	2,516 24	.....	37,315	14,234 70

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Fruits, all other, green, N. E. S.	Great Britain		198	19 80		20	4 00
	United States		70,808	7,080 92		42,610	7,878 41
	B. W. Indies		267	26 70		33	6 60
	S. W. Indies		16	1 60			
	F. W. Indies		5	0 50			
	D. W. Indies		2	0 20			
	Newfoundland					50	10 00
			71,296	7,129 72		42,713	7,899 01
Fruits, in air-tight cans, &c.	Great Britain		824	144 20		428	113 52
	United States		34,423	6,025 46		9,916	3,217 89
	France		1,752	306 60		12	0 96
	Belgium		75	13 12			
	B. W. Indies		63	10 52			
	China		334	58 45		4	3 24
	S. W. Indies		11	1 92			
	Newfoundland					1	0 12
			37,482	6,560 27		10,361	3,335 73
Furs, dressed, and manufactures of	Great Britain		78,685	14,606 05		82,038	15,104 10
	United States		33,418	5,012 70		24 718	5,274 00
	France		2,916	510 30		2,133	335 95
	Germany		5,990	1,048 25		7,014	1,271 70
	Belgium		1,690	295 75			
	China		35	6 12			
Glass and manufactures of, viz:			122,734	21,479 17		115,903	21,985 75
Common and colorless Window Glass	Great Britain	Feet. 360,590	12,487	2,185 22	Feet. 1,105,805	29,752	5,950 44
	United States	185,071	7,839	1,371 82	206,821	7,990	1,598 00
	France	24,140	570	99 75	24,450	983	196 60
	Germany	27,450	699	122 32	59,800	1,586	317 20
	Belgium	2,166,834	51,481	9,006 51	1,437,646	31,953	6,391 03
	Holland	90,300	2,378	416 15			
	St. Pierre				100	4	0 80
		2,854,385	75,454	13,201 77	2,834,622	72,268	14,454 07
Plate—Silvered or not	Great Britain	Feet. 63,409	27,543	4,820 33	Feet.	18,066	3,613 20
	United States	7,735	2,617	457 97		2,368	473 60
	France	4,126	2,337	408 97		66	13 20
	Germany	20,847	5,660	990 50		4 605	921 00
	Belgium					2,804	560 80
	Holland	2,454	215	37 62			
		98,571	38,372	6,715 39		27,909	5,581 80

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Feet.	$	$ cts.	Feet.	$	$ cts.
Glass—Window, stained, painted or colored..	Great Britain..	20,458	6,975	1,220 75	.....	3,560	1,068 00
	United States..	3,677	988	172 90	.....	432	129 60
	St. Pierre.....	18	9	1 75	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	8 10
	France.....	42	162	28 35	.....	74	22 20
	Germany.....	463	224	39 20	.....	.....	.....
		24,658	8,358	1,462 95	.....	4,093	1,227 90
All other Glass and Glassware	Great Britain..	.....	29,241	5,117 17	.....	44,062	9,612 57
	United States	.....	193,669	33,902 17	.....	169,309	44,356 96
	France.....	.....	6,363	1,113 52	.....	5,319	1,155 90
	Germany.....	.....	6,262	1,095 85	.....	12,990	2,741 50
	Belgium.....	.....	912	159 60	.....	2,592	594 90
	Austria.....	.....	2,532	443 10	.....	6,322	1,265 96
	Danish W. I....	.....	38	6 65	.....	.....	.....
	Holland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	18 30
	Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3 30
	St. Pierre.....	.....	4	0 70	.....	6	1 80
	Switzerland....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	43 80
		.....	239,021	41,838 76	.....	240,891	59,794 99
Gold and Silver, manufactures of, viz.: Laces, Knots, Stars, Embroideries, &c.....	Great Britain..	.....	96	16 80	.....	232	50 50
	United States..	.....	146	29 59	.....	99	19 80
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	24 40
		.....	242	42 39	.....	453	94 70
Electro-plated Ware and Gilt Ware of all kinds and other manufactures of Gold and Silver.....	Great Britain..	.....	29,320	513 10	.....	26,988	7,558 30
	United States..	.....	109,216	23,732 52	.....	84,219	24,363 50
	France.....	.....	202	35 35	.....	1,612	434 24
	Germany.....	.....	764	133 70	.....	5,949	1,195 20
	Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,361	472 97
	Switzerland ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3 30
	British W. I....	.....	30	5 25	.....	10	3 00
		.....	139,532	24,419 92	.....	121,150	34,030 51
Gunpowder and explosive substances, viz.:		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Dynamite and Dualin	Great Britain..	20,000	7,787	1,362 72	.....	.....	.....
	United States..	29,750	11,001	1,925 20	28,900	12,024	3,849 84
		49,750	18,788	3,287 92	28,900	12,024	3,849 84

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*							
Gunpowder and explosive substances, viz:		Lbs.	$	$ cts.	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Gunpowder and other explosive substances N.E.S	Great Britain	78,437	10,567	1,849 38	49,100	5,504	2,061 52
	United States	73,504	9,519	1,665 76	72,312	8,942	2,276 55
		151,941	20,086	3,515 14	121,412	14,446	4,238 07
Nitro-Glycerine	United States	Lbs. 32,850	21,376	3,740 83	Lbs. 14,342	8,605	3,155 20
Gun and Pistol Cartridges	Great Britain	No. 21,750	551	96 42	No.	697	174 25
	United States	2,001,749	8,290	1,451 01	.....	9,963	2,447 09
Guttapercha and India Rubber manufactur's, viz.:	Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	21 25
		2,023,499	8,841	1,547 43	.....	10,745	2,642 59
Boots and Shoes	Great Britain	Pairs. 893	814	142 45	Pairs. 260	294	73 50
	United States	22,020	20,509	3,589 11	37,244	29,046	7,263 46
		22,913	21,323	3,731 56	37,504	29,340	7,336 96
Belting	Great Britain	.....	13	2 28	.....	10	2 50
	United States	.....	10,736	1,878 97	.....	7,092	1,773 03
		.....	10,749	1,881 25	.....	7,102	1,775 53
Clothing	Great Britain	.....	14,711	2,574 72	.....	13,955	3,489 00
	United States	.....	10,422	1,823 85	.....	4,948	1,237 00
	France	.....	104	18 20	.....	.....	.....
		.....	25,237	4,416 77	.....	18,903	4,726 00
Hose and Tubing	Great Britain	.....	2	0 35	.....	85	21 25
	United States	.....	12,414	2,172 81	.....	10,974	2,743 64
	France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	12,416	2,173 16	.....	11,059	2,764 89
All other, N.E.S.	Great Britain	.....	11,628	2,034 90	.....	75,755	18,938 75
	United States	.....	27,122	4,744 29	.....	58,787	14,700 30
	France	.....	9	1 58	.....	1,192	298 00
	Germany	.....	834	145 95	.....	341	85 25
	Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0 50
		.....	39,593	6,926 72	.....	136,077	34,022 80

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Hair and manufactures of: Bracelets, Braid, &c., of Hair	Great Britain		3,061	535 58		253	50 60
	United States		49	8 58			
			3,110	544 16		253	50 60
Curled Hair	Great Britain		*f* 190			187	37 40
	United States		*f* 8,844			3,525	704 95
			f 9,034			3,712	742 35
All other manufactures of, N.E.S.	Great Britain		7,680	1,344 19		11,600	2,320 39
	United States		1,487	260 22		1,935	387 00
	Germany		3,067	536 72		2,081	416 20
			12,234	2,141 13		15,616	3,123 59
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, viz.: Beaver, Silk or Felt	Great Britain		89,681	15,694 17		72,938	18,234 50
	United States		215,087	37,644 73		183,626	45,925 76
	France		1,051	183 92		1,917	479 25
	Germany					242	60 50
			305,819	53,522 82		258,723	64,700 01
Straw, Grass, Chip or other like material.	Great Britain		15,457	2,707 29		11,322	2,830 50
	United States		11,739	2,054 32		14,651	3,662 65
	Switzerland		135	23 62			
	Italy					29	7 25
	France		6	1 05		1,852	463 00
	Germany		100	15 50			
			27,437	4,801 78		27,854	6,963 40
All other	Great Britain		20,884	3,655 20		20,164	5,041 76
	United States		10,256	1,794 80		17,702	4,425 50
	France		949	166 07		372	93 00
			32,089	5,616 07		38,238	9,560 26
Hatters' Plush, of Silk or Cotton	Great Britain					2,068	206 80
	United States					70	7 00
						2,138	213 80
Hay	United States	Tons. 335	2,974	297 40	Tons 315	3,179	635 96

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Honey	Great Britain				19	5	0 57
	United States				5,743	786	172 29
	French W. I.				109	10	3 27
					5,871	801	176 13
Hops		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain	27,060	4,843	1,353 00	23,232	11,224	1,393 92
	United States	11,347	1,392	567 35	12,450	3,246	747 00
	Germany	28,153	5,095	1,407 65	1,200	200	72 00
		66,560	11,330	3,328 00	36,882	14,670	2,212 92
Hosiery	Great Britain		140,839	24,666 08	Now classified under the headings Cottons, Silks and Woollens.		
	United States		19,542	3,419 85			
	France		4,026	704 55			
	Germany		4,041	707 15			
			168,448	29,497 63			
Haberdashery	Great Britain		60,815	10,642 51	Not specified in present classification, principally silks, &c.		
	United States		15,267	2,672 48			
	France		1,866	326 55			
			77,948	13,641 54			
Ink, Writing	Great Britain		8,197	1,434 84		11,033	2,755 25
	United States		3,236	566 30		2,876	719 00
	France		12	2 10		79	19 75
			11,445	2,003 24		13,988	3,494 00
Ink, Printing	Great Britain		*f* 552			405	81 00
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of, viz.:	United States		*f* 10,966			8,646	1,729 60
	France					20	4 00
Agricultural Implements, Cultivators, & Ploughs			*f* 11,518			9,071	1,814 60
	Great Britain		31	5 43		76	19 00
	United States		19,548	3,421 17		13,339	3,334 80
			f 1,159				
			19,579	3,426 60		13,415	3,353 80
Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Spades and Shovels	Great Britain		1,987	347 72		1,774	532 20
	United States		16,027	2,805 42		13,773	4,132 97
			18,014	3,153 14		15,547	4,665 17

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*							
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of, viz: Agricultural Implements, Mowing, Reaping & Threshing Machines.	United States..		$ 32,305	$ cts. 5,653 04		$ 16,516	$ cts. 4,129 59
Scythes, Snaths	Great Britain..		2,128	372 40		2,197	659 10
	United States..		13,539	2,370 07		4,842	1,451 46
			15,667	2,742 47		7,039	2,110 56
All other Agricultural Implements, N. E. S.	Great Britain..		330	57 75		1,072	263 00
	United States..		5,633	986 21		11,496	2,877 60
	France..					68	17 00
	Germany..						
			5,963	1,043 96		12,636	3,162 60
Castings, N. E. S.	Great Britain..		22,944	4,015 20		60,407	15,102 73
	United States..		127,224	22,267 60		148,240	37,063 44
	France..					387	96 75
	Germany..					997	249 25
	Norway..					54	13 50
			150,168	26,282 80		210,085	52,530 67
Cutlery	Great Britain..		105,458	18,456 58		101,648	20,340 18
	United States..		12,641	2,212 17		20,666	4,133 53
	Germany..		2,194	383 95		1,564	312 80
	France..					156	31 20
			120,293	21,052 70		124,034	24,817 71
Edge Tools	Great Britain..		6,709	1,174 08		819	245 70
	United States..		7,063	1,236 47		12,603	3,780 56
	France..		272	47 60			
			14,044	2,458 15		13,422	4,026 26
Fire Engines, Steam	United States..	No. 3	11,224	1,964 21	No. 1	3,000	750 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Iron and Steel and manufactures of, viz:							
Files & Rasps..	Great Britain..	.....	22,059	3,860 42	.....	18,835	5,650 24
	United States..	.....	828	144 90	.....	1,008	302 44
	France.....	.....	43	7 52	.....	.....	.....
		.....	21,930	4,012 84	.....	19,843	5,952 68
Guns, Rifles and Fire-arms of all kinds...	Great Britain..	.....	9,778	1,711 15	.....	12,157	2,431 54
	United States..	.....	16,363	2,864 36	.....	14,878	2,975 85
	Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	7 60
	France.....	.....	116	20 30	.....	429	85 80
		.....	26,257	4,595 81	.....	27,502	5,500 79
Locomotive Engines.....	United States..	10	47,477	8,308 48	21	112,307	28,217 75
Locks.....	Great Britain..	.....	3,589	628 07	.....	5,779	1,733 70
	United States..	.....	17,661	3,091 15	.....	13,720	4,116 47
	Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	14 10
	France.....	.....	10	1 75	.....	.....	.....
		.....	21,260	3,720 97	.....	19,546	5,864 27
Machinery for Mills & Factories.....	Great Britain..	.....	15,132	2,648 10	$ f 69,173	.....	.....
	United States..	.....	60,150	4,883 85	f 77,612	.....	.....
		.....	75,282	7,531 95	f 146,785	.....	.....
Machinery, all other	Great Britain..	.....	11,370	1,989 75	.....	15,169	3,792 32
	United States..	.....	124,868	21,854 28	.....	197,654	49,409 55
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	23 00
	Germany.....	.....	33	5 77	.....	39	9 75
		.....	136,271	23,849 80	.....	212,954	53,234 62
Screws.....	Great Britain..	.....	5,474	958 14	.....	14,658	5,130 26
	United States..	.....	1,390	243 25	.....	2,742	960 02
		.....	6,864	1,201 39	.....	17,400	6,090 28
Sewing Machines.....		No.			No.		
	Great Britain..	2,952	22,870	4,002 25	2,249	19,203	8,338 60
	United States..	1,963	47,246	8,268 24	2,316	37,093	12,049 45
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	6 60
		4,915	70,116	12,270 49	4,566	56,319	20,394 65

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of, viz: Spikes, Nails, Tacks, Brads and Sprigs	Great Britain		10,197	1,784 47		27,990	9,488 26
	United States		72,330	12,659 52		25,518	6,682 27
	Germany		184	32 20			
	Belgium		106	18 55			
	France		13	2 28			
			82,830	14,497 02		53,508	16,170 53
Steam Engines, (and Boilers) other, N.E.S.	Great Britain					89	22 37
	United States		6,992	1,223 60		47,755	11,938 80
			6,992	1,223 60		47,844	11,961 17
Stoves	Great Britain		224	39 20		182	45 50
	United States		24,676	4,319 24		7,633	1,911 31
	France		12	2 10			
	Newfoundland					12	3 00
			24,912	4,360 54		7,827	1,959 81
Surgical Instruments	Great Britain		2,161	378 17		2,906	581 20
	United States		7,381	1,292 22		3,265	653 00
	France		276	48 30			
	Germany		91	15 92			
			9,909	1,734 61		6,171	1,234 20
Tubes & Piping of Iron	Great Britain	Cwt. 12,263	37,161	6,503 17	Cwt. 33,484	81,391	11,706 50
	United States	20,957	58,714	10,275 95	11,289	34,375	3,815 07
	Germany				175	808	80 80
		33,220	95,875	16,779 12	44,948	116,574	15,602 37
Iron Bars, puddled	Great Britain	Cwt. 4,786	4,493	224 65			
	United States	539	1,087	54 35			
		5,325	5,580	279 00			
Iron, Bar, Rod, &c	Great Britain	Cwt. 263,918	427,960	21,397 75	Cwt. 325,520	421,998	70,627 95
	United States	40,249	76,707	3,835 35	9,086	26,798	4,689 67
	Belgium	1,075	1,159	57 95			
	Germany				220	414	72 45
		305,242	505,826	25,291 05	334,826	449,210	75,390 07

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*							
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of, viz.:		Cwt.	$	$ cts.	Cwt.	$	$ cts.
Boiler Plate & Rolled Plate..	Great Britain..	11,760	24,184	1,209 20	19,532	36,910	4,628 03
	United States..	9,879	24,389	1,220 40	6,008	18,487	2,310 87
	Belgium	.....	.....	.....	52	119	24 75
		21,639	48,573	2,429 60	25,592	55,516	6,963 65
		Cwt.			Cwt.		
Canada Plates	Great Britain..	35,017	85,216	4,260 80	33,211	78,159	9,763 11
	United States..	126	373	18 65	29	110	13 75
		35,143	85,589	4,279 45	33,240	78,269	9,776 86
Band & Hoop, sheet, smoothed, polished or galvanized		Cwt.			Cwt.		
	Great Britain..	45,270	93,591	4,680 02	72,284	179,945	24,743 60
	United States..	5,794	18,094	904 70	7,799	33,004	5,031 73
		51,064	111,685	5,584 72	80,083	212,949	29,775 33
Nail and Spike, rod		Cwt.			Cwt.		
	Great Britain..	8,824	14,612	730 60	4,421	8,347	1,460 76
	United States..	28	85	4 25	181	869	152 08
		8,852	14,697	734 85	4,602	9,216	1,612 84
Pig Iron		Tons.			Tons.		
	Great Britain..	*f* 12,600	*f* 172,421	.....	10,080	112,638	20,161 59
	United States..	*f* 860	*f* 23,405	.....	1,361	34,498	2,723 80
		f 13,460	*f* 195,826	.....	11,441	147,136	22,885 39
Iron Scrap.. ...		Tons.			Tons.		
	Great Britain..	159	3,258	162 90	255	2,921	510 91
	United States..	40	795	39 75	18	457	36 00
	Newfoundland	27	336	16 30	95	536	189 00
	B. W. Indies...	.....	.....	.....	6	82	13 00
	St. Pierre.....	84	509	25 45	45	304	90 00
	Norway	.....	.....	.....	2	35	4 00
	F. W. Indies....	.....	.....	.....	8	80	16 00
		310	4,888	244 40	429	4,415	858 91
		Cwt.			Cwt.		
Tinned Plates.	Great Britain..	47,946	204,058	10,202 88	36,885	170,452	17,045 23
	United States..	9,839	53,030	2,651 50	1,343	6,497	649 70
		57,785	257,088	12,854 38	38,228	176,949	17,694 93

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Cwt.	$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of, viz.: Wire	Great Britain	13,296	50,082	2,503 13	....	63,341	4,499 15
	United States	2,904	13,018	650 90	.....	21,845	3,276 59
	France	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	36 15
	Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,126	468 90
	Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	419	62 85
	Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0 60
		16,200	63,100	3,154 03	.....	88,976	13,344 24
Railway Bars or Iron Rails for Railways or Tramways					Cwt.		
	Great Britain	.....	f 136,525	.....	580	1,120	168 13
	United States	.....	f 42,828	.....	481	4,821	723 18
		.....	f 179,353	.....	1,061	5,941	891 31
						$	
All other, N.E.S	Great Britain	f 652,726	304,811	43,848 16	f 1,530,009	246,431	52,763 79
	United States	f 82,641	806,228	140,154 49	f 84,301	398,550	105,557 32
	France	.....	902	157 85	.....	1,839	391 95
	Germany	.....	7,398	1,294 65	.....	3,631	861 45
	Belgium	.....	251	43 92	.....	3,319	528 60
	B. W. Indies	f 56	.....	.....	.....	70	3 50
	St. Pierre	.....	3	0 53	f 27	52	5 75
	Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	734	167 20
	Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	484	65 00
	Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1 00
	Newfoundland	f 60	.....	.....	.....	58	17 40
		f 735,483	119,593	185,499 60	f 1,614,337	655,173	160,362 96
Jewellery of Gold, Silver or other Metal	Great Britain	.....	89,947	15,743 37	.....	43,942	8,788 40
	United States	.....	71,301	12,477 67	.....	59,909	11,933 76
	France	.....	4,760	1,183 00	.....	1,644	328 80
	Germany	.....	1,897	331 97	.....	444	88 80
	B. W. Indies	.....	253	44 27	.....	.....	.....
	China	.....	70	12 25	.....	3	0 60
	Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2 20
	Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	486	97 20
		.....	170,228	29,792 53	.....	106,439	21,289 76
Lead, pig, sheets, &c.	Great Britain	.....	f 31,146	.....	.....	40,773	4,077 30
	United States	.....	f 28,012	.....	.....	1,098	109 79
	British Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	3 10
	Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	4 20
	B. W. Indies	.....	f 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	f 59,175	.....	.....	41,944	4,194 39

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
All other manufactures of, N. E. S.	Great Britain		6,215	1,087 62		3,165	791 29
	United States		4,336	758 76		3,687	920 66
	Germany					103	25 75
			10,551	1,846 38		6,955	1,737 70
Leather & manufactures of, viz.:		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Sole & Upper	Great Britain	55,463	18,179	1,817 90	88,874	31,694	5,066 94
	United States	147,792	54,863	5,486 29	100,701	31,136	5,102 02
	France	22,551	13,337	1,333 70	7,955	6,440	1,278 75
		225,806	86,379	8,637 89	197,530	69,270	11,447 71
All other Leather & Skins, tanned	Great Britain		36,227	6,339 42	60,196	33,127	6,432 70
	United States		90,786	15,887 92	160,048	81,698	16,186 88
	France		91,747	16,057 20	71,305	57,723	11,096 54
	Germany		3,425	599 40	670	660	132 00
			222,185	38,883 94	292,219	173,208	33,848 12
Boots & Shoes	Great Britain		7,353	1,286 77		4,209	1,052 25
	United States		98,409	17,223 40		40,675	10,183 03
	France		1,920	336 00		1,004	251 00
	Newfoundland		109	19 07			
	British W. I.					25	6 25
	St. Pierre					10	2 50
			107,791	18,865 24		45,923	11,495 03
Gloves and Mitts of Kid and Leather	Great Britain		82,604	14,456 31		123,146	30,788 09
	United States		8,226	1,439 55		11,689	2,922 25
	France		34,101	5,967 67		15,341	3,835 25
	Germany		3,180	556 50		7,370	1,842 50
			128,111	22,420 03		157,546	39,388 09
Harness and Saddlery	Great Britain		8,466	1,481 55		685	171 25
	United States		24,012	4,203 28		5,554	1,405 64
	British W. I.		35	6 12			
			32,513	5,690 95		6,239	1,576 89
All other manufactures of, N.E.S.	Great Britain		34,724	6,076 70		34,965	8,755 96
	United States		56,429	9,876 75		55,056	14,033 48
	France		1,597	279 47		2,415	603 75
	Germany		303	53 02		2,609	652 25
	Italy					4	1 00
			93,053	16,285 94		95,049	24,046 44

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Brls.	$	$ cts.	Brls.	$	$ cts.
Lime	United States	5,527	4,547	796 09	3,075	2,787	557 47
	Newfoundland	3	3	0 52			
		5,530	4,550	796 61	3,075	2,787	557 47
Marble and manufactures of Marble		$					
	Great Britain	*f* 200	5,460	955 50		833	144 80
	United States	*f* 21,575	16,073	2,813 65		29,933	5,722 04
	Spain		29	5 07			
	Italy		295	51 62		4,164	662 00
	France		93	16 27			
		f 21,775	21,950	3,842 11		34,930	6,528 84
Metal and Metal Composition, viz.: Gas, Coal Oil and Kerosene Fixtures	Great Britain		9,131	782 80		1,873	561 90
	United States		35,057	5,135 87		23,368	7,010 40
	France		263	46 02		104	31 20
	Germany					98	29 40
			44,451	5,964 69		25,443	7,632 90
Pewter, Platina, Japanned Wares and Britannia Metal, &c.	Great Britain		3,226	564 55		8,928	1,840 32
	United States		15,775	2,761 32		16,483	3,654 71
	France		6	1 05		107	21 40
	Germany		358	62 65		456	95 25
	British W. I.		4	0 70			
	Japan		25	4 37			
All other manufactures of, including Bronze, Stereotypes, Electrotypes, Type and Type Metal			19,394	3,394 64		25,974	5,611 68
	Great Britain		349	61 07		11,198	2,097 50
	United States		4,260	745 63		13,932	2,337 60
	France					35	3 50
	Norway					3	0 34
	Germany		912	159 60			
			5,521	966 30		25,168	4,438 94
Mustard		Lbs.					
	Great Britain	208,221	32,214	5,637 69	76,544	12,704	3,170 30
	United States	13,890	2,271	397 42	15,540	1,672	371 31
	France	2,360	183	32 02	681	61	15 25
		224,471	34,668	6,067 13	92,765	14,437	3,556 86

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantit	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Mineral & Aerated Waters.....	Great Britain		5,441	996 61		3,379	675 72
	United States		2,691	365 92		1,257	251 40
	France		29	5 07			
	Germany					798	159 60
	Holland		280	4 90		137	27 40
	St. Pierre		3	0 52			
	China		6	1 05			
			7,850	1,374 07		5,571	1,114 12
Musical Instruments, viz : Organs.		No					
	Great Britain	1	168	29 40	1	152	30 20
	United States	638	51,866	9,077 08	271	21,467	5,337 59
	France	6	559	97 82			
		645	52,593	9,204 30	272	21,619	5,367 79
Pianos.....		No.					
	Great Britain	72	11,670	2,042 25	6	1,032	298 20
	United States	796	155,318	27,170 48	563	113,073	27,553 74
	France	12	2,375	415 62	1	97	39 70
	Germany				7	982	298 20
	St. Pierre	1	97	16 97			
	Newfoundland				2	425	97 50
		881	169,460	29,645 32	579	115,609	28,287 34
All other Musical Instruments.....	Great Britain		8,030	1,405 25		745	179 11
	United States		5,169	904 58		12,922	3,227 10
	Germany		4,107	718 72		502	124 90
	France		1,415	247 62			
	China		9	1 57			
			18,730	3,277 74		14,169	3,531 11
Oils, Animal: Cod Liver,		Galls.					
	Great Britain	152	159	27 82	753	1,217	243 40
	United States	558	682	119 35	1,352	1,403	280 74
	Norway	252	756	132 28	142	219	43 80
	Newfoundland				10	11	2 20
		962	1,597	279 45	2,257	2,850	570 14
Lard Oil.....	United States	Galls. 22,130	13,563	2,373 84	24,239	11,382	2,276 40
Neatsfoot, and all other Animal Oil, N.E.S.	United States	305	232	40 59	770	604	120 90

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	$ cts.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Oils, Animal: Whale or Fish Oil, N.E.S.	Great Britain	305	452	79 10	.....	.....	.....
	United States	1,915	1,796	314 29	4,092	2,382	476 40
		2,220	2,248	393 39			
Oils, Mineral: Coal and Kerosene, Naphtha Benzole and refined Petroleum	Great Britain	10	12	0 72	.....	.....	.....
	United States	624,741	112,538	44,980 10	395,501	74,971	28,485 60
		624,751	112,550	44,980 82			
Products of Petroleum	United States	69,125	13,962	4,977 17	70,101	14,448	5,051 74
	France	.....	.....	.....	2	17	0 15
					70,103	14,465	5,051 89
Carbolic or heavy Oil	United States	13,990	3,360	1,007 28	79	8	0 80
Oils, Vegetable, viz: Castor		Galls.					
	Great Britain	15,611	13,114	2,295 12	12,686	8,943	1,788 60
	United States	9,511	8,656	1,514 80	15,624	9,059	1,812 17
	France	.....	.....	.....	80	93	18 60
	British E. I.	.....	.....	.....	7,743	4,388	877 60
		25,122	21,770	3,809 92	36,133	22,483	4,496 97
Flaxseed or Linseed		Galls.					
	Great Britain	152,383	82,629	14,460 34	192,167	104,354	26,088 94
	United States	5,621	3,417	597 98	1,861	1,337	334 25
	St. Pierre	.....	.....	.....	43	54	13 50
		158,004	86,046	15,058 32	194,071	105,745	26,436 69
Olive or Salad		Galls.					
	Great Britain	9,555	8,885	1,554 87	11,599	10,451	2,090 47
	United States	15,621	8,683	1,519 53	12,611	7,127	1,425 40
	France	9,217	9,050	1,583 97	4,608	4,924	984 80
	Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium	38	108	18 90	.....	.....	.....
	Italy	415	495	86 63	7,014	4,866	973 20
		34,846	27,221	4,763 90	36,832	27,368	5,473 87
All other, N.E.S.		Galls.					
	Great Britain	1,427	1,042	182 35	612	432	86 40
	United States	12,152	3,350	586 60	10,613	2,986	597 27
	British W. I	4	4	0 70	.....	.....	.....
	China	3,000	1,596	279 30	2,975	1,366	273 20
	France	.....	.....	.....	244	145	29 05
		16,583	5,992	1,048 95	14,444	4,929	985 92

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c---*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Galls.	£	$ cts		$	$ cts.
Oils, Volatile or Essential.....	Great Britain.	396	3,867	676 72	473	3,268	653 60
	United States..	987	6,698	1,172 48	1,001	4,961	992 22
	France.....	36	485	84 88	58	384	76 80
	Germany..	.....	.....	.....	12	187	37 40
	British W. I....	60	1,702	297 85	16	400	80 00
	Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2,549	509 80
	Italy.....	80	1,128	197 40	75	1,244	248 80
	Danish W. I...	.....	.....	.....	6	144	28 80
		16,583	5,992	1,048 95	1,671	13,137	2,627 42
		Galls.					
Oils, all other, N.E.S.....	Great Britain.	2,486	2,087	365 23	1,466	1,077	215 40
	United States..	23,059	11,890	2,081 16	18,129	8,277	1,658 28
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	358	112	22 40
		26,545	13,977	2,446 39	19,953	9,466	1,896 08
Oil Cloths for floors, stamped painted, &c.....	Great Britain.	.....	23,225	4,064 37	.....	13,9·5	4,187 60
	United States..	.....	26,075	4,564 33	.....	11,693	3,039 85
	France	.....	348	69 90	.....	.....	.....
		.....	49,648	8,689 60	.....	25,678	7,227 45
Packages.....	Great Britain.	*f* 281	46,646	8,163 05	*f* 123	29,746	5,949 20
	United States..	*f* 3,890	71,133	12,473 94	*f* 3,599	61,578	12,326 21
	France.....	.....	33,335	5,833 63	.....	15,828	3,165 60
	Germany.....	.....	2,515	440 12	.....	1,376	275 20
	Spain.....	.....	7,242	1,267 35	.....	154	30 80
	Holland	.....	21,582	3,776 85	.....	18,627	3,725 40
	Portugal	.....	845	147 88	.....	32	6 40
	Belgium.....	.....	770	134 75	.....	930	186 00
	Italy.....	.....	2,230	390 25	.....	76	15 20
	British Guiana	.....	1,396	244 30	.....	1,087	217 40
	British W. I....	.....	715	125 12	.....	760	152 00
	Spanish W. I. .	.....	187	32 73	.....	55	11 00
	Danish W. I ...	.....	25	4 37	.....	.....	.....
	China.....	.....	919	160 82	.....	994	198 80
	Turkey.....	.....	2	0 35	.....	.....	.....
	Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1 20
	St. Pierre.....	.....	77	13 47	.....	35	7 00
	South America	.....	6	1 05	.....	.....	.....
	Newfoundland	.....	179	31 33	.....	25	5 00
	British E. I.....	.....	2	0 35	.....	.....	.....
		f 4,171	189,806	33,241 71	*f* 3,722	131,309	26,272 41

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		$	$	$ cts.	$	$	$ cts.
Paintings, Drawings, Engravings & Prints..	Great Britain .	*f* 3,550	3,044	532 70	*f* 2,921	7,137	1,427 40
	United States..	*f* 39	19,441	3,404 63	*f* 3,468	23,808	4,823 53
	Spain	*f* 150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.....	.....	228	39 90	.....	931	186 20
	Germany.....	.....	393	68 77	.....	1,541	308 20
	Holland	*f* 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	China	.....	3	0 53	.....	.....	.....
	Italy.....	*f* 194	.....	.....	*f* 400,795	54	10 80
		f 4,385	23,109	4,046 53	*f* 407,184	33,471	6,756 13
Paints & Colors, viz :—		$					
Ochres, dry, ground or calcined	Great Britain .	*f* 1,599	389	68 00	.....	2,441	244 10
	United States..	*f* 678	3	0 53	.....	706	70 60
	France.....	*f* 416	.....	.....	.....	318	31 80
	Germany	*f* 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		f 2,723	392	68 53			
White and Red Lead, dry....	Great Britain .	.....	*f* 76,495	.....	.....	74,741	3,737 50
	United States..	.....	*f* 254	.....	.....	1,693	84 65
	Germany.....	.....	*f* 961	.....	.....	1,173	58 65
	Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	24 45
		.....	*f* 77,710	.....	.....	78,096	3,905 25
Zinc, White, dry	Great Britain .	.....	*f* 353	.....	.....	2,193	109 65
	United States..	.....	*f* 1,344	.....	.....	1,077	53 85
		.....	*f* 1,697	.....	.....	3,270	163 50
All other Paints and Colors, N.E. S.	Great Britain .	.....	81,544	14,272 14	.....	57,882	13,362 45
	United States .	.....	37,873	6,627 77	.....	30,529	6,956 39
	Germany	.....	396	69 30	.....	1,985	397 00
	St. Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	13 25
	China	.....	12	2 10	.....	.....	.....
Palm-leaf, Grass, Osier, Willow, Straw, &c., manufactures of		.....	119,825	20,971 31	.....	90,449	20,729 09
	Great Britain .	.....	676	118 30	.....	.....	.....
	United States..	.....	6,675	1,168 30	.....	221	44 20
	Germany	.....	656	114 80	.....	.....	.....
		.....	8,007	1,401 40			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*							
Paper and manufactures of, viz.:—		Packs.	$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Cards for playing	Great Britain	120,440	5,395	1,348 74	46,598	3,246	973 76
	United States	4,158	675	168 75	30,015	2,818	845 40
	France	134,040	5,173	1,293 25	78,582	3,341	1,002 30
	Germany	37,110	1,131	282 75	12,648	582	174 60
	Belgium	26,491	966	226 50	8,601	352	105 60
	Holland				9,216	461	138 30
	China				20	1	0 30
		322,239	13,280	3,319 99	185,680	10,801	3,240 26
Hangings or Wall Paper	Great Britain		99,289	3,498 95		17,190	5,156 86
	United States		19,994	5,126 72		14,591	4,377 30
	St. Pierre		3	0 53			
			49,286	8,626 20		31,781	9,534 16
Printing	Great Britain		5,445	952 87		2,473	494 60
	United States		18,797	3,289 76		6,069	1,214 15
	France		101	17 68			
	Germany						
	Holland						
			24,343	4,260 31		8,542	1,708 75
Writing	Great Britain		44,392	7,768 60		38,871	22,200 35
	United States		50,366	8,815 07		98,679	8,750 97
	France		297	51 97		599	134 77
	Germany		25	4 38		845	190 12
	Holland					100	22 50
			95,080	16,640 02		139,094	31,298 71
Wrapping	Great Britain		1,787	312 73		1,284	256 80
	United States		11,758	2,058 18		3,950	790 42
			13,545	2,370 91		5,234	1,047 22
All other manufactures of, N.E.S.	Great Britain		6,431	1,125 43		31,328	7,308 85
	United States	*f* 15,609	51,736	9,055 55		115,560	25,720 68
	France		668	116 90		2,520	615 45
	Germany		2,243	392 52		4,452	1,030 65
	Holland					3	0 75
	China		64	11 20		31	7 75
	Austria					60	15 00
	Switzerland					1	0 25
			61,142	10,701 60		153,955	34,699 38

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Parasols and Umbrellas, Cotton and Silk	Great Britain		21,012	3,677 42			
	United States		619	108 33			
			21,631	3,785 75			
Perfumery	Great Britain		7,532	1,883 14		2,206	628 71
	United States		2,548	637 00		3,486	995 35
	France		6,102	1,525 50		1,260	359 10
	Belgium		36	9 00			
	British W. I.		3	0 75		1	0 29
	China						
	Belgium						
			16,221	4,055 39		6,953	1,983 45
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, &c.	Great Britain		46,418	8,125 15		36,199	7,240 08
	United States		11,471	2,007 43		5,408	1,081 60
	British W. I.		8	1 40		224	44 80
	France					77	15 40
	China		417	72 97		6	1 20
	Newfoundland						
	Spain		12	2 10			
			58,326	10,209 05		41,914	8,383 08
Plants, viz.: Trees, Shrubs and Plants	Great Britain		601	60 10		930	186 00
	United States		15,306	1,530 70		11,887	2,377 45
	Spanish W. I.						
	Danish W. I.		7	0 70			
	Holland					137	27 40
			15,914	1,591 50		12,954	2,590 85
Plaster of Paris, ground or calcined	United States	Cwt. 8,321	3,780	661 63		3,935	1,088 45
Printing Presses	Great Britain	$ *f* 3,977				1,530	229 50
	United States	*f* 19,883	1,922	336 47		8,428	1,264 20
	France	*f* 1,454				1,744	261 60
		f 25,314	1,922	336 47		11,702	1,755 30
Provisions, viz.: Butter	United States	Lbs. 36,759	6,985	1,460 36	Lbs. 44,602	9,715	1,784 11

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Lbs.	$	$ cts.			$ cts.
Provisions, viz.:							
Cheese	Great Britain	16,158	2,881	484 74	7,013	1,156	210 39
	United States	36,471	5,180	1,094 13	69,332	5,877	2,080 04
	France	3,355	499	100 65	1,201	175	36 03
	Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	695	89	20 85
	Italy	.....	.....	.....	35	2	1 05
		55,984	8,560	1,679 52	78,276	7,299	2,348 36
		Lbs.					
Lard	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	29	6	0 58
	United States	992,542	77,784	9,925 42	805,969	58,377	16,118 93
					805,998	58,383	16,119 51
		Lbs.					
Bacon & Hams	Great Britain	2,516	532	25 16	318	62	6 36
	United States	1,095,158	89,404	10,951 58	1,550,273	110,719	31,007 03
		1,097,674	89,936	10,976 74	1,550,591	110,781	31,013 39
		Lbs.					
Beef	Great Britain	100	5	1 00	.....	.....	.....
	United States	200,836	11,035	2,008 36	202,590	11,639	2,026 10
	Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	1,000	58	10 00
	Germany	.....	.....	.....	370	15	3 70
	Norway	.....	.....	.....	600	34	6 00
		200,936	11,040	2,009 36	204,560	11,746	2,045 80
Mutton	United States	467	28	4 67	3,707	253	37 07
Pork	Gerat Britain	10	1	0 10	.....	.....	.....
	United States	4,245,332	197,462	42,453 35	6,307,935	308,361	62,780 26
	Norway	.....	.....	.....	600	34	6 00
	Newfoundlan	2,000	88	20 00	.....	.....	.....
	St. Pierre	.....	.....	.....	100	4	1 00
		4,247,342	197,551	42,473 45	6,278,635	308,399	62,787 26
All other Meats	Great Britain	.....	3,286	566 27	.....	1,157	149 54
	United States	.....	20,130	3 056 45	.....	12,730	1,968 73
	Belgium	.....	27	7 72	.....	.....	.....
	British E. I	.....	32	5 60	.....	.....	.....
	China	.....	52	9 10	.....	.....	.....
	France	.....	40	7 00	.....	1	0 32
	Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0 20
		.....	23,567	3,652 14	.....	13,889	2,118 79

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.	$	$	$ cts.
Provisions, viz.: Salt	Great Britain		£145,062		£148,106		
	United States		£23,727		£13,794	2,073	382 08
	Spain		£4,612		£4,989	170	128 00
	British W. I.		£25,236		£23,627		
	French W. I.		£3,301		£2,937		
	Portugal		£1,175		£5,499		
	Sandwich Isl's		£250				
	Newfoundland		£25		£770		
	British Guiana				£30		
	St. Pierre				£18		
			£203,388		£199,770	2,243	510 08
Sausage Casings	Great Britain		1,381	241 67		823	164 60
	United States		2,627	459 54		2,504	501 59
			4,008	701 21		3,327	666 19
Seeds and Roots, N.E.S	Great Britain		23,142	2,314 20		13,517	2,063 95
	United States		52,351	5,234 93		55,361	6,982 94
	France		4,542	454 20		5,963	894 85
	Holland					872	165 85
	Germany		82	8 20		1,265	189 75
			80,117	8,011 53		76,978	10,297 34
Shawls, Cotton, Silk and Woollen	Great Britain		56,030	9,805 63	Now appears under the headings "Cottons, Silks and Woollens."		
	United States		1,590	278 25			
	Germany		174	30 45			
	France		155	27 12			
			57,949	10,141 45			
Ships and Vessels built in any Foreign Country	Great Britain					*19,515	1,951 50
	United States					17,283	1,728 30
	Norway					1,000	100 00
						37,798	3,799 80
Silk & manufactures of, viz.: Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velveteens and other manufactures of Silks, N.E.S.	Great Britain		778,635	136,263 03		869,473	260,624 43
	United States		21,210	3,711 75		31,500	9,321 46
	France		38,015	6,652 63		18,081	5,424 30
	Germany		6,590	1,153 25		5,267	1,580 18
	Italy		339	59 33		596	178 80
	China		583	102 02		141	42 30
	Switzerland		441	77 18		239	71 70
			845,813	148,019 19		925,297	277,243 17

* Imported in Sections to Manitoba.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption i the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Silk Twist.....	Great Britain..	.....	15,713	2,750 13	.....	27,844	6,970 58
	United States..	.....	11,435	2,001 12	.....	8,895	2,223 75
	Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	22 75
		.....	27,148	4,751 25	.....	36,830	9,217 08
Slate & manufactures of, viz.: Mantels, &c. ...	Great Britain..	.....	2,559	447 82	.....	.....	.....
	United States..	.....	9,406	1,646 24	.....	991	297 80
	Germany.....	.....	1,393	243 77	.....	.....	.....
		.....	13,358	2,337 83	.....	991	297 80
Roofing Slate..	Great Britain..	.....	521	91 17	.....	.....	.....
	United States..	.....	3,621	633 83	.....	3,406	682 10
		.....	4,142	725 00	.....	3,406	682 10
All other manufactures of Slate.....	Great Britain..	.....	.....	.....	.....	975	201 80
	United States..	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,617	1,562 22
	Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,101	220 97
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2 50
		.....	.....	.....	.....	8,703	1,987 49
Small Wares.....	Great Britain..	.....	775,390	135,735 12	Not specified in present classification. Values included in "Buttons," "Silks," "Hardware," &c., &c.		
	United States..	.....	470,329	82,307 57			
	France.....	.....	38,299	6,702 32			
	Germany.....	.....	10,912	1,909 60			
	Italy.....	.....	774	135 45			
	Austria.....	.....	383	67 02			
	China.....	.....	230	40 25			
	Japan.....	.....	727	127 22			
	St. Pierre.....	.....	6	1 05			
	Belgium.....	.....	53	9 27			
	Newfoundland	.....	4	0 70			
	Switzerland ...	.....	650	113 75			
	British W. I....	.....	15	2 62			
		.....	1,297,772	227,151 94	.....	.....	.....
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Soap, Common...	Great Britain..	118,631	6,720	1,186 31	65,559	3,440	654 67
	United States..	122,732	7,501	1,227 32	99,202	5,149	1,027 64
		241,363	14,221	2,413 63	164,761	8,589	1,682 31

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value,	Duty.
DURIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Lbs.	$	$ cts.	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Soap, Castile & White...	Great Britain..	7,087	657	114 97	18,841	1,450	376 82
	United States..	15,051	760	123 00	11,658	1,019	233 16
	France.....	87,818	4,446	787 99	72,137	3,367	1,442 58
	Austria.....	.....	.....	.....	3,642	177	72 84
	Italy	.....	.....	.....	19,892	990	397 84
	Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		109,956	5,863	1,025 96	126,170	7,003	2,523 24
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Perfumed or Toilet.....	Great Britain..	15,418	3,253	813 25	7,935	3,263	978 90
	United States..	23,685	4,750	1,187 51	63,735	6,930	2,080 19
	France., ...	1,210	414	103 50	1,908	532	159 60
	Germany.....	800	120	30 00	410	109	32 70
	Belgium	.....	.....	.....	125	50	15 00
		41,113	8,537	2,134 26	74,113	10,884	3,266 39
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Spices, unground (except Mace & Nutmegs)..	Great Britain..	335,094	30 990	5,423 35	360,765	36,176	7,235 94
	United States..	89,795	13.060	2,285 50	114,851	11,231	2,246 20
	British W. I....	20,947	1,976	345 80	11,345	1,031	206 20
	China.....	60	2	0 35	.....	.....	.....
		445,896	46,028	8,055 00	486 961	48,438	9,688 34
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
do Ground.....	Great Britain..	11,390	2,182	545 50	5,738	915	229 20
	United States..	2,605	609	152 49	3,479	569	142 25
	British Guiana	.....	.....	.....	10	2	0 50
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	0 50
		13,995	2,791	697 99	9,237	1,488	372 45
		Lbs.			Lbs		
do Nutmegs & Mace.....	Great Britain..	31,164	14,330	3,582 56	43,252	19,873	4,968 20
	United States..	8,001	3,968	992 00	2,738	927	231 75
	British E. I.....	1,182	619	154 75	.....	.....	.....
	British W. I....	.....	.....	.....	30	7	1 75
		40,347	18,917	4,729 31	46,020	20,807	5,201 70
		Galls.			Galls.		
Spirits, viz.: Brandy	Great Britain..	36,003	77,479	43,203 60	11,725	25,673	17,001 25
	United States..	22,902	39,115	27,482 40	389	1,090	564 05
	France	94,778	170,733	113,736 12	76,255	134,660	110,571 11
	Germany.....	156	225	187 20	.....	.....	.....
	Holland.....	73	190	87 60	.....	.....	.....
	British W. I....	2	5	2 40	.....	.....	.....
	St. Pierre.....	6	21	7 20	17	48	24 65
	Newfoundland	109	209	130 80	1	5	1 45
		154,029	287,977	184,837 32	88,387	161,476	128,162 51

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Galls.	$	$ cts.	Galls.	$	$ cts.
Spirits, viz.:							
Gin	Great Britain	35,599	22,790	42,718 80	24,206	14,061	32,072 95
	United States	312	199	374 40	143	191	189 47
	France	194	98	232 80	34	9	45 90
	Germany	260	120	312 00	.....	.....	.....
	Holland	134,186	66,571	161,023 04	110,290	52,984	146,135 16
	Belgium	5,884	2,086	7,060 80	6,124	2,174	8,114 30
	B. W. Indies	8	10	9 60	214	106	283 55
	Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	69	37	92 15
	St. Pierre	72	73	86 40	79	79	104 40
	Italy	.....	.....	.....	125	47	165 62
	British Guiana	.....	.....	.....	9	9	11 92
		176,515	91,947	211,817 84	141,293	69,700	187,215 42
		Galls.			Galls.		
Rum	Great Britain	13,979	8,975	16,774 80	9,673	5,795	12,816 72
	United States	801	394	961 20	385	249	510 12
	France	124	75	148 80	43	127	56 97
	B. W. Indies	14,500	5,405	17,400 00	12,778	3,882	16,930 85
	S. W. Indies	769	323	922 80	.....	.....	.....
	British Guiana	30,992	9,678	37,191 50	25,743	6,571	34,109 98
	South America	279	95	334 80	.....	.....	.....
	Spain	151	49	181 20	156	41	206 70
	Newfoundland	202	85	242 40	.....	.....	.....
	St. Pierre	.....	.....	.....	21	17	27 82
		61,797	25,079	74,157 50	48,799	16,682	64,659 16
		Galls.			Galls.		
Whiskey	Great Britain	54,625	57 738	65,549 75	39 881	41,395	50,287 07
	United States	2,915	6,781	3,498 00	1,849	3,822	5,064 15
	France	21	21	25 20	.....	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies	2	4	2 40	.....	.....	.....
		57,563	64,544	69,075 35	41,730	45,217	55,301 22
		Galls.			Galls.		
Unenumerated Spirits	Great Britain	30	151	57 00	$\frac{3}{8}$	10	0 50
	United States	1,347	3,347	2,419 04	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	164	429 23
	Germany	30	88	57 00	.....	.....	.....
	St. Pierre	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2 65
	F. W. Indies	2	3	3 80	.....	.....	.....
	France	.....	.....	.....	126	60	166 95
		1,409	3,589	2,536 84	452	236	599 33
		Galls.			Galls.		
Spirits and Strong Waters N.E.S.	United States	435	228	521 56	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Galls.	$	$ cts.	Galls.	$	$ cts.
Spirits, viz.: Cordials	Great Britain.	320	1,115	576 00	228	990	434 10
	United States.	197	698	354 60	313	2,154	563 40
	France	522	1,615	940 32	385	1,255	764 18
	Germany	13	64	23 40	93	211	176 70
	Belgium	52	132	93 60	.....	.....	.....
	British W. I	34	212	61 20	14	82	26 60
	Holland	26	49	46 80	63	208	119 70
Spirits and Strong Waters N.E.S., including Proprietary Medicines		1,164	3,885	2,095 92	1,096	4,990	2,084 68
					Galls.		
	Great Britain.	.....	.....	.....	14	44	27 55
	United States.	.....	.....	.....	622	1,640	1,190 08
		.....	.....	.....	636	1,684	1,217 63
					Galls.		
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits	Great Britain.	.....	2,767	593 00	301	4,863	1,987 40
	United States.	.....	8,499	2,816 91	324	1,970	926 60
	France	.....	6,772	1,438 50	386	4,790	2,168 94
	Germany	.....	939	212 50	6	37	19 90
	British W. I	.....	51	104 40	1	12	5 25
	Danish W. I	.....	5	3 60	106	98	230 80
	French W. I	.....	3	0 75	.....	.....	.....
		.....	19,036	5,169 66	1,124	11,770	5,338 89
		Galls.					
Wines of all kinds, except Sparkling	Great Britain.	35,178	45,596	20,906 36	22,024	30,262	18,104 00
	United States	11,764	8,336	5,448 46	4,409	4,126	2 585 66
	France	38,614	27,234	18,345 02	33,367	27,235	18,224 99
	Germany	5,132	2,739	2,008 98	102	289	112 20
	Spain	78,827	48,803	35,562 10	60,963	44,246	38,654 11
	Italy	15,762	7,594	5,674 31	20,673	11,880	11,866 26
	Belgium	400	157	144 00	49	31	21 55
	Portugal	9,918	14.219	6,784 92	8,429	11,542	7,766 60
	Newfoundland	1,111	1,794	637 68	214	476	256 48
	St. Pierre	153	138	93 46	206	274	151 16
	China	3,496	1,361	2,593 16	3,655	1,338	1,315 15
	British W. I	30	48	22 50	2	6	2 30
	Danish W. I	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2 24
	Holland	.....	.....	.....	54	188	69 90
		200,335	158,019	98,220 95	154,148	131,897	98,932 60
		Doz.			Doz.		
Wines, Sparkling	Great Britain	1,243	12,096	3,729 00	935	8,967	5,150 10
	United States	855	10,937	2,565 00	605	5,121	2,995 80
	France	2,544	27,126	7,633 75	1,697	14,538	8,274 41
	Germany	106	714	318 00	56	369	245 70
	Holland	34	359	102 00	53	370	240 00
	Belgium	66	607	198 00	81	1,113	576 90
	St. Pierre	2	16	6 00	1	12	6 60
		4,850	51,855	14,551 75	3,428	30,490	17,489 51

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Sponges	Great Britain.		1,013	177 27		422	73 85
	United States.		5,907	1,033 91		4,469	910 40
	France.		1,069	187 07		245	42 87
	Austria.		677	118 47			
			8,666	1,516 72		5,136	1,027 12
Starch		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain.	149,511	10,349	2,990 22	111,822	8,207	2,236 44
	United States.	161,575	10,873	3,231 51	160,393	10,630	3,207 88
	China.	1,600	48	32 00	800	23	16 00
		312,686	21,270	6,253 73	273,015	18,860	5,460 32
Stationery of all kinds	Great Britain.		98,031	17,155 42		19,728	3,966 31
	United States.		120,129	21,028 29		14,120	2,824 01
	France.		2,738	479 15		1,580	316 00
	Germany		1,604	280 70		508	101 60
	Belgium		83	14 52			
	Austria.					158	31 60
	British W. I.		13	2 28			
Stone and manufactures of, viz.:			222,598	38,960 36		36,094	7,239 51
Grindstones, &c.	Great Britain.		242	42 35		183	36 64
	United States.		5,123	896 76		4,124	830 30
All other Stone and manufactures of, N.E.S.			5,365	939 11		4,307	860 94
	Great Britain.	$ f 2,574	7,341	1,284 97	$ f 971	5,877	1,224 60
	United States.	f 47,672	5,012	877 10	f 8,337	30,400	5,383 89
Sugars, Syrups, &c., viz.:	Germany					82	16 40
	France.	f 632					
Sugar above No. 14, D.S, from 15th Mar. and previously, above No. 14, D.S		f 50,878	12,353	2,162 07	f 9,308	36,359	6,624 89
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain.	17,581,050	856,612	389,963 50	8,311,585	350,133	205,664 74
	United States.	30,803,823	1,706,352	734,626 09	1,846,544	113,768	58,284 24
	British W. I.	486,229	21,288	10,184 29	252,545	8,232	5,406 65
	Spanish W. I.	2,424,543	95,771	48,188 18	2,434,959	74,956	50,584 19
	French W. I.	79,144	3,344	1,627 44	30,807	948	639 87
	Danish W. I.	3,108	124	62 08			
	British Guiana	25,086	1,379	595 61	27,071	1,375	751 96
	Peru	33,953	1,641	749 78	55,955	2,906	1,576 90
	China	22,634	1,396	575 34	2,240	121	64 90
	St. Pierre.	8,879	427	195 54	756	69	31 71
	Newfoundland				207	7	4 52
	Dutch E. I.				554	16	11 14
		51,468,449	2,688,334	1,186,767 85	12,963,223	552,531	323,020 82

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*							
Sugars, Syrups, &c., viz.:		Lbs.	$	$ cts.	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Sugar equal to No. 9 and not above No. 14, D.S.....	Great Britain..	1,225,195	53,325	22,520 21	1,412,984	53,658	26,694 78
	United States .	5,691,880	251,305	105,515 95	3,548,939	137,860	67,975 04
	British W. I....	1,305,736	51,018	22,547 52	12,305,674	377,850	205,647 56
	Spanish W. I..	350,850	11,183	5,427 13	13,084,409	393,874	216,295 48
	French W. I...	3,359	127	56 79	27,427	909	478 40
	Danish W. I...	18,468	831	346 26	6,242	189	103 52
	Peru.....	24,320	940	417 40	26,485	1,069	520 10
	Newfoundland	14,234	461	222 00	6,301	232	116 85
	Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	198	10	4 48
	British Guiana	225	7	3 43	4,370	193	90 68
	China	800	32	14 00	.....	.....	.....
	Dutch E. I.....	.....	.....	.....	1,572,686	46,063	25,614 65
		8,635,047	369,229	157,070 69	31,995,715	1,011,907	543,540 94
Sugar below No. 9, D.S.....		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain..	232,319	4,644	2,322 87	236,626	8,685	3,788 63
	United States.	130,927	5,497	2,028 88	2,831,999	83,477	39,203 09
	British W. I....	29,338	1,129	428 94	2,682,065	78,956	37,097 12
	Spanish W. I..	1,561	54	21 31	5,270,399	149,335	71,152 59
	French W. I...	867	33	12 58	435	16	6 97
	Danish W. I...	.....	.....	.....	1,582	45	21 41
	British Guiana	.....	.....	.....	2,908	92	42 14
	Spanish Possession in Pacific	.....	.....	.....	1,084,558	31,688	14,929 19
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	1,699,324	46,759	22,524 32
	Dutch E. I.....	.....	.....	.....	811,134	23,758	11,183 09
		395,012	11,357	4,814 58	14,621,030	422,811	199,948 53
Melado, &c.....	United States.	.....	.....	.....	2,119,870	58,951	25,634 82
	Spanish W. I...	.....	.....	.....	1,607,054	28,955	14,712 95
	British W. I...	.....	.....	.....	81,405	1,395	723 77
	British Africa.	.....	.....	.....	56,000	1,338	611 40
		.....	.....	.....	3,864,329	90,639	41,682 94
Syrups, Cane Juice, Refined Syrups, &c ...		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain..	135,125	4,155	1,883 28	3,203	185	75 52
	United States .	1,475,603	36,695	18,396 41	1,188,354	31,068	16,748 66
	British W. I ...	145	3	1 66	.....	.....	.....
	China...	47	1	0 54	.....	.....	.....
	Spanish W. I...	.....	.....	.....	68	56	17 02
		1,610,920	40,854	20,281 89	1,191,625	31,309	16,841 20

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*							
Sugars, Syrups, &c., viz :		Lbs.	$	$ cts.	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Sugar Candy and Confectionery	Great Britain	171,813	29,197	9,018 38	90,868	12,358	5,234 98
	United States	175,330	28,737	8,936 80	72,572	13,551	5,468 02
	Belgium	1,180	99	36 55			
	British W. I.	85	21	6 10	70	11	4 55
	Spanish W. I	1,032	64	26 32	88	12	5 08
	Danish W. I	25	10	2 75			
	China	3,694	255	100 69	410	33	15 65
	Italy				77,912	7,219	3,305 77
	British Guiana				96	24	9 36
	Newfoundland				206	78	29 36
	France	298	110	30 48	59	17	6 54
	Germany	30	13	3 55			
		353,487	58,506	18,161 62	242,281	33,303	14,079 31
Molasses, for refining purposes		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	United States				25,001	4,000	1,088 85
	Spanish W. I				450	25	112 50
					25,451	4,025	1,201 35
Molasses, not for refining purposes		Lbs.					
	Great Britain				910	135	20 25
	United States	6,472,215	107,242	26,810 50	89,005	15,950	3,206 39
	British W. I	13,250,299	267,303	66,825 97	1,433,025	276,234	41,435 10
	Spanish W. I	1,688,645	29,888	7,472 00	227,627	46,413	4,961 95
	French W. I	35,569	957	239 25	2,477	327	49 05
	British Guiana	1,169,899	25,484	6,371 00	99,139	21,748	3,262 20
	Sandwich Isl's	136,884	1,812	453 00	1,288	134	20 10
	China	8,000	120	30 00			
	St. Pierre	25	2	0 50			
	Newfoundland	8,395	160	40 00	160	31	4 65
	Danish W. I				879	215	32 25
		22,769,931	432,968	108,242 22	1,054 510	361,187	54,991 94
Tea, Black		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain	1,468,422	336,808	73,421 14	2,257,167	490,865	94,229 95
	United States	810,566	193,947	40,528 30	216,246	45,983	12,909 96
	China	106,725	24,891	5,336 25	256,409	54,853	10,613 48
	British W. I	12	2	0 60	60	18	3 00
	St. Pierre	205	57	10 25	658	144	27 50
	Japan	30	8	1 50	8,479	2,080	377 58
	Newfoundland	108	36	5 40	78	14	2 96
		2,386,068	555,749	119,303 44	2,739,097	593,957	118,164 43

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Lbs.	$	$ cts.	Lbs.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Tea, Green and Japan.....	Great Britain..	588,098	129,059	35,284 88	944,645	226,167	50,938 15
	United States..	2 705,748	637,091	162,344 91	1,198,856	251,668	86,250 66
	China.....	81,511	21,978	4,890 66	216,828	48,332	11,338 04
	Japan.....	387,263	64,074	23,235 78	1,034,243	210,648	52,092 09
		3,762,620	852,202	225,757 23	3,393,972	736,815	200,618 94
Tin and manufactures of, viz.:					Cwt.		
Blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets.....	Great Britain..	.....	*f* 21,691	.....	6,235	49,170	4,916 96
	United States..	.....	*f* 18,426	.....	599	10,317	1,031 70
	Belgium.....	.....	*f* 367	.....	19	79	7 90
		.....	*f* 40,481	.....	6,853	59,566	5,956 56
Tinware and all manufactures of, N.E.S	Great Britain.	*	.....	.....	.....	6,624	1,656 00
	United States.	*	.....	.....	.....	54,042	13,515 16
	France	*	.....	.....	.....	550	137 50
	Germany.....	*	.....	.....	.....	747	186 75
	Italy	*	.....	.....	.....	5	1 25
		.....	.....	.....	.....	61,968	15,496 66
Tobacco Pipes....	Great Britain .	.....	11,977	2,096 15	.....	9,819	1,972 43
	United States..	.....	1,628	284 90	.....	2,286	457 20
	France.....	.....	8,259	1,445 32	.....	3,938	787 60
	Germany.....	.....	713	124 77	.....	2,352	470 40
	Austria.....	.....	3,332	583 10	.....	1,110	222 49
		.....	25,909	4,534 24	.....	19,505	3,910 12
		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Tallow..	United States..	37,631	2,737	376 31	25,214	1,772	252 15

*Not specified in classification of 1878.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued*.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption			Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*							
Tobacco, manufactures of, viz.:		Lbs.	$	$ cts.	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Cigars and Cigarettes	Great Britain	8,914	12,147	6,886 40	2,927	3,336	2,130 70
	United States	34,507	76,964	32,641 24	14,531	31,183	13,503 10
	France	1,871	1,187	1,172 90	974	405	568 00
	Germany	22,155	10,037	13,084 90	8,260	5,112	5,152 40
	Switzerland	80	132	66 40	.....	.....	.....
	Holland	2,484	1,467	1,535 40	735	416	450 70
	Belgium	611	570	419 50	138	122	93 40
	Spanish W. I.	9,255	29,034	10,434 30	11,657	30,524	11,934 70
	Spain	146	126	98 20	.....	.....	.....
	China	41	45	29 50	217	208	150 10
	South America	18	22	13 40	.....	.....	.....
	British W.I.	364	685	319 00	94	306	108 20
	St. Pierre	11	13	8 10	5	12	4 90
	Mexico	24	55	23 00	31	61	27 70
	Manilla	200	210	142 00	.....	.....	.....
	Russia	125	160	94 50	50	47	34 40
	Danish W. I.	40	76	35 20	396	150	228 00
	Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	347	104	194 30
		80,846	132,930	67,003 94	40,362	71,986	34,580 60
All other manufactures of Tobacco		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain	3,462	1,282	1,025 75	4,184	1,048	1,177 00
	United States	77,718	26,606	22,755 46	42,022	16,539	12,573 82
	France	406	110	115 25	.....	.....	.....
	Germany	.....	.....	.....	100	49	31 12
	St. Pierre	42	11	11 89	288	60	79 50
	China	2,007	342	544 50	1,710	275	461 85
	Russia	25	18	8 50	.....	.....	.....
	Newfoundland	78	11	20 88	.....	.....	.....
	Spanish W. I.	50	28	16 00	.....	.....	.....
		83,788	28,408	24,498 23	48,304	17,971	14,323 29
Turpentine, Spirits of		Galls.			Galls.		
	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	37	34	6 80
	United States	156,147	44,441	7,777 74	117,549	43,375	8,675 11
		156,147	44,441	7,777 74	117,586	43,409	8,681 91

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*							
Unenumerated Articles, and all other Dutiable Goods, N.E.S.			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
	Great Britain		50,206	8,226 80		68,522	14,137 60
	United States		129,708	21,140 29		128,525	28,966 84
	France		3,533	577 02		5,774	1,164 75
	Germany		5,866	1,026 55		2,779	585 75
	Holland		121	21 18		41	8 20
	Switzerland		2,285	399 87			
	China		778	136 15		40	8 00
	Belgium					16	3 20
	Portugal					7	1 60
	Italy					456	91 20
	British Guiana					130	26 00
	Norway					473	118 25
	Newfoundland		12	2 10		129	25 80
	Spanish W.I.					15	13 00
	British W.I.					167	116 39
	French W.I.					7	3 20
	British E.I.					998	99 80
	St. Pierre					146	36 50
	Sandwich Isl's					64	12 80
	Japan					5	1 00
			192,509	31,529 96		208,294	45,419 88
		Galls.			Galls.		
Varnish, N.E.S.	Great Britain	2,820	7,951	1,391 43	1,423	5,281	1,340 80
	United States	26,445	31,835	5,572 30	7,506	14,597	4,419 16
	France	1	14	2 45	86	374	92 00
	Belgium	120	208	36 40			
		29,286	40,008	7,002 58	9,015	20,252	5,851 96
		Bush.			Bush.		
Vegetables, viz.: Potatoes	United States	20,826	10,688	1,068 79	11,475	8,208	1,148 54
	British W. I.	104	81	8 10	40	34	4 00
	Newfoundland				3	1	0 30
		20,930	10,769	1,076 89	11,518	8,243	1,152 84
All other, N.E.S.	Great Britain		430	44 02		874	174 80
	United States		29,497	2,966 77		42,041	8,436 59
	France					909	181 80
	British W. I.		1,137	113 70		1,205	229 40
	Newfoundland		55	5 50			
	China		13	1 30		62	13 50
	Madeira					200	40 00
	Italy					2	0 40
			31,132	3,131 29		45,293	9,076 49

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*		Galls.	$	$ cts.	Galls.	$	$ cts.
Vinegar	Great Britain	11,714	4,384	1,405 68	8,653	2,693	1,038 36
	United States	3,482	1,073	417 84	941	317	112 92
	France	4,099	1,053	491 88	3,877	939	465 24
	Germany	16,403	2,831	1,968 40	28,338	5,001	3,400 68
	Spain	25	5	3 00			
	Belgium	169	31	20 28	147	40	17 64
		35,892	9,380	4,307 08	41,956	8,990	5,034 84
Watches, and parts thereof	Great Britain		12,114	2,109 95		4,044	808 80
	United States		37,520	6,576 91		32,505	6,501 91
	France		1,812	317 10		1,201	240 20
	Germany		10	1 75		40	8 00
	Switzerland		37,133	6,498 27		18,926	3,785 20
			88,589	15,503 98		56,716	11,344 11
Wax, and manufactures of		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain	4,866	494	86 45		947	189 40
	United States	40,955	7,385	1,292 69		7,404	1,480 72
	France	440	19	3 32		231	46 20
	Germany					1,342	268 40
	China					5	0 91
Wood, & manufactures of, viz.:—		46,261	7,898	1,382 46		9,929	1,985 63
Furniture, House, Cabinet or Office, &c.	Great Britain		5,714	999 95		3,258	1,146 30
	United States		154,218	26,992 62		46,838	16,446 15
	France					163	57 05
	Germany		39	6 82		142	49 70
	Belgium					1	0 35
	Portugal					19	7 00
	Italy		84	14 70			
	British W. I		6	1 05			
	China		69	12 07		239	83 65
	Newfoundland		11	1 93		15	5 25
	St. Pierre					8	2 80
	Sandwich Islands					28	9 97
			160,141	28,029 14		50,711	17,808 22
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, for wheels	United States		17,883	3,131 26		2,906	598 79
Shingles	United States	2,157	4,304	753 20	6,158	10,343	2,071 13

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*							
			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Wood, & manufactures of, viz: Lumber, sawn and, plank, N.E.S.	Great Britain		33	5 77			
	United States		42,001	7,351 01		33,170	6,634 89
	St. Pierre					10	2 00
			42,034	7,356 78		33,180	6,636 89
All other manufactures of, N.E.S.	Great Britain		5,615	982 63		20,887	5,221 75
	United States		137,020	23,985 04		152,709	38,199 39
	France		80	14 00		2,875	718 75
	Germany					6,022	1,504 50
	Norway		445	77 87		118	29 50
	China		390	68 25		46	11 50
	St. Pierre		7	1 25			
	Austria					218	54 50
	Spanish W. I.					12	3 00
	Italy					53	13 25
	Holland					85	21 25
	Switzerland					9	2 25
	Newfoundland					3	0 75
			143,557	25,129 04		183,037	45,780 39
Woollen manufactures, viz.: Blankets	Great Britain		128,069	22,412 17		38,902	17,325 52
	United States		16,249	2,843 58		2,970	983 94
	France					11	3 32
			144,318	25,255 75		41,883	18,312 78
		Yds.			Yds.		
Carpets	Great Britain	437,219	218,336	38,206 94	378,806	199,445	43,827 87
	United States	8,340	4,055	709 62	26,147	8,505	2,970 70
	France	404	99	17 33			
		445,963	222,490	38,933 89	404,953	207,950	46,798 57
		Yds.					
Flannels	Great Britain	815,586	142,691	24,971 64		114,138	34,828 52
	United States	366,692	41,823	7,319 03		8,339	2,398 38
	France	1,389	236	41 30		8	2 50
		1,183,667	184,750	32,331 97		122,485	37,229 40

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1878. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Six Months ending 31st December, 1879. Entered for Consumption. Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Con.*			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
Woolen manufactures, viz.: Clothing, or Wearing Apparel	Great Britain		207,315	71,284 79		229,731	79,810 05
	United States		60,429	10,575 07		16,629	5,235 55
	France		601	105 18		40	24 80
	Germany		2,277	398 48		1,417	430 55
	Switzerland						
	Other Countries		58	9 15			
			470,680	82,372 67		247,817	85,500 95
Worsted and Yarn		Lbs.			Lbs.		
	Great Britain	72,497	55,683	9,744 99	86,614	67,472	19,990 78
	United States	8,333	4,217	737 98	4,631	4,909	1,329 12
	Germany	2,800	3,652	639 10	3,827	4,266	1,140 22
	France				2	4	0 95
		83,630	63,552	11,122 07	95,074	76,651	22,461 07
Woollens, all other	Great Britain		3,194,397	558,816 48		2,182,741	555,144 81
	United States		67,300	11 649 10		60,077	12,022 95
	France		37,532	6,568 10		21,224	4,385 24
	Germany		34,362	6,013 35		23,208	5,781 19
	Belgium		876	153 30		79	15 80
	Norway					16	3 20
	Switzerland					22	5 22
			3,334,467	583,200 33		2,287,367	577,358 41
Zinc & Spelter—In blocks, pigs & sheets.					Cwt.		
	Great Britain		*f* 17,703		9,961	24,478	2,447 99
	United States		*f* 1,709		252	1,356	135 60
	Belgium		*f* 24,981		537	2,519	251 90
	Danish W. I		*f* 44				
	St. Pierre		*f* 30		6	11	1 10
			f 44,467		10,756	28,364	2,836 59
All other manufactures of	Great Britain	Not specified in classification for 1878.				1,146	286 50
	United States					1,865	466 47
	France					109	25 27
						148	37 00
						3,268	817 22

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 6th March, 1880.

RETURN

(53)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 31st March, 1879;—For copies of all Papers, Correspondence and Documents relative to to a proposed Railway Connection between Prince Arthur's Landing and the line of the Pacific Railway, at or near the Town Plot of Fort William, and the proposed crossing of Government lands for that purpose.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
8th March, 1880.

RETURN

(54)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880;—For a Return shewing the number of men employed on the first day of October, 1878, on the first day of December, 1878, and on the first day of February, 1880, in the workshops of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, N.B., at Campbellton, N.B., at Richmond, N.S., and in the workshops in the Province of Quebec.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
8th March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(54A)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 8th March, 1880;—For the Report of the Survey made in 1879, by order of the Government, preliminary to the construction of a branch of the Intercolonial Railway to connect St. Michel or St. Charles with St. Joseph de Lévis, and all Documents, Petitions, &c., relating to this matter.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECTETARY OF STATE,
19th March, 1880.

RETURN

(54B)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th February, 1880;—For a Return of the employés on that portion of the Intercolonial Railway extending from Rivière du Loup to Chaudière; also, the Salaries they receive and the Nationality to which they belong.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
2nd April, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(54c)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880:—For a Return shewing what Locomotives, first class Passenger Cars, Box and Platform Cars, Snow Ploughs, and other Rolling Stock were awaiting repairs in the Workshops of the Intercolonial Railroad, or at any station or at any place along the line of the railroad on the first day of February, 1880.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
23rd April, 1880.

RETURN

(54d)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated] 8th March, 1880;—For a Statement shewing in so many columns, the Names of Workmen employed in the construction of snow sheds, the repairing of fences and the construction and repairing of buildings of any kind, on the section of the Intercolonial Railway extending from Lévis to Rivière du Loup; the number of days for each workman, the amount of his wages, the amount paid and the cause of any difference between the amount paid and the amount due.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
23rd April, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(54E)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 17th February, 1880;—For a Return of the Number of Accidents which have occurred on the Intercolonial Railroad since 1st January last, with the date, nature and extent of each.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
26th April, 1880.

RETURN

(54F)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 31st March, 1880;—For a Return shewing the amount paid for Nut Locks used on the Intercolonial Railroad, and the name of the person to whom such sums were paid, the amounts paid for placing such Nut Locks on the rails (and any additional cost for supplying cars or locomotives) the quantity of bolts, nuts and other materials used in consequence of the placing of such Nut Locks on the rails and the value thereof, the names of any persons employed as Inspectors of the Work, and the amount paid as salary or wages to each such person, and copies of any reports received from any of the officials employed on the Intercolonial Railroad since the Nut Locks were placed on the rails, respecting the manner in which they answer for the purpose for which they were designed.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
30th April, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(54G)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 22nd March, 1880;—For a Return shewing the number of Free Passes issued on the Intercolonial Railway and its Branches during the years 1878 and 1879, and the names of parties to whom such passes have been given.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
4th May, 1880.

RETURN

(55)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 17th February, 1880;—For copies of all Reports of Engineers of the Department of Railways and Canals, since 1878, upon the Murray Canal, by way of the original Canal Reserve, in the Township of Murray; and also, of all other surveys made at any time for the site of the Murray Canal not already laid before Parliament.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
8th March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(56)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For the number of Dismissals and Appointments of Fishery Overseers and Wardens in the County of Inverness, during the year 1879, with the names of the same.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

1st March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

(57)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880 :—

For copies of all rules, regulations and Orders in Council affecting the Importation of Grain of any kind in Bond, together with the quantities of the several classes of grain so Imported, and the amounts so Imported at the principal ports of entry of the Dominion.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

11th March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 10th March, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the return called for by the enclosed address from the House of Commons, bearing date 20th February last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON,

Commissioner of Customs.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

(*Extract from "The Canada Gazette" of Saturday, the 19th day of July*, 1879.")

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
THURSDAY, 10th day of July, 1879.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given and conferred by the 125th section, clause 1st of the Act 40 Vict., chap. 10, intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the Act respecting the "Customs,"—

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the grinding and packing of wheat, maize and other grain, in bond, shall be done and conducted under the regulations and restrictions following, viz.:—

1. The Collector of Customs at any port of entry, shall receive entries of foreign wheat, maize or other grain, to be ground and packed in bond for exportation or consumption, and such Collector shall deliver or cause to be delivered such wheat, maize or other grain to be forwarded on to the port of destination, where may be situated the mill or mills at which the said wheat, maize or other grain is to be ground and packed in bond as by law permitted.

2. The wheat, maize or other grain shall be so forwarded under bonds to be taken either by the Collector at the port of entry, or by the Collector at the port of destination, as may best suit the convenience of the importer, which bonds shall be taken for an amount that will cover the duties chargeable upon the said wheat, maize or other grain, and be conditioned for the due payment of such duties should such wheat, maize or other grain, or the quantity of flour and meal representing such wheat, maize or other grain go into consumption, or for the due exportation of such wheat, maize or other grain, or the equivalent thereof in flour and meal, and on proof of the payment of such duties or of the due exportation as aforesaid, within one year from the date of the said bond or bonds, the said bonds shall be duly cancelled; and if such bonds shall be given at the port of destination a certificate of such payment or exportation, under the hand of the Collector of Customs at such port, shall be forwarded to the Collector at the port of entry at which such wheat, maize or other grain shall have been imported or entered for manufacture in bond.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantities and Values of the several classes of Grain Imported, in Bond, at each Port in the Dominion of Canada, from the 15th March to the 31st December, 1879, inclusive.

Provinces.	Ports.	Imported in Bond.									
		Barley.		Rye.		Indian Corn.		Oats.		Wheat.	
		Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
			$		$		$		$		$
Ontario	Clifton									2,500	2,493
	Dundas							15,131	3,994		
	Galt							5,770	1,495		
	London							75,656	19,366		
	Paris									1,660	1,508
	Prescott					136,199	60,149				
	St. Catharines									259,436	242,022
	St. Thomas							8,401	2,516		
	Stratford							5,313	1,727		
	Sarnia							2,336	586	400	300
	Toronto									3,000	2,934
	Woodstock							3,089	519		
	Total, Ontario					136,199	60,149	115,696	30,203	266,996	249,257
Quebec	Montreal			770	462	4,268,214	2,052,367	23,315	7,460	6,802,763	7,166,266
	Quebec					2,000	1,000				
	Total, Quebec			770	462	4,270,214	2,053,367	23,315	7,460	6,802,763	7,166,266
Nova Scotia	Halifax	800	1,081			20,419	12,800				
	Grand Total	800	1,081	770	462	4,426,832	2,126,316	139,011	37,663	7,069,759	7,415,523

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th March, 1880.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

RETURN

(58)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For a Statement shewing the value of undressed Skins imported into Canada during the ten years last past, ending the first day of January last.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
10th March, 1880.

RETURN

(59)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For copies of all Orders in Council passed since the 1st day of May last, relating to the River Trent Navigation and Canal Works; also, copies of all Reports of D. Stark, Esquire, Civil Engineer, upon his Recent Surveys, Examinations or Enquiries respecting said Navigation and Canal Works.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
10th March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN TO ADDRESS.

TENDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

CARILLON CANAL AND DAM

FROM 1878 AND SUBSEQUENTLY.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET.
1880.

RETURN

(60)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th February, 1880;—

For Copies of all Tenders received in 1878 and subsequently, for the Works on the Carillon Canal and Dam; also, for all Orders in Council awarding the Contracts for such Works; also, all Reports respecting such Works from the Minister of Railways and Canals, or the Departmental Engineers, made since the Return brought down last Session; also, for all Correspondence respecting the Letting of such Contracts as are now existing.

By command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
10th March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 9th March, 1880.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State.

SIR,—I beg herewith to enclose Return in answer to an Address from the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1880, calling for Copies of all Tenders received in 1878 and subsequently, for the Works on the Carillon Canal and Dam; also, for all Orders in Council awarding the Contracts for such Works; also, all Reports respecting such Works from the Minister of Railways and Canals, or the Departmental Engineers, made since the Return brought down last Session; also, for Copies of all Correspondence respecting the letting of such Contracts as are now existing.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN, *Secretary.*

SUMMARY of Extension of Tenders for Carillon Canal, &c.

T	McNamee, Nish & Wright	Error in extension, Item 37, Montreal	$ 2,700 420,241
V	John Sullivan & H. J. Beemer	do	449,148
L	McArthur Bros	Chicago	451,651
Q	W. H. Brown & Ralph Jones	Ingersoll & Ottawa	459,070
K	Peter Whelan	Ottawa	466,324
S	C. Falardeau & A. P. Macdonald	Montreal	468,400
X	Smith, Ripley & Co	New York	469,147
V	J. Worthington & Alex. McDonnell	Montreal	470,460
Z	Starrs & O'Hanly	Ottawa	500,884
J	E. H. Lemay & Co	Montreal	503,255
U	Mallette & Cooper	do	513,640
F	Andrew Hodge	Cornwall	518,997
D	Loss & McRae	Montreal	524,634
W	Ferguson, Mitchell & Symmes	St. Catharines	525,890
B	Denis O'Brien	Montreal	533,105
P	W. Davis & Sons	Ottawa	536,922
E	Brown & Ryan	Belleville and Brockville	563,232
I	Robillard, Riopelle & Haycock	Ottawa	569,865
O	Skinner & Campbell	St. Catharines	587,300
R	Chilion Jones & John Ginty	Brockville and Toronto	588,095
G	Bourgouin, Lamontagne & Berger	Montreal	593,027
N	George Dawson & Charles Lobb	St. Catharines	611,620
M	James Goodwin	Ottawa	635,268
C	Albert Becker	Ste. Anne	670,905
H	J. Carroll	St. Catharines	684,003
A	Nihan & Connolly	do	746,424

NOVEMBER, 1879.

BROCKVILLE, 9th January, 1879.

To Hon. Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

SIR,—We respectfully beg to call your attention to the great harshness and injustice with which we have been treated by your predecessor, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, in connection with our contract for constructing a canal and dam at Carillon. Knowing that your time is fully occupied, we will endeavor to be as brief as possible, and therefore deem it better only to enumerate the facts on which we base this application to you for justice; facts which we engage to prove to your satisfaction, or to that of any other unbiased person whenever an opportunity of doing so is given us.

1st. Shortly after beginning work, in 1873. it was ascertained that the original surveys of the river bed were inaccurate, and consequently that the plans and specifications based on them did not fairly represent the nature of the work required, *it being simply a physical impossiblity to carry out the specifications as they stood*, changes, alterations and additions had to be made, causing great loss of time and entailing heavy extra expense on us, and for which we received no adequate compensation in our progress estimates.

There were also several items of work included in the contract for which no fixed price was mentioned in the schedule, and on which we were allowed hardly one-third the actual cost; and, in addition to these, the first portion of the work, putting in the foundations, timbers, etc., was (even where no alterations were necessary) fully four times as expensive as the average work, although we were only allowed the average rate for the same.

2nd. The consequences of this was that we found ourselves running behind hand, and on remonstrating with the Engineers were advised by them to say nothing about the extra work at present, but to apply to the Department for assistance in the way of an advance, on the ground of having done the most expensive portion of the work. This we did, but for a long time unsuccessfully; at length, through the interference of some friends, obtained a small advance ($5,000 on over $40,000 worth of machinery) and a partial rebate on drawback.

CARILLON CANAL,—OTTAWA RIVER.

RETURN of Tenders received for completing the Works of the Carillon Canal, showing the Names of Tenderers, and the Rates specified in their respective Tenders.—November 1878.

No. of item.	DESCRIPTION.		Nihan & Connolly.	D. O'Brien.	A. Becker.	Loss & McRae.	Brown & Ryan.	Andrew Hodge.	Bourgouin, Lamontagne & Berger.	Jno. Carroll	Robillard, Riopelle & Haycock.	Lemay & Co	P'ts Whelan	McArthur Bros.	J. Goodwin.	Dawson & Lobb.	Shinner & Campbell.	W. Davis & Co.	Brown & Jones.	Jones & Glaty.	Falardeau & Macdonald.	McNamee, Nish & Wright.	Mallette & Cooper.	Sull ian & Beemer.	Ferguson, Mitchell & Symmes.	Smith, Ripley & Co.	Worthington & McDonell.	Starrs & O'Reilly.
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	.	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.	Q.	R.	S.	T.	U.	V.	W.	X.	Y.	Z.
	DAM.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Excavation for south and north end of dam above water, or where required	per cubic yard	0 35	0 40	0 50	0 30	0 25	0 40	0 45	0 30	0 40	0 35	0 30	0 30	0 40	0 30	0 30	0 35	0 30	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 35	0 25	0 25	0 30	0 35
2	Rock excavation above surface of low water, embracing boulders over nine cubic feet, including hauling	do	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 00	1 25	1 00	1 50	1 00	1 00	1 20	1 00	1 00	1 30	1 00	0 80	1 10	1 00	1 90	1 00	0 90	1 25	1 00	0 90	1 25	0 80	1 00
3	Excavation below low water surface, including removing material of all kinds, from seat of dam, foundations of cribs in deep water channels, at slide, entrances to canal or wherever required, measured as specified	do	1 50	0 50	4 00	1 50	15 00	5 00	1 00	3 00	3 50	10 00	2 50	2 00	4 00	1 00	0 75	3 75	1 25	10 00	4 00	1 00	2 00	2 50	2 00	15 00	5 00	1 25
4	Timber in cribs for foundations of dam, &c., 12 × 12 inches, fitted to rock bottom, framed, sunk and fastened, as specified	per lineal foot.	0 80	0 30	0 45	0 30	0 40	0 30	0 25	0 40	0 24	0 28	0 20	0 30	0 25	1 00	0 75	0 37½	0 40	0 30	0 26	0 20	0 30	0 22	0 42	0 30	0 22	0 35
5	Timber [illegible] or required for renewing or replacing sills, previously laid, for dam	do	0 90	0 30	0 60	0 30	0 25	0 50	0 40	1 00	0 24	0 30	0 20	0 50	0 30	1 00	0 75	0 37½	0 40	0 60	0 50	0 30	0 30	0 26	0 40	0 48	0 22	0 40
6	Timber in new sills scribed to the bottom, on cribs and elsewhere, 12 × 12 inches	do	0 90	0 30	0 60	0 35	0 40	0 40	0 40	1 00	0 24	0 28	0 20	0 50	0 35	1 00	0 75	0 37½	0 40	0 40	0 50	0 30	0 30	0 26	0 50	0 48	0 22	0 37
7	Pine timber, newly cut, in superstructure of dam, water gates, including fenders, supports, blocks, &c., &c., 12 × 12 inches and 12 × 15 inches, or such other dimensions as required, complete, as specified	per cubic foot.	0 55	0 40	0 55	0 30	0 50	0 35	0 25	0 45	0 20	0 29	0 23	0 25	0 31	0 42	0 38	0 37½	0 18	0 50	0 30	0 22	0 30	0 24	0 37	0 33	0 30	0 35
8	Sheeting at upper end of cribs, tamarac plank 4 inches thick	per M. F. B. M.	40 00	30 00	100 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	40 00	26 00	13 70	25 00	16 00	22 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	35 00	15 00	50 00	25 00	20 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	20 00	20 00
9	Covering of dam throughout of tamarac timber, 10 inches thick, as specified	per super. foot	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 25	0 35	0 35	0 25	0 32	0 20	0 22	0 18	0 22	0 25	0 20	0 20	0 30	0 20	0 40	0 26	0 15	0 25	0 24	0 25	0 24	0 35	0 20
10	Drilling holes in rock from 1¼ to 2½ inches diameter, for bolts	per lineal foot.	1 00	1 60	0 60	1 00	1 50	0 55	0 75	1 00	0 25	0 75	0 25	0 20	0 40	0 50	0 40	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 00	0 15	0 50	1 00	0 15	1 50	1 00	0 40
11	Wrought iron, in rag, fox and screw bolts	per lb	0 09	0 12	0 15	0 13	0 16	0 12	0 14	0 12	0 7½	0 08	0 10	0 10	0 12	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 15	0 13	0 11	0 10	0 12	0 7½	0 07	0 12	0 09
12	Stone filling in cribs and dam, of moderately sized boulders, as specified	per cubic yard	1 50	0 80	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 45	1 00	2 00	1 25	0 75	0 90	1 25	1 20	1 25	1 20	1 00	0 80	1 50	1 30	0 50	0 95	0 60	1 25	1 00	1 25	1 00
13	Gravel above dam and cribwork	do	1 50	0 80	1 00	1 00	0 75	1 10	1 25	1 50	1 20	0 95	1 00	0 50	1 10	1 25	1 20	1 00	0 50	1 00	1 00	0 50	0 75	0 50	1 25	0 50	1 25	0 50
14	For timber delivered in Presqu' isle or Bradford's Bay, Ottawa River, old canal, on island between the river and canal, and on south bank of river, as situated in every respect, and unconditionally, as stated in specification	bulk sum *	15,000 00	20,000 00	9,500 00	30,000 00	20,000 00	14,700 00	10,500 00	12,000 00	22,000 00	8,000 00	15,000 00	12,000 00	20,000 00	29,700 00	20,000 00	21,372 00	30,000 00	33,000 00	28,000 00	28,000 00	13,532 00	19,500 00	45,000 00	25,000 00	20,000 00	10,000 00
15	For pine and tamarac plank, in vicinity of works, including treenails and mooring posts, all accepted as now situated and unconditionally, as stated in specification	bulk sum *	3,000 00	300 00	500 00	500 00	300 00	250 00	700 00	480 00	499 00	500 00	300 00	100 00	350 00	300 00	500 00	300 00	400 00	600 00	4,000 00	750 00	300 00	1,500 00	350 00	500 00	3,500 00	500 00
	SLIDE.																											
16	Timber in cribwork for extension of side piers, as specified	per lineal foot.	0 60	0 18	0 25	0 25	0 40	0 20	0 20	0 30	0 20	0 23	0 15	0 20	0 20	0 40	0 35	0 20	0 15	0 20	0 20	0 15	0 20	0 22	0 32	0 22	0 16	0 22
17	Pine timber in superstructure of side piers, &c	per cubic foot.	0 50	0 20	0 30	0 25	0 30	0 25	0 25	0 30	0 20	0 23	0 20	0 25	0 25	0 40	0 35	0 26	0 18	0 25	0 22	0 22	0 30	0 22	0 28	0 20	0 20	0 25
18	Pine timber in cross and longitudinal ties, for side piers	per lineal foot	0 45	0 15	0 22	0 18	0 18	0 15	0 18	0 30	0 14	0 19	0 15	0 16	0 20	0 30	0 20	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 13	0 26	0 14	0 20	0 18	0 16	0 20
19	Oak timber for vertical stop-checks	per cubic foot	0 60	1 00	1 50	1 50	2 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	0 85	1 00	1 30	0 50	1 50	0 75	0 75	1 50	1 00	1 50	1 00	0 60	0 85	1 00	0 75	1 00	1 00	1 20
20	Sills between the stop-checks, 18×18 inches	do	0 65	0 50	1 50	0 50	1 00	0 50	0 50	0 60	0 24	0 45	0 20	0 50	0 40	0 45	0 38	0 50	0 60	0 60	0 45	0 25	0 30	0 40	0 45	0 50	0 40	1 30
21	Timber 12×12 inches in sides and ends of guide piers	per lineal foot.	0 60	0 18	0 30	0 25	0 25	0 20	0 30	0 30	0 20	0 22	0 15	0 20	0 21	0 40	0 38	0 25	0 18	0 20	0 25	0 20	0 20	0 22	0 25	0 18	0 18	0 20
22	Timber, flatted, 10 inches thick in cross and longitudinal ties, including bearers in ice breakers, &c	do	0 50	0 18	0 20	0 15	0 15	0 16	0 20	0 30	0 14	0 18	0 14	0 12	0 20	0 30	0 30	0 20	0 14	0 17	0 18	0 13	0 18	0 14	0 20	0 16	0 16	0 15
23	Covering of ice breakers with tamarac timber, 10 inches thick, when laid complete	per super. foot	0 45	0 40	0 40	0 25	0 30	0 30	0 35	0 30	0 20	0 22	0 18	0 22	0 25	0 20	0 20	0 30	0 20	0 25	0 25	0 15	0 20	0 25	0 25	0 24	0 35	0 20
24	Stone filling in cribs under slide, side piers, guide piers, &c., &c	per cubic yard	1 50	0 80	0 80	1 00	0 60	0 90	1 00	1 50	1 25	0 75	0 63	0 80	0 90	1 25	1 20	1 00	0 75	1 00	1 00	0 50	0 95	0 60	1 15	0 75	0 70	0 75
25	Drilling holes in rock from 1¼ to 2½ inches diameter, for bolts	per lineal foot.	1 00	1 60	0 60	1 00	1 50	0 70	0 75	.....	0 25	1 00	0 25	0 20	0 40	0 50	0 40	1 00	1 25	1 75	1 00	0 15	0 40	1 00	0 15	1 50	1 00	0 40
26	Wrought iron in rag, fox, shackle and screw bolts	per lb	0 09	0 12	0 15	0 13	0 15	0 12	0 14	1 00	0 7½	0 09	0 10	0 10	0 12	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 15	0 13	0 11	0 10	0 12	0 12½	0 07½	0 12	0 09
27	Removal of part of old deal slide from site of dam, and to clear channel from raft slide	per cubic yard	0 60	1 00	1 50	1 00	1 00	2 25	1 25	1 50	1 00	0 90	0 75	5 00	1 00	0 50	0 40	1 50	0 55	5 00	1 00	1 00	0 74	0 50	4 50	1 00	0 30	1 00
	SKELETON BULKHEAD, &c.																											
28	Timber in sides and ends of cribs, including cross and longitudinal ties, sinking and securing in deep water channels	per lineal foot.	0 65	0 30	0 40	0 25	1 50	0 45	0 25	0 40	0 20	0 30	0 20	0 30	0 39	0 40	0 38	0 23	0 13	0 80	0 26	0 15	0 25	0 20	0 38	0 30	0 50	0 35
29	Timber in sills, posts and caps, 18×18 inches, or such other dimensions as may be required, placing and securing	per cubic foot.	0 65	0 60	0 60	0 50	0 75	0 60	0 45	0 40	0 24	0 50	0 22	0 25	0 51	0 45	0 38	0 35	0 80	0 60	0 32	0 25	0 30	0 50	0 45	0 40	0 50	0 30
30	Timber in braces, 9×18 inches, framing and fitting up as specified	do	0 65	0 65	0 60	0 30	0 50	0 60	0 45	0 40	0 20	0 40	0 20	0 25	0 34	0 30	0 30	0 35	0 60	0 50	0 26	0 20	0 30	0 40	0 40	0 30	0 50	0 30
31	Timber in posts and caps, 12×12 inches, framing, placing and fitting up as specified	do	0 60	0 60	0 50	0 30	0 50	0 50	0 35	0 40	0 24	0 40	0 20	0 25	0 32	0 40	0 35	0 35	0 40	0 40	0 26	0 20	0 30	0 25	0 38	0 30	0 50	0 30
32	Pine plank for covering, placing and securing, including spikes	per M. ft. B. M	45 00	20 00	30 00	22 00	15 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	14 00	25 00	15 00	15 00	20 00	26 00	25 00	17 00	15 00	25 00	18 00	20 00	15 00	15 00	20 00	15 00	25 00	14 00
33	Pine plank on posts for stop-log guides	do	45 00	20 00	30 00	22 00	20 00	25 00	18 00	25 00	14 00	25 00	19 00	20 00	24 00	20 00	20 00	27 00	15 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	15 00	14 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	16 00
34	Pine timber in stop-logs, 14 inches thick, to include making complete, handling, placing, removing and replacing as often as may be found necessary	per cubic foot.	0 60	0 60	0 75	0 40	0 40	0 50	0 45	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 20	0 25	0 32	0 40	0 35	0 18	0 30	0 40	0 40	0 25	0 32	0 30	0 30	0 35	0 40	0 35
35	Drilling holes in rock, 2½ inches diameter, for bolts	per lineal foot.	1 00	1 40	0 60	1 00	2 00	0 75	1 00	1 25	0 28	1 00	0 25	0 25	0 45	0 50	0 40	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 00	0 15	0 50	1 00	0 15	1 50	1 00	0 45
36	Wrought iron in rag, fox and screw bolts, spikes, &c	per lb	0 09	0 12	0 15	0 13	0 15	0 10	0 14	0 12	0 7½	0 09	0 10	0 10	0 13	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 15	0 13	0 11	0 10	0 12	0 07½	0 07	0 12	0 09
37	Crabs and travellers for handling stop-logs, &c., on platform over bulkhead	each set	500 00	250 00	150 00	500 00	500 00	200 00	500 00	100 00	95 00	250 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	100 00	65 00	750 00	200 00	200 00	50 00	30 00	500 00	125 00	250 00	160 00	100 00
38	Construction of all necessary coffer-dams, pumping, baling and unwatering works, connected with bulkhead, dam and slide during their construction, and the subsequent removal of all temporary structures	bulk sum	10,000 00	10,000 00	8,000 00	25,000 00	7,000 00	14,000 00	8,500 00	3,000 00	25,000 00	10,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	2,700 00	5,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	5,000 00	30,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	10,000 00	3,000 00	15,000 00	7,500 00	6,000 00	5,000 00
39	Removal of stop-logs, bents and upper works of bulkhead, and securing the material in a place of safety after completion of dam	bulk sum	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	500 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	3,000 00	9,000 00	3,500 00	1,000 00	500 00	1,800 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	450 00	500 00	3,000 00	500 00	500 00	500 00
	CANAL AND LOCKS.																											
40	Excavation, including all kinds of materials found in canal and borrowing pits (except solid rock, or boulders containing more than one-third of a cubic yard), hauling and placing the same in embankment of canal and in rear of locks, trimming slopes to the required angle, &c	per cubic yard	0 50	0 40	0 50	0 35	0 40	0 40	0 45	0 30	0 40	0 40	0 39	0 25	0 40	0 30	0 30	0 35	0 33	0 35	0 22	0 27	0 30	0 25	0 34	0 25	0 28	0 35
41	Excavation of material for embankment, obtained outside or beyond the line of canal property, on land acquired by and at the cost and expense of the contractor	do	0 75	0 50	0 60	1 00	0 60	0 43	0 45	0 36	0 40	0 30	1 00	0 28	1 00	0 50	0 45	0 45	0 35	0 50	0 30	0 30	0 38	0 35	0 36	0 27	0 32	0 45
42	Excavation of solid rock in canal, embracing boulders over one-third of a cubic yard, including all hauling, &c., trimming new and old cut, or where required	do	1 50	1 00	2 00	1 00	1 50	1 00	1 45	1 00	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 00	1 30	0 85	0 85	1 25	1 20	1 75	1 00	1 00	1 29	1 00	0 95	1 25	1 00	1 20
43	Rock excavation in lock pits and at lower entrance, including trimming sides of cut, preparation of bottom for foundation timbers, cutting stop-water checks, &c., trenches for sheet piles, &c., including the trimming of the sides of cut, in whole or in part excavated	do	1 50	1 20	1 40	1 25	1 75	1 20	2 00	3 00	1 25	1 20	1 50	1 00	2 35	1 50	1 50	1 35	1 50	1 75	1 00	1 00	1 66	1 00	1 10	1 50	1 00	1 50
44	Retaining wall of rubble masonry on south side of canal, and at upper and lower ends of locks, laid in hydraulic cement mortar	do	8 50	6 75	8 00	6 75	6 00	6 20	8 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	6 75	7 00	8 90	8 50	8 25	6 75	7 00	6 50	6 50	7 00	5 50	6 75	7 75	6 50	6 50	6 50
45	Rubble walls laid dry, where required	do	7 50	3 50	6 00	5 00	4 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	5 50	4 50	5 00	5 00	6 00	6 50	6 25	4 25	5 00	5 00	4 00	4 50	4 00	4 50	6 00	5 00	4 00	5 00
46	Rip-rap wall where required	do	4 00	1 50	2 25	1 25	3 00	1 50	4 50	2 00	4 00	1 50	1 50	1 00	3 00	1 25	1 20	1 50	4 00	4 00	1 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	4 00	1 00	1 00	1 50
47	Timber for cribs or "flat dam," at toe of embankment slope, both at canal and in rear of locks, 11×11 inches	per lineal foot.	0 45	0 16	0 22	0 20	0 18	0 13	0 20	0 30	0 20	0 18	0 15	0 16	0 20	0 35	0 35	0 18	0 15	0 20	0 17	0 20	0 18	0 18	0 27	0 15	0 15	0 22
48	Timber for mooring wharf at lower entrance, and guide pier at upper entrance, in sides and ends of cribs under low water level, 11×11 inches	do	0 45	0 16	0 22	0 25	0 18	0 13	0 19	0 30	0 20	0 18	0 16	0 16	0 23	0 35	0 35	0 18	0 15	0 20	0 17	0 20	0 18	0 18	0 28	0 15	0 15	0 22
49	Cross and longitudinal ties, 10 inches thick, do do	do	0 40	0 15	0 18	0 18	0 15	0 12	0 18	0 30	0 14	0 17	0 10	0 12	0 18	0 30	0 30	0 17	0 13	0 17	0 16	0 15	0 16	0 14	0 22	0 15	0 15	0 16
50	Pine timber in superstructure, 12×12 inches	per cubic foot.	0 40	0 20	0 28	0 25	0 25	0 18	0 20	0 30	0 20	0 22	0 19	0 24	0 25	0 40	0 35	0 25	0 18	0 22	0 20	0 22	0 25	0 22	0 30	0 18	0 20	0 25
51	Cross and longitudinal ties of pine, ten inches thick	per lineal foot.	0 40	0 16	0 22	0 18	0 18	0 13	0 20	0 31	0 14	0 18	0 14	0 15	0 20	0 30	0 30	0 17	0 13	0 17	0 17	0 15	0 25	0 16	0 22	0 17	0 15	0 15
52	Blocks under head of ties, 2×11×11 inches	each	0 03	0 08	0 05	0 10	0 10	0 04	0 25	0 10	0 25	0 10	0 02	0 20	0 05	0 25	0 25	0 09	0 08	0 12	0 18	0 04	0 14	0 08	0 12	0 25	0 10	0 04
53	Top stringers of flatted pine or cedar, 9 inches thick	per lineal foot.	0 30	0 15	0 20	0 15	0 20	0 10	0 18	0 28	0 14	0 18	0 05	0 15	0 16	0 25	0 25	0 13	0 13	0 17	0 15	0 15	0 16	0 15	0 22	0 18	0 14	0 12
54	Pine plank, for covering pier, and where required	per M. ft. B. M	40 00	20 00	25 00	22 00	0 15	15 00	16 00	25 00	12 00	25 00	15 00	15 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	17 00	15 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	15 50	14 00	21 00	15 00	16 00	15 00
55	Wrought iron straps, spikes, rag, fox and screw bolts in cribs, and where required	per lb	0 09	0 12	0 15	0 13	0 15	0 10	0 14	0 12	0 7½	0 08	0 10	0 10	0 13	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 07½	0 07	0 12	0 09
56	Mooring posts dressed, placed and secured, as directed	each	15 00	15 00	10 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	6 00	25 00	7 50	6 00	8 00	7 00	10 00	5 00	6 00	9 00	6 00	10 00	12 00	10 00	6 40	5 00	12 00	12 00	20 00	10 00
57	Stone filling in cribwork, piers, and where required	per cubic yard	1 00	0 60	0 75	0 80	0 50	0 60	1 00	1 50	1 25	0 75	0 60	0 60	1 00	0 85	0 85	0 65	0 75	0 60	1 00	0 50	0 95	0 80	0 90	0 75	0 70	0 75
58	Pine timber in mitre-sill platforms	per cubic foot.	0 50	0 50	0 90	0 50	0 80	0 75	0 40	0 80	0 30	0 40	0 50	0 60	0 75	0 40	0 40	0 90	0 50	0 60	0 36	0 35	0 38	0 55	0 55	0 55	1 25	0 50
59	Pine timber in foundations of locks	do	0 40	0 50	0 70	0 28	0 50	0 60	0 40	0 55	0 30	0 40	0 40	0 45	0 60	0 35	0 35	0 45	0 50	0 40	0 26	0 30	0 34	0 50	0 35	0 55	0 30	0 30
60	Pine plank in do do including treenails	per M. ft. B. M	35 00	30 00	50 00	25 00	25 00	22 00	24 00	30 00	18 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	28 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	20 00	30 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	16 00	25 00	30 00	25 00	20 00
61	White oak timber in mitre-sills, and where required	per cubic foot.	0 90	1 40	2 00	1 50	3 00	1 60	1 30	1 00	0 85	1 50	1 50	0 60	2 50	0 75	0 75	1 50	1 50	1 75	1 50	1 00	1 25	1 25	0 75	1 25	1 50	1 25
62	Wrought iron in mitre-sill straps, rag, fox and screw bolts, spikes, dowels, &c, including drilling holes in rock, &c., for their insertion	per lb	0 09	0 12	0 20	0 13	0 16	0 12	0 14	0 12½	0 09	0 08	0 10	0 10	0 15	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 13	0 15	0 13	0 15	0 16	0 10	0 12	0 11
63	Cast iron in segment plates, &c	per lb	0 10	0 07	0 10	0 07	0 08	0 16	0 07	0 12	0 06	0 05	0 06	0 10	0 7½	0 08	0 10	0 10	0 05	0 07	0 10	0 08	0 07	0 10	0 07	0 07	0 09	0 06
64	Concrete, made with hydraulic cement, in foundations and in rear of walls	per cubic yard	5 50	5 00	5 00	5 00	4 50	5 00	4 10	6 00	4 25	4 00	5 00	5 00	7 00	4 50	4 50	4 75	4 50	5 00	5 00	6 00	5 00	5 00	4 50	4 00	4 50	4 50
65	Masonry in lock walls, laid in hydraulic cement mortar, including furnishing and dressing of stones, and everything connected with the work, complete, as specified	do	11 00	10 50	12 00	10 00	9 75	10 40	13 00	9 00	12 50	10 00	10 60	10 00	14 00	10 50	10 25	11 00	9 60	10 00	9 90	10 00	11 50	9 50	9 00	9 50	9 50	11 50
66	Puddle in foundation, in rear of retaining walls and lock walls, and where required, including materials	do	1 00	0 90	1 50	1 00	1 75	0 70	0 75	0 80	0 80	0 60	0 69	0 40	1 30	1 00	0 95	1 10	0 75	1 00	1 00	0 75	0 75	1 00	0 65	0 60	0 70	0 75
67	Construction of coffer-dams at the first lock and lower entrance to it, also repairs and maintenance, together with all such dams as may be required in the canal between the locks, embracing all pumping, baling, and everything necessary to unwater the work during the progress of the operations, and the subsequent removal of the dams	bulk sum	20,000 00	35,000 00	40,000 00	10,000 00	15,000 00	18,000 00	13,000 00	37,000 00	33,218 00	20,000 00	14,500 00	10,000 00	20,000 00	15,000 00	14,000 00	33,000 00	12,000 00	30,000 00	10,000 00	25,000 00	15,500 00	20,000 00	22,000 00	18,000 00	17,000 00	8,500 00
68	Alterations, maintenance and removal of coffer-dam at head of upper lock, including removal of cross dams below lock, together with all pumping, baling and everything required to unwater the pit and adjoining reach of the canal, and clearing the channel when the work is completed	bulk sum	10,000 00	3,000 00	10,000 00	5,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	6,000 00	5,000 00	7,500 00	5,000 00	5,500 00	1,500 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	7,000 00	10,000 00	3,000 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	2,500 00	4,000 00	9,000 00	3,500 00	2,000 00	1,500 00

* To be deducted and not added in column.

NOTE.—Contractors should bear in mind that Tenders for this work will not be considered unless accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000), subject to the conditions stated in the advertisement, dated Ottawa, 11th July, 1878.

60—1½

3rd. The small assistance thus obtained being of very little use to us in view of the great and continued difficulties above referred to, we again applied to the Minister, but in vain, and, therefore, early in 1875, we submitted an account for this extra work, but for over a year we could get no definite reply beyond a verbal statement to the effect "that the Engineers had reported against our claim." At length, through the influence of a political friend of the Honorable Mr. Mackenzie, we succeeded in getting a settlement in the shape of about one-half of the extra expenditure incurred by us, the usual drawback on estimates being again retained.

4th. This was the cause of great embarrassment and loss to us. First, by uncertainty as to the treatment we had to expect from the Government in connection with similar works then pressing and in the completion whereof the progress of the entire contract depended; and secondly, by the withdrawal of a large amount (about $45,000) from our available capital for over two years, and the ultimate loss of nearly one-half that amount.

5th. The order of proceeding with the several portions of the work insisted on by the Engineer-in-Charge, rendered it utterly impossible for any contractor, no matter what his abilities or resources, to complete the work within twice the specified time. We do not so much complain of the *actual order* required as of the advantage that has been taken of the conditions of the contract, which, on one hand, gives the Minister, through his Engineer, the power to insist on such an order, no matter how far the work is retarded thereby, and, on the other hand, holds the contractor responsible for the completion of the work within a specified time.

6th. Work was much retarded and we were put to great unnecessary expense by the neglect of the Government or their officers to procure a proper borrowing pit, as was their clear duty under the contract, and as we again and again requested them to do. On one occasion, we understand, negotiations were opened with parties for the purchase of land for the purpose, but afterwards abandoned when a different policy was to be adopted towards us.

7. Having in 1875 and 1876 done a considerable amount of work similar to that previously referred to (Article 3) as being admitted extra, we naturally considered that we would at least be paid for it at the same rate; and, therefore, on February 7th, 1877, sent in our account.

The receipt of our letter was not even acknowledged, much less any definite answer given. Instead of that, for some reason unknown to us, our regular progress estimates for March was withheld, so also was that for April, and again, for May. These three being, in addition to the extra work, three months' regular estimates due, our letters of remonstrance and inquiry being unanswered, and we entirely in the dark as to the motives or intentions of the Honorable the Minister, we had no alternative but to suspend work, which we did most reluctantly about the end of May, 1877, since which time there has been no work on the Carillon Canal and Dam.

8th. During the summer of 1877, we applied frequently, both personally and by letter, for a settlement or investigation of the existing difficulties, and called the attention of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie again and again, not only to the great injustice done us and the poor men who worked for us and were still unpaid, but also to the serious loss to the country from the stoppage of the works; but all to no purpose. Our letters were not even answered. We induced some friends to see him on our behalf, but his invariable answer was "there is nothing due them," and when a deputation of our workmen called on him, he even, as we are informed, went out of his way to advise them to seize our plant and machinery if they wished to save themselves, as the Government owed us nothing, and, about the same time, the resident engineer (whether in compliance with instructions from headquarters or not, we cannot say) gave the same advice to parties at Carillon, with the additional suggestion that if they wanted the works resumed this was the best course they could pursue, as it would force us to give up the contract.

9th. Representations having been made to the Minister by a friend of ours, that the course he had pursued in withholding the estimates was illegal, the matter was referred to *the law officers of the Crown*, who, we are informed, confirmed that view of

the case, and, as a consequence, a warrant for a small amount was issued in our favor about the end of July, but purporting *to be* for *work performed in April.* This payment, made two months after the work was suspended, and amounting to less than one seventh even of the sum subsequently admitted to be due us, was, of course, quite useless in enabling us to resume work.

In fact, had we known of the issuing of the warrant in time, we would have refused it, but the bank who held our power of attorney had received it before we were aware of the fact.

10th. The Minister having uniformly met our statements as to the work with the remark that he could put no reliance on our representations, because we were interested parties, &c., we, in August, 1877, engaged Messrs. Walter Shanly and Samual Keefer to examine the works for us, and, on their arrival at Carillon, invited the Government Engineer-in-Charge to accompany them over the works and allow them to examine the plans in his office. He refused to do either, acting, as he told us, under instructions from headquarters.

11th. Messrs. Shanly and Keefer, after a most careful and thorough examination, made a report fully confirming all our statements as to the great difference between the works contracted for and that exacted from us. This report we submitted personally to the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, who, before we had time to read a quarter of it, said it did not amount to anything, as: "they have merely written down what you told them to."

12th. Nothing further was done till December, 1877, when, through the influence of certain parties, an officer of the Department was sent down to pay off wages accounts, which he did to the extent of nearly $9,000, the amount being charged against us. It was reported, at the time, that this step was taken at the instance of the Hon. Member for Argenteuil, and the late Minister of Justice, M.P. for Jacques Cartier (where we had a quarry), and an organ of the late Government, one of the leading papers in Montreal, even claimed credit for that action, stating that had the money been paid us in the regular way we would not have paid our men.

13th. This action of the Government, coupled with the advice previously referred to (Article 8) as having been given to some of our creditors by the Honorable the Minister and his Engineer, had, of course, a most injurious effect on our credit, so that it was with the greatest difficulty we prevailed on parties to whom we were indebted to give us time to try and effect a settlement.

14th. About the middle of January, 1878, we again addressed the Minister on the subject, and, with a view of obtaining some kind of a settlement, we submitted three distinct propositions for his consideration, but, as usual, we got no answer, and although we addressed him more than once since that time, and had several of our friends to see him on our behalf, we would get no definite information as to what his intentions were till about the middle of July, when we received a notice saying he had taken the work off our hands, and simultaneous with this came another notice from the Resident Engineer, saying he had taken possession of the works. We at once replied to the Minister's notice protesting against the arbitrary and unjust action of the Government, in first forcing us (by non-payment of estimates) to stop work, and then taking it out of our hands for doing so.

15th. Subsequently, through a friend, we learned that although the Minister would not make any formal offer to us, still he was prepared to pay us some $10,000 on condition of our signing a receipt in full. Then, our means being exhausted, our credit nearly ruined and one of our creditors (a close connection of the Resident Engineer) having actually taken out a writ of attachment against us, we had no alternative but to accept a settlement on the terms offered, and therefore did so *under protest.*

16th. In addition to the above, we are also prepared to show that we have been subject to oppression in various other ways, such as over particularity in culling materials, extra strictness in exacting a class of work not required from other contractors under similar specifications, &c. Delays and difficulties in getting anything like definite plans, or instructions as to the work and curtailment of estimates, &c.

17th. In conclusion, we would most respectfully call your attention to the fact that the quality of the work done by us has never been questioned in any one particular, but is admitted on all hands to be, as Messrs. Shanly and Keefer designated it, "first class and fully up to the specifications in every respect." The sole charge made against us, from first to last, being want of energy in pushing on the work, and the *only excuse* given for the harshness, not to say injustice, with which we have been treated was anxiety to protect the public interest by having the work completed as soon as possible. To this we answer, that the delay, if delay there was, beyond what was actually unavoidable through unforseen natural difficulties, was attributable to the action of the Honorable the Minister and his Engineers and not to us; and that the completion of the work, one of the most difficult ever undertaken in Canada, would be secured far better by treating the contractors with common justice, if not liberality, instead of persecuting and harrassing them and finally forcing them to stop work entirely by the illegal withholding of money due. Had even the money which was subsequently paid us been paid when it was due instead of in three small payments made from three to eighteen months aferwards, we would not have been forced to suspend work. The heavy loss from rotting of timber, exposure of work, &c., &c., would have been avoided, and the whole or at least the greater portion of the work completed by this time.

The foregoing statements (the truth of which we are prepared to substantiate) will, we believe, satisfy you that a great wrong has been done us, and induce you to redress it as far as lies in your power, by not only remunerating us for the extra expenditure incurred, but also reinstating us in one contract, and so afford us an opportunity of redeeming our characters as contractors and business men.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

R. P. COOKE & CO.

7th February, 1879.

JOHN PAGE, Chief Engineer, Public Works, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to state that the Government has, on grounds connected with the condition of its finances, delayed up to the present time letting the work proposed for the completion of the canal, dam and slide at Carillon, and I am directed by the Hon. the Minister to request you to inform the Department, at your earliest convenience, of the principal reasons which exist, in your opinion, for avoiding further delay in this matter, and for immediately proceeding with the execution of the works.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN, *Secretary.*

OTTAWA, 8th February, 1879.

The Secretary of Public Works.

SIR,—I have received your letter of the 7th inst., relative to the Carillon Canal, Dam and Slide works, and, in reply, beg respectfully to state that the principal reasons for proceeding with the completion of the works may be briefly stated as follows (see my Reports of the 15th June last and numerous others preceding it):—

1st. The present Carillon Canal, in dry seasons, is deficient of water. Notwithstanding this, it has to supply water for lockage down from it in both directions, that is to say, the surface water of the canal is higher than that of the Ottawa River.

2nd. The locks on the present Carillon Canal are in such a dilapidated state that it would require a considerable outlay to place them in a safe condition.

3rd. The entrances to the Chute à Blondeau Canal are objectionable, and the upper entrance especially is shoal, and would require a comparatively large outlay to make the necessary improvements.

4th. On the completion of the new Carillon Canal and Dam, the reconstruction of the old locks and deepening the entrances to them would not be required.

5th. By proceeding with the new works at Carillon in the manner contemplated when the tenders were received in August last, the materials provided, and for which

the former contractors were paid in full, could be used in the works to a greater extent than if any lengthend delay takes place.

6th. The plant and equipment purchased from the former contractors could be used to better advantage at present than at a later period.

7th. The works executed by the late contractors, but which were left in an incomplete state, will suffer by delay to an extent that some of them may disappear entirely, whilst all of them will be more or less injured by being left in an unfinished state for any great length of time.

Relative to the time that will be required for the completion of the works, it may be stated that it was contemplated, by the specification prepared in July last, that the whole should be completed in the autumn of 1880, but it should be borne in mind that to do this the contractors would have had the advantage of the autumn of 1878 and all the winter of 1878-79, which no contractor can now have.

I therefore believe that unless a contractor displayed more than a usual amount of energy it would now require until the autumn of 1881 to complete the works.

In regard to the question of the cost of the works, it may be stated that the lowest tender received for their execution was from Messrs. McNamee, Nish and Wright.

The approximate quantities of work to be done when extended at the rates stated in their tender, amounted to.....	$420,241 00
but for lock gates, stop gates and contingencies there should be added.....	134,482 00
which will make the sum about.....	554,723 00
Paid to R. P. Cook & Co. on the final settlement with them.....	345,277 85
Total.....	$900,000 85

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *C.E., P. Works.*

21st February, 1879.

JOHN PAGE, Esq., Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department, Ottawa.

SIR,—I am directed, by order of the Minister, to request you to make a report to the Department of the loss which would result to the Government on the plant and materials now on hand, also on the works already executed on the enlargement of the Carillion Canal, if the completion of those works were further delayed.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN, *Secretary.*

BROCKVILLE, 24th February, 1879.

The Secretary of Public Works.

SIR,—I duly received your letter of the 21st inst., making certain enquiries as to the loss which would result from further delay in the execution of the works connected with the contemplated canal, dam and slide at Carillion, Ottawa River.

No intimation is, however, given as to whether the delay to which you refer is for a short or long period; it has therefore been assumed at from two to three years. In that time there will be at least three snow floods, or times of high water, in the river, and so much depends on the height to which the water may rise, as well as on the care taken of the materials and plant at such times, that one hesitates to give what may be called an opinion, when it is in reality nothing more than conjecture.

Nevertheless, the following remarks are respectfully submitted:—

The timber now lying at various places in the vicinity of the works was delivered between four and five years ago, for which the contractors have been paid (including a small quantity of cement and sand) the sum of $52,730.

In August last, contractors when tendering for the works, generally valued the timber at less than one half the above sum; but in the tender of Messrs. McNamee, Nish & Wright, which, in the aggregate, is the lowest, the value of the timber is set down at $28,000. That is to say, the timber has lost nearly half its value, and I may add that in two or three years more it will, in all probability, have ceased to have any value at all. The loss of timber, and two small items of cement and sand would therefore be.....	$28,000
On works situated in the river, for foundation of dam, the probable loss would be at least.....	13,000
On works connected with the bulkhead there would probably be a loss of.....	27,500
On plant, etc., purchased from the contractors, and for which they have been paid, the loss would likely be about.....	6,500
For damages to dam at upper entrance of canal, injury to slide and unfinished works.....	25,000
Rent of property leased, salaries of caretaker, etc.....	5,000
	$105,000

To this amount ($105,000) should, of course, be added the interest for *three years* on the money paid as a final settlement with the late contractors, R. P. Cooke & Co., $345,277, at 6 per cent. per annum, would amount to $62,148.

In conclusion, I may state that the timber now lying in the vicinity of the works could not, even at the present time, be sold at any reasonable price for any other purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *C. E., P. Works.*

Ottawa, 25th March, 1879.

The Hon. Dr. Tupper, C.B.,
Minister, Dep. Public Works.

Sir,—As we understand Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co. are dissatisfied at the Carillon Lock and Dam Works being awarded to us, we have come to a mutual arrangement, that is, we will take the dam and crib-work, which is the most difficult and dangerous portion, at their prices, and they to have the masonry and excavation. We are ready to go into contract at once for the same.

We have honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

F. B. McNAMEE & CO.

Brockville, 26th March, 1879.

The Hon. C. Tupper,
Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

Sir,—Inasmuch as the greater portion, if not the whole of the troubles as to plans, extra claims, etc., between ourselves and the Engineers has arisen in connection with the work on the dam and slide at Carillon, we beg to say that, with a view to facilitating arrangements, and at the same time of avoiding all chance of any furture difficulties of the kind, we will not press our claim to be reinstated in that portion of our contract at all, but are quite willing and ready to resume work on the canal and locks, etc., as soon as you give us orders to do so.

We remain, Sir, yours, etc.,

R. P. COOKE & CO.

OTTAWA, 28th March, 1879.

The Hon. C. TUPPER,
Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

SIR,—Inasmuch as the greater portion, if not the whole of the troubles as to plans, extra claims, etc., between ourselves and the Engineers have arisen in connection with the work on the dam and slide at Carrillon, we beg to say that, with a view to facilitating arrangements, and at the same time of avoiding all chance of any future difficulties of the kind, we will not press our claim to be re-instated in that portion of our contract at all, but are quite willing and ready to resume work on the canal and locks *at the prices mentioned in our original contract* as soon as you give us orders to do so.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,
R. P. COOKE & CO.

29th March, 1879.

Mr. R. P. COOKE, Ottawa.

SIR,—The Department begs to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th inst., substituting it instead of letter dated the 26th instant, No. 80,652, offering to resume work on the canal locks at Carillon.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. BRAUN, *Secretary.*

May 21st, 1879.

J. PAGE, Esq., Chief Engineer, P. W.

SIR,—By direction of the Honorable the Minister, I have to request you to state whether the proposition for the division of the works in connection with the locks and canal at Carillon suggested in the enclosed offer from Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co. is feasible, and if so, whether the prices specified in the original contract, upon which they propose to base the new arrangement, are in your opinion sufficient.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. BRAUN, *Secretary.*

RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA, 28th May, 1879.

F. BRAUN, Esq., Secretary,
Department Public Works.

SIR,—We hereby withdraw our tender for the Carillon Lock and Dam. We come to this conclusion in consequence of the Government not having accepted our tender within reasonable time. The works have been considerably damaged since last fall, and they cannot now be completed for anything like the money mentioned in our tender.

Yours truly,
F. B. McNAMEE & CO.

OTTAWA, 23rd May, 1879.

The Secretary of Public Works.

SIR,—I duly received your letter of the 21st instant, relative to the new line of canal, dam, etc, proposed to be constructed in the Ottawa River, at Carillon, asking whether a division of the works is feasible, and, if so, whether the prices stated in the original contract are considered sufficient.

The division alluded to is intimated to be of the nature suggested in the letters handed to me, two of which, Nos. 80,652 and 80,716, appear to be from Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co., the gentlemen whose names have been associated with the project for the past six years; and one, No. 80,589, from F. B. McNamee, of Montreal.

These letters contain a sort of permissive authority for the Government to divide the works in such a manner that one party may have a contract for the formation of

the canal, and the other party hold a contract for the construction of the dam, etc. This proposition both parties seem to bring forward as a willing surrender of certain undefined rights, or a sort of self-sacrifice on their part for the sake of alleged future peace.

On carefully considering the subject, through the medium in which it has been presented, as well as in other respects, I fail to see how contracts, based on such propositions, could be depended on as a basis of settlement for the works, even supposing the unwarranted supposition that they could be executed on such an arrangement. It is, however, quite possible that the actual value of these propositions may not be perceived, or that a too vivid recollection of past difficulties may in some way influence this opinion; still, in whatever way it has arisen, the fact remains that I cannot consistently leave the Department to infer my acquiescence in a scheme believed, before being entered upon, as certain to end in absolute failure.

In February, 1873, when tenders were received for the works, the question as to whether they should be awarded as a whole or in two divisions was considered, and the conclusion arrived at, that the whole ought to be embraced in one contract. This decision, to the best of my recollection, was partly due to the limited extent of service ground between the old and new canal, and to guard against the works of the canal interfering with those of the dam.

Moreover, that as the works of the dam can only be proceeded with advantageously during the season of low water, the contractor would have an opportunity at other times of employing his men on the canal works, and thus be in a position to have a sufficient force at his command when required.

It was then, as well as now, known that when the time arrives for raising the superstructure of the dam the work must be done rapidly. For this purpose a large number of men must, of course, be engaged, and the canal works would serve for their advantageous employment in the first instance, or when collecting the necessary force.

If the works were divided into two contracts there are many different ways in which the interests of the contractors might clash, and the interests of the works suffer between them. It may further be assumed, that the canal is no use whatever without the dam, and that the dam is not required without the canal, whilst the works are so intimately connected that they should be carried on under one system of general management.

In regard to the question as to whether the prices stated in the original contract are sufficient, it may be said that, at the time when the works were awarded, they were in the aggregate considered a long way below their fair value. (See letter dated 14th February, 1873.) This statement has been frequently made since that time, and gives a reasonable color to the constant complaints made that the monthly progress estimates did not meet the actual expenditure, which again led to the introduction of all sorts of visionary claims in order, if possible, to obtain money. In this opinion I am as thoroughly convinced to-day as when it was first given.

There are a few of the prices stated in the original contract that are fair, some even high, but in the aggregate they are far below the actual cost of the work. In short, I believe that no contractor or firm of contractors can execute the works, as a whole, within the prices mentioned in the original contract.

In conclusion, it may be stated that, in my opinion, it would be injudicious for the Department to entertain in any way the proposition contained in letters Nos. 80,589, 80,652, or 80,716, as the doing so could not fail to lead to great difficulty, induce the manufacture of claims, delay the work, and eventually cause unnecessary outlay. In fact, it might be even better to loose entirely the perishable part of the material already provided and paid for, and start afresh at a future time on a proper basis.

I have the honor to be,
JOHN PAGE, *C.E., P. Works.*

3rd June, 1879.

F. B. McNamee & Co., Contractors, Montreal.

Gentlemen,—The Department begs to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated 28th ultimo, withdrawing your tender for proposed works at Carillon.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN, *Secretary.*

10th June, 1879.

Memorandum.

The undersigned reports that 26 tenders, ranging from $420,241 to $746,424, have been received in August last for the construction of the dam and for the completion of the timber slide and canal at Carillon, P.Q.

That the lowest, for $420,241, was made by Messrs. McNamee, Nish & Wright, and the second lowest, for $449,148, by Messrs. Sullivan & Beemer.

That Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co., who built a portion of the canal and slide works at Carillon, under their contract of the 21st March, 1873, and with whom a settlement has been effected, after the works had been taken out of their hands, under the authority of an Order in Council, dated the 13th July, 1878, have written a letter to this Department on the 9th January last, requesting to be reinstated into their contract, it being alleged that an injustice had been done them in taking the contract out of their hands, and in the settlement they had been compelled to make.

That Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co. offer to undertake at the prices of their original contract the works for which tenders were received in August last.

That Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co.'s prices in their contract of the 21st March, 1873, when applied to the quantities of the works yet to be executed, amount to $446,661, the six items of the tender, for which there are none corresponding in the contract, having been computed at the rates asked by the lowest bidder in August last.

That no contract has been entered into on the tenders received in August last, and that Messrs. McNamee, Nish & Wright have withdrawn their tender by a letter the 28th ultimo, in which they state that in the present condition of the works they could not undertake them at the price of their tender.

The undersigned therefore recommends that the works required for the building of the dam and the completion of the canal and slide at Carillon be restored to R. P. Cooke & Co., at the prices named in their original contract, upon condition that they make a security deposit of 5 per cent. of the estimated cost of the works, that they shall withdraw all claims against the Department in connection with the construction of the canal and slide under their contract of 21st March, 1873, and that they shall associate with themselves persons having practical ability and financial means necessary to carry out the proposed works.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

Copy *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the* 12*th June,* 1879.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals, and for the reasons stated in his memorandum, dated 10th June, 1879, the Committee advise that the works required for the building of the dam and the completion of the canal and slide at Carillon be restored to R. P. Cooke & Co., at the prices named in their original contract, upon condition that they make a security deposit of 5 per cent. of the estimated cost of the works; that they shall withdraw all claims against the Department in connection with the construction of the canal and slide under their contract of 21st March, 1873, and that they shall associate with themselves persons having practical ability and financial means necessary to carry out the proposed works.

Certified. W. A. HIMSWORTH, *C.,P.C.*

13th June, 1879.

R. P. Cooke, & Co., Contractors, Ottawa.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works to ask, in the event of a new contract being entered between yourselves and this Department for the completion of the canal and dam at Carillon, whether you propose to associate with yourselves persons of practical ability and financial means to ensure the early completion of those works, and, if so, to furnish their names to the Department.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
F. BRAUN, *Secretary.*

Ottawa, 13th June, 1879.

To the Secretary of the
Department Public Works, Ottawa.

Sir,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of of this date, asking us if in the event of the contract for the completion of the Carillon works being re-assigned to us, if we are prepared to associate persons of such practical ability and financial means with us as will assure the Honorable the Minister of Public Works of the early completion of the work.

In reply, we beg to state, that in order to satisfy the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, we are prepared, with his consent, to transfer all that portion of the work with which we have had any difficulty heretofore, namely, the dam and slide, to Messrs. F. B. McNamee & Co., of Montreal, who are willing to accept it at our rates. The remaining portion of the contract, the canal and locks, we propose to carry on ourselves. as heretofore, having made business arrangements with other parties which will enable us to do so with all possible despatch.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,
R. P. COOKE & CO.

Ottawa, 19th June, 1879.

To the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper,
Minister of Canals and Railways, Ottawa.

Sir,—Having been called upon to visit the Carillon works commenced by Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co., and to ascertain the state of the work as it now stands, I beg to report to the Department, as requested, the following as the result of my inspection:

Owing to the high water I was unable to examine any of the timber work of sills bolted down on the bed of the river.

The upper lock of the proposed canal is well advanced, the masonry has been raised about ten feet and the travellers are all in position with good machinery attached, and I am of opinion that the canal lock can be completed this season.

The question has been asked me, whether, in my opinion, the contract for the dam and canal can be divided, that is to give the dam to one contractor and the canal to another. Viewing the case as it now stands, and considering the advanced state of the masonry of the upper lock, where the north end of the dam will start from, the stop logs can be put in the stop-checks of the canal to prevent any sudden rise of water from interfering with the canal operations. Whatever distance the contractor for the dam builds this fall must be completed, superstructure all raised and the outer end of the dam all protected.

I find that provision is made in the dam for the discharge of water under the dam, these openings will be closed and remain closed during the winter and next spring floods until the river has so fallen that the contractor can resume work. The contractor will then remove the stop logs so that the water can pass freely through. The reason why these openings or sluices should be closed during high water is that the vast quantity of flood-wood that floats down the river in time of high water, including whole trees with roots and stumps which the farmers throw in the river, fills up these passages or sluices, and it would be almost impossible to remove them.

The same process would be followed until the completion of the dam.

I am satisfied that the contractor for the dam could not harm the contractor of the canal in the least, as their interests, in my opinion, will not conflict.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE MERRILL.

23rd June, 1879.

Memorandum.

The undersigned has the honor to report that pursuant to the Order in Council of the 12th instant, having reference to the works connected with the Carillon Canal, Dam and Slide, negotiations have been had with Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co., who propose to divide the works between themselves and Messrs. McNamee & Co., as follows:—

Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co. to have the contract for the completion of the canal and lock, and Messrs. McNamee & Co. the contract for the building of the dam and slide.

That Messrs. McNamee & Co. have signified their willingness to take the contract for the building of the dam and slide at the rates referred to in the Order in Council of the 12th instant.

The undersigned recommends that the arrangement proposed by Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co. be accepted, and that contracts be entered into accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 28th June,* 1879.

Upon a report, dated 23rd June, 1879, from the Honorable the Minister of Railpays and Canals, stating that pursuant to the Order in Council of the 12th instant, having reference to the works connected with the Carillion Canal, Dam and Slide, negotiations have been had with Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co., who propose to divide the works between themselves and Messrs. McNamee & Co., as follows:—

Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co. to have the contract for the completion of the canal and locks, and Messrs. McNamee & Co. the contract for the building of the dam and slide.

That Messrs. McNamee & Co. have signified their willingness to take the contract for the building of the dam and slide at the rates referred to in the Order in Council of the 12th instant.

The Minister recommends that the arrangements proposed by Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co. be accepted, and that contracts be entered into accordingly.

The Committee submit the above recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified. W. A. HIMSWORTH, *C., P. C.*

OTTAWA, 23rd June, 1879.

To the Honorable Sir CHARLES TUPPER,
Minister of Canals and Railways, Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting this new plan for the construction of the proposed dam across the Ottawa River at the Carillion Rapids, I would beg to supplement my former observations on the subject.

I think that the plan which the contractors, Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co., had to build the dam by was impracticable, as there was not sufficient provision made for the escape of water while the dam was being built, which I consider to be a very serious objection, and another was the great width of the timber slide, which was one hundred and twenty-five feet wide. The side piers are now built. I think it

would be utterly impossible to regulate the water in this slide in fact, in time of high water in the Ottawa, there would be a level of from ten to fifteen feet of water passing through the slide, the velocity of which would be such that when this volume of water would meet the still water below, it would completely wreck anything in the shape of cribs of timber or deals.

In the new plan there is greater provision made for the escape of water while the work is in progress. Whatever portion of the work of the dam is commenced must be finished the same season, that is if the dam is built from the north shore; in fact, whatever distance of the dam is constructed, say this season, must be finished, the distance contemplated, and the outer end protected to stand the next spring floods, and the drops put in, and the sluices left in the dam for the escape of the water closed up. The stop-logs should be removed the next season with a travelling crab. The reason that these passages must be closed, as stated in my report to you dated the 19th of June instant, is the vast amount of flood wood, consisting of trees, stumps, and all kinds of rubbish which float down in time of high water and fill up these passages, rendering it almost impossible to remove same.

The above method would have to be continued until the completion of the dam, when these passages could be closed.

To remedy the slide, it will be necessary to build one more side-pier at the proper distance from one of the piers now built for a single crib-slide, with stop logs to regulate the water in the slide. As a single crib-slide is sufficient to pass all timber at all other places on the Ottawa, I can see no reason why it should not do so at Carillion.

I am satisfied that the proposed alteration in the dam will be more easily constructed and fully as strong as the work suggested by the old plan.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE MERRILL.

The following appears at the back of the above letter:—

After the survey of the Carillion Rapids had been made, and the design for the contemplated works prepared under the direction of Mr. J. G. Sippell, the officer entrusted by the Department with these duties, the plans were sent in, and in due course reached my office.

On ascertaining the nature and extent of the proposed undertaking, and observing that the execution of the works would, in all probability, be attended with unusual difficulty, the subject was mentioned to the then Minister of Public Works, the Hon. H. Langevin, who requested a consultation to be had with Mr. H. Merrill, who was then an active officer in the service, and had had great experience in the construction of slides and rough timber dams in rivers.

Mr. Merrill was therefore at once sent for, either by the Secretary or myself, when the project was talked over and discussed at considerable length. Mr. Sippell, who was present, gave all such information and explanations as were asked. To the best of my recollection, Mr. Merrill took part of the plans away with him for consideration, and kept them for a few days. The plan sent in by Mr. Sippell showed the slide to be 220 feet wide. This width, Mr. Merrill stated, was more than would be required. He said it might be reduced more than one-half, as it would be difficult to secure the bottom if made of the width represented.

He gave it as his opinion that the dam could be best constructed by forming a moveable bulk-head a short distance above the site of it; and he was good enough to furnish a sketch of how the bulk-head should be built, &c. The specifications were then prepared embodying these suggestions, and placed in the printer's hands, who shortly afterwards furnished proofs, a copy of which was handed to Mr. Merrill, who kept it at least two days. When returning the proofs, he led me clearly to understand that he fully approved of the design, and considered that although the carrying out of it would be attended with some difficulty, still it could be advantageously executed, and would then answer the purpose contemplated.

This letter, however, shows that there is a great difference of opinion between the Mr. Merrill of 1879 and the Mr. Merrill of 1873.

In this connection it may be stated that there is no more certain way of placing the money control of works beyond the reach of the Department than to change the design that forms the basis of a contract—a course which has either been done or seems to be recommended in this letter.

J. PAGE.

August 26th, 1879.

The works to be done by the contractors, of which the hereto-annexed are the specifications, consist of the formation of part and finishing of other parts of a canal already commenced on the north side of the Ottawa River, in the vicinity of the rapids known as the "Carillon Rapids," the construction of a lift-lock at the lower end of said canal, and the completion of a lock near the upper end of the canal.

As to the other works mentioned and described in said annexed specification, for constructing a dam and slide, the same are to be done by other contractors under a separate contract.

The timber now lying in the vicinity of the works near Carillon (which has been sold by the Government of Canada, partly to the contractors for the canal and locks, and partly to the contractors for the dam and slide in the said Carillon Rapids, and which has been accepted and is taken by the said contractors respectively at their own risk, in the state and condition in which the same may now be for a bulk sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars ($28,000), which is assumed to be the present value of such timber), shall be divided between the contractors for the respective works above mentioned according to its destination or fitness in regard to the respective works above mentioned, as the engineer in charge of the works may direct, the contractors for each work respectively paying for the quantity of timber by them received, a proportionate share of the said bulk sum of $28,000.

The contractors for the canal and locks shall pay out of the several monthly estimates for work done and materials delivered, made up as hereinafter provided, for their portion of the said timber, a sum of eleven thousand three hundred and seven dollars..... $11,307 00

Which sum, together with the amount payable by the other contractors for the said dam and slide, viz 16,693 00

Forms the total sum above referred to 28,000 00

The contractors for the said canal and locks will take all the timber procured for these works that may be found lying on the public property known as the island, on or near the north shore of the Ottawa River, and that floating in the Carillon Canal, including plank procured for lock bottom, except such framed timber, plank, &c., thereon, which has been procured for the works at the said dam and slide.

This timber (excepting, however, the culls rejected in the summer of 1877) is considered generally serviceable as aforesaid, but it is understood that if, after further examination of the said timber, any portion thereof should be found to be unfit for the work or defective, the said engineer shall have the right to reject the same; and that even if any portion thereof should turn out to be unfit for any use whatever, the same shall be removed by the contractors, and no reduction whatever will in either case be made or allowed them in the price agreed as aforesaid to be paid for the said timber and materials by the said contractors, who accept and take upon themselves all risks of any kind whatever in that respect.

As to the iron originally intended for the said works respectively, it shall be divided between the contractors for the dam and slide, and the contractors for the said canal and locks, as the engineer in charge of the works may direct, the contractors paying for the quantity by them respectively received, at the following rates viz:—

Wrought iron, unmanufactured.....	7	cts. per pound.
" in bolts.....	9	"
Cast iron	4	"

The following buildings, machinery, plant and other property, formerly used on the works at or near Carillon, and which now belong to Her Majesty, are hereby expressly reserved in favor of Her said Majesty, viz.: The saw-mill and site required in connection therewith, with the drag-chains, machinery, fixtures, &c., and right of way thereto; the steam travelling and hoisting derrick; the steam-engine, pump, &c.; the double-purchase travelling crabs, scaffolding, &c.; the derricks and blocks, &c.; the diving apparatus, dress, pumps, &c.; the cable of wire; the blacksmith's shop, fixtures and tackle; the storehouses, shops and fixtures, &c., houses, sheds, stables and sites adjoining same, the wharf and roads, &c., at the quarries on l'Isle Bizard, and all the Government property generally at or near the proposed works, which has not expressedly been sold or conveyed to the contractors.

The contractors for the said canal and locks shall provide, at their own expense, such service grounds as they may require for their works, in addition to such portions of the Government lands as the Engineer in charge of the works may place at their disposal.

This contract has been awarded to the parties hereto on the express condition that they shall withdraw, and they do hereby expressly withdraw all claims they may have or pretend to have against Her Majesty in connection with the construction of the said canal and locks, and of the dam and slides under their contract of the 21st March, 1874,

A.

OTTAWA RIVER.

SPECIFICATION OF WORK TO BE DONE AT, AND IN THE VICINITY OF CARILLON RAPIDS.

The works for which tenders are invited consist of the construction of a dam across the Ottawa River—completion of a raft slide and the approach to it—formation of part and finishing of other parts of a canal at the lower end of which a lift-lock is to be constructed, and near the upper end a lock, now partly built is to be completed; all to be executed as herein described.

The dam will be placed so as to extend across the rapids, at a point about three-fourths of a mile above the outlet of the present Carillon Canal, on the line indicated on the general plan, and in a position corresponding as nearly as possible with the range of certain cribs which have been sunk and sills laid for the purpose of forming part of the foundation.

The slide has been placed on the south side of the river, and made 120 feet in width, the breast-work and apron are completed; but it is probable that the side piers will have to be extended down stream; especially the one on the north side.

Above the dam the approach, guide-piers, stop-checks, &c., are to be made and both sides raised, as represented on plan.

The canal is situated on the north side of the river, and is partly formed—the foundation of the upper lock laid and the walls carried up for about one-third their height; about one-third of the embankment along the south side of it has been made —the outlet lock and works connected with it, also those required at the upper entrance to the canal, have not yet been commenced. The locks are to be 200 feet long and 45 feet wide.

The respective works are placed or will be located, as shown on the general plan exhibited, and marked out on the ground; but the Department of Public Works reserves to itself the right of changing the whole or any part of the canal line as much as one hundred feet, either to the right or left of that represented, and of altering the position of all or any of the structures as much as five hundred feet, either upwards or downwards, of that indicated on the plan.

These changes, it is to be clearly and distinctly understood, may be made either before the works are commenced or during their progress, without giving cause for any increase or diminution in the prices tendered for the respective items of work.

The works may be divided as follows:—
1st. The dam, slide, &c., &c.
2nd. The canal—its entrances and locks.

Dam.

Will be framed timber work, secured to the bottom, well ballasted with stone, placed so as to form the segment of a circle, and will be what is generally termed a "flat dam." The timber of which the body of it is to be built must be pine, straight, sound, and of good quality, and be throughout 12 inches square.

The sills, both cross and longitudinal, in the shoal water parts of the river, where the dam is to be built, have generally been placed; but most of them must be overhauled, and all those found to be rounded, worn, or otherwise defective, must be taken up and others laid, either in the same place or alongside of it, as may be directed.

All loose stones or gravel that interfere with the renewal of the sills or execution of other works, or that stand higher than the tops of the sills, must be removed.

The seat for the crib-work through the deep water channels, as well as for the sills in shoal water, must be cleaned down to the rock which forms the bed of the river, so as to give them a fair, solid and uniform bearing.

Where the dam connects with the south shore, a pit of such dimensions as may be required or necessary must be excavated, and such trenches made, puddle beds formed, and sheet piles put in and secured, as the circumstances or nature of the material seem to demand.

A water-tight connection must also be formed with the canal bank and lock at the north end of the dam, and all such filling of clay, concrete, gravel or stone, put in at either place, as may be required.

Where the water exceeds 4 feet in depth at the lowest stage of the river, the base of the dam is to be formed of crib-work, 46 feet in width, and in lengths of not less than 20 feet, placed close together, and so arranged as to make up transversely the whole of the deep water space.

Cribs.

To be made so that the bottom timbers shall rest uniformly on the rock underneath, at the places they are to occupy when sunk, and be carried up to within 12½ feet of the finished top of the dam.

The side and end timbers are to be 12 inches square, placed 8 inches apart, and be connected at the angles by means of double-bevelled dovetails. At each corner, in every course, a rag bolt, 16 inches long and three-fourths (¾) of an inch diameter, is to be driven through the dovetail.

In each course of the side and end timbers there are to be ties not more than 8 feet apart from centre to centre; their ends are to be dovetailed into the timbers over and under them, and through the head of each tie a rag-bolt, 26 inches long and three-fourths (¾) of an inch diameter, is to be driven into the timber underneath. At the interior crossings, the transverse and longitudinal ties are to be checked into each other, and fastened with rag-bolts, 16 inches long and three-fourths (¾) of an inch diameter.

The ties in the course immediately over the bottom are not to be more than 3 feet apart, so as to form bearings for the ballast.

Before a crib is put together, the contractor must take correct close soundings over the place it is to occupy when sunk, and where such inequalities occur as cannot be removed, the bottom of the crib must be adapted to them, so that when placed in its berth the sides and ends shall be plumb, and the whole form a line corresponding to that marked out by the officer in charge.

Immediately after a crib has been moored in the position it is to occupy a platform must be laid over it of sufficient size and strength to carry enough stone to sink it, and when thus sunk, and ascertained to be on the proper line and place, the crib is to be filled with an approved class of moderate-sized stones, closely packed.

They are to be further secured by bolts of wrought-iron, one inch and a-half (1½) diameter (four in each side and three in the upper end of a crib), let into holes drilled from twelve to twenty-eight inches into the rock underneath.

The bolts must be made chisel-pointed, and driven into pine plugs, which have been previously forced into the holes in the rock, or fox-wedged bolts must be used if so directed, They are, in either case, to be driven through the side and end timbers with "followers," or otherwise, as may be required.

The upper end of the crib to be close-sheeted with 4-inch tamarac plank, the lower ends of which may be fitted to the rock, and afterwards the tops must be bevelled to suit the rake of the covering timbers of the dam—the sheeting to be secured with 8-inch pressed spikes.

In this connection, it may be stated that a number of cribs have been sunk in the deep water channels on line of the dam, but it is probable that part of them may have been carried away. In that case, the place must be cleared and other cribs sunk; the works connected with which must be done in like manner as above described for the continuation of the works.

The main structure, as already stated, is to be what is called a "flat dam," the cross section of which will be of a triangular shape, generally 41 feet wide at the bottom; the up-stream side to have an inclination of two horizontal to one vertical, and the lower side to have a slope of one to one; the top to be six feet in width and have a declivity of twelve inches downwards from the apex.

It is to be built on the rock forming the bed of the river, where the water is of less depth than 4 feet; and at other places on the cribwork above described. The top to be 19 feet over the level of the mitre sill of the present lock at Carillon, or 24 feet over the mitre sill of the new lower lock.

Cross Sills.

Laid parallel with the stream, are to be placed 6 feet apart from centre to centre, for the entire length of the Dam. They are to be scribed to the rock underneath, and made so that their top shall be nearly level for the full width of the structure, and for stretches of at least 30 feet lengthwise of it, but they are not at any place to be reduced to less than 9 inches in height.

A timber is also to be placed and scribed to the rock along the up-stream side of the dam, against which the cross sills are to butt. The whole to be secured with rag or fox-wedged bolts of wrought iron, one inch and a-quarter (1¼) diameter, let into the rock from 12 to 18 inches.

In each cross sill there are to be five bolts, and those in the toe sill are to be 6 feet apart; they are all to have good upset heads, and be driven into pine plugs placed in the holes drilled for them, or have iron wedges in their lower ends, as previously mentioned for the cribs.

The cross and longitudinal sills in shoal water, or where no cribwork is required, as already stated, have been for the most part placed, but it is probable that part of them will have to be removed and replaced by others; in that case, as well as for any part of the sills which have still to be placed, the work must be done and secured in the manner above described.

It may here be stated that if the sills are arranged to be entirely level for the full width of the structure, or for longer stretches than above stated, a greater extent of levelling up will be necessary than would otherwise be required, which, if permitted, must be done as directed.

The timbers forming the main part of the dam, from the cross sills upwards, are to be at right angles to each other, and arranged as indicated on the plan. The bearers, as above stated, are to have an inclination of two horizontal to one vertical—to be placed 6 feet apart from centre to centre, lengthwise of the dam, and 11 inches apart transversely; their lower ends are to be fitted and bolted to the cross sills, and at intervals of about 6 feet, or where required, they are to be connected with continuous timbers extending along the structure.

At all crossings the timbers are to be properly spotted, so as to fit fairly and closely throughout their full width, and, if directed, they are to be faced with a plane.

They are to be fastened with rag-bolts three-fourths (¾ths) of an inch diameter, and 18 inches long, or such other lengths as may be required, one to be driven through each timber at every crossing.

The up-stream side of the sill timber at the toe of the structure must be bevelled to correspond with the range of the bearers, and all the longitudinals; both on the upper and lower sides, as well as those on the top, must be straightened, trimmed, &c., as directed.

Covering.

To be of tamarac timber, 10 inches thick, and at least 10 inches in width. In all cases it must be of the full length required for the respective sides and top; and that on the different sides must overlap each other, as shown on the plan. All of it must be sawn to uniform widths, and made so that the joints for 6 inches in depth from the lower side shall be square, and laid close throughout; their lower ends must be fitted close to the rock, on both the up and down stream sides, and every precaution adopted to make the whole water-tight.

The upper side of the lower end of the cribwork, must also be covered with a like description of timber, 10 inches thick.

The whole of the covering to have an uniform bearing on the respective timbers placed for its reception, and be fastened with rag-bolts, 18 inches long, and three fourths (¾ths) of an inch diameter, two in the ends of each piece, and one at every crossing.

Water Gates.

To allow the water to pass freely during the progress of the works, the dam will be built in sections of about 100 feet in length, with a space of 30 feet between them. In the openings, framed bents are to be arranged and connected with each other, and with the dam on both sides, by longitudinal timbers, twelve by fifteen inches, checked three inches on to the caps and sides of the bents, and so as to form part of the continuous timbers of the dam. These timbers must be 43 and 55 feet in length alternately.

The braces and posts of the bents are to be tenoned and boxed into the cross-sills and bearing timbers, and are to be secured at top with four screw bolts of 1⅛th of an inch diameter through each pair—at bottom the braces are to be fastened to the cross-sills with rag-bolts three-fourths (¾ths) of an inch diameter.

Blocks are to be fastened on the bearers to support the longitudinal timbers, which, as well as the latter, are to be secured with bolts of similar dimensions, and in like manner as described for other portions of the dam.

The gates are to be of the full dimensions to fill the openings above referred to, and are to be formed of a like class and size of timber as the dam, but each piece of the covering must be free from wane, and full throughout the entire length. They are to be made with close joints, held firmly together by three longitudinal binders, secured on the underside, and one near the toe on the upper side– the binders are to be fastened with rag-bolts three-fourths (¾ths) of an inch diameter, and at the ends, as well as through every third crossing of a timber, there are to be screw-bolts of one inch diameter.

The gates are to be made in such a manner that when closed they will bear fully on the longitudinal timbers, and at the toe fit as closely as possible to the rock in shoal water, and to the sills on the cribs in deep water; each one of them to be secured to the top of the dam by means of four strong wrought-iron hinges, well fastened to the timbers with screw-bolts, or otherwise, as may be directed.

The gates are to be put together, hung and suspended in a horizontal position over the place they are to occupy until such times as the works are in a sufficient state of forwardness to admit of the openings being permanently closed.

The side posts of the suspension frame to be arranged and secured in such a manner as to form guides when closing the gates.

Filling.

The whole of the structures to be filled with an approved class of moderately-sized boulder stones, well packed in between and around the timbers and bents in dam and gate spaces, as may be directed when the works are in progress.

At places where the foundation of the dam is crib-work, a talus of gravel is to be formed alongside to a depth of six feet, or more if required, gradually diminishing outwards at the rate of about one to two; at other places the gravel is to be four feet or more in depth, and have a declivity outwards of about one to three.

The best material must be selected for this purpose that can be obtained within two miles of the locality, on either side of the river.

Slide.

The sides are 25 feet in width and have been carried up to within one or two feet of their full height at the lower end and to within fifteen feet of the height of the dam. The work still to be done consists principally in raising the superstructure of both the side piers to the required height, completing the stop-checks and ice-breaker, constructing guide and boom piers, &c., at the upper entrance, and extending the side piers at the lower end, if so directed.

The sides are to be built to a batter of one in twelve on the face and made plumb on the outside. They extend about 120 feet above the dam where ice-breakers are formed with an inclination of two horizontal to one vertical, which are to be continued and covered with tamarac timber 10 inches thick, well fastened with rag-bolts three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch diameter and 18 inches long.

On the inside faces above the dam, checks 14 by 11 inches are to be made for stop-logs, each of which is formed by means of two white oak timbers, 15 inches square, placed vertically, 14 inches apart, with a four-inch plank between them at the rear part; the lower ends of the whole are let six inches into the rock.

The posts are to have vertical checks cut in them 4 by 3 inches to receive tenons framed on the ends of the side timbers, and are to be secured by ties, bolts and otherwise, as the works progress.

The sides are to be of close work, built of pine timber 12 inches square, with cross and longitudinal ties flatted, 10 inches thick, placed in every course, not more than 12 feet apart.

The upper and lower beds of the timbers forming the inside faces must be sawn and fitted so that they can bear upon each other, when in place, throughout their entire length, the ties are to be dovetailed four inches into the timbers under and over them, and the shoulders of the dovetails all round must, in all cases, fit up closely to the back of the timbers; the cross-ties at the upper end to be arranged so as to form bearings for the covering of the ice-breakers. A rag-bolt 28 inches long, and three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$ths) of an inch diameter, is to be driven through the ends of each tie from the top of the course immediately over it.

The whole interior of the side piers must be filled with a good class of stone, carried up as the timber work proceeds, and care taken to pack them well around and between the ties, as well as to have the top properly levelled.

When carried to the full height the respective faces of both the old and new work are to be hewn and trimmed down neatly for the whole length of the structure, and everything done that is required to leave the work in a finished and satisfactory condition.

At the stop checks formed in the wings above the dam, two ranges of timber, each 18 inches square, are to be placed close together, and extend from side to side, scribed to the rock and thoroughly bolted. The bolts are one inch and a-half diameter, have upset heads, and pass down at least 18 inches into the rock, driven as described for those at other parts of the work, and are not to be more than 12 feet apart.

The whole distance is to be divided into eight equal parts, and at the ends of each space a check of 7½ inches is to be cut in both timbers for their full depth, making 15 x 15 inches, to receive the end of a vertical post for which a check of like dimension has been previously cut six inches into the rock.

Two timbers are similarly placed, secured and checked about 10 feet lower, or in line with the toe of the dam. These different ranges of timber are to receive posts intended to form the skeleton of a bulkhead for the purpose of stopping the water for repairs when required.

It will be necessary, in order to continue the line of the dam, to remove part of the existing slide, and a portion of it must also be removed below the new work to clear the slide channel. This work must be done at the time and in the manner directed.

Piers for supporting guide booms are to be built in the positions represented on the plan, or as may be pointed out; they are to be made about 18 feet square on top, built to a batter of one inch to the foot rise of timber 12 inches square, laid six inches apart, dovetailed at the corners, with ties in alternate courses crossing each other in the centre.

The ties are to be dovetailed between the side timbers, and those in the bottom course are not to be over three feet apart; they are to be secured with rag-bolts 28 inches long, three-fourths (¾) of an inch diameter, driven through the head of each from the course above, and the angles are to be fastened with rag-bolts of a like scantling, 12 inches long.

All that portion of the piers above the apex of the dam to be of pine timber; the sides to be 12 x 12 inches with ties flatted, 10 inches thick, and of size to square 9 inches at the small end.

The piers at the upper entrance to be each 40 x 20 feet at bottom, formed with an ice-breaker on the up-stream side, with a slope of one and a-half horizontal to one vertical and covered with tamarac timber 10 inches thick and at least 10 inches wide, prepared and secured as above described for those on the side peirs of the slide. All the piers below the line of the apex of the dam may be formed of mixed timber 12 inches square and of an approved quality.

The bottom of each pier must be adapted to the position it is to occupy, and when placed in its berth the interior of the crib must be well filled with stone.

Skeleton Bulkhead.

For the purpose of in some measure controlling the water, and thus enabling the work to be proceeded with, a line of skeleton bulkheads will be constructed across the river, a short distance above the site of the dam, on the top of which facilities are to be provided for handling, placing and removing stop-logs, and such arrangements made as, in other respects, may be found serviceable when conducting the works connected with the dam.

They will consist of a series of bents placed 25 feet apart, and arranged so that their top sides shall be six feet over the apex of the dam. The main posts are to be 18 inches square, and have four-inch plank at right angles to each other, bolted to the centre of their upper side, to receive the ends of stop-logs; the lower posts to be 12 inches square, of the same height as the others, and 16 feet from them. The upper or main posts are to be supported and held in place by two oblique braces, 9 x 18 inches, morticed, tenoned, boxed, and pinned into them, and into the cross sills, hereinafter mentioned.

Centre posts are also to be placed and fastened on the upper braces, and made of a like height as those on the lower side; the bents are to be connected at top by longitudinal stringers, 55 feet in length, of like dimensions as the posts. The stringers are to be scarfed on alternate bents, and the whole well secured, and afterwards covered with 3-inch pine plank, properly spiked.

The cross sills are to be 18 inches square, 25 long, placed 25 feet apart, scribed and well fastened to the rock.

Between the cross-sills and above the main posts, there are to be a range of longitudinal sills, 18 inches deep, and 14 inches wide. They are to be secured between each bent with two wrought iron bolts, 1¼ inches diameter, let from 12 to 18 inches into the rock. In a range of cross sills are to be five bolts, each two inches diameter, let 18 inches into the rock.

The main posts are to be tenoned into the sills, and boxed two inches deep their full size, and be well draw-bored, and fastened with white oak 1½ inch treenails.

In deep water channels, on line of the bulkheads, strong, rough cribs are to be built of such dimensions as may be required, and sunk so as to check the flow of the water, and form anchor piers and bearings for the bents of the roadway.

It may be here stated that a large portion of the sills, both cross and longitudinal, above referred to, have been laid in the shoal water parts of the river, and a number of cribs placed and sunk in the deep water channels. It is, however, probable that part of the sills placed, as well as some of the cribs sunk, may have been carried away; these must, of course, be replaced, the whole overhauled, and such portions of them renewed as may be directed.

The works connected with the continuation of the sills, as well as the renewal of such parts of those previously laid as may be required, also the renewal and extension of the sill cribs, through the deep water channels, and all other works for the bulkheads, must be executed in the manner above described.

In addition to the materials required for the purposes above mentioned, about 5,000 cubic feet of timber 14 inches in width is to be made into stop-logs suited to the places prepared for their reception; and with such mortices and pins at each end as may be necessary for lifting and lowering them. Fully 5,000 cubic feet of timber for this purpose has been already provided and partly prepared.

Suitable crabs, fixed upon a traveller, arranged so as to move on a trackway, formed of wooden rails laid along the upper side of the roadway, must be provided for handling the stop-logs.

The canal will be about three-fourths of a mile long, formed, as previously stated, on the north side of the river by means of an embankment and a lock at each end. Its lower or outlet lock will be situated near the place where the present canal connects with the river; the upper lock has been placed immediaty below the north end of the proposed dam. The top of the mitre-sills of the first lock are to be five feet below the level of that on the existing canal, and the side walls are to be carried to the height of 27½ feet over the sills; the embankment is to be raised to the same height, and continued at that level to within 250 feet of the second lock, the coping of which is to be 42 feet, and the mitre-sills 13 feet, over the sills of the first lock.

The south bank of the canal is to be made 20 feet wide on top, along the inside of which will be built a wall of rubble masonry; the outside slope to be two horizontal to one vertical, formed of boulders and such other stones as can be procured in the vicinity. The interior of the bank must be made up of the best material for that purpose that can be obtained on the island between the present canal and the river, or from such other approved place or places as the contractor may select and obtain at his own cost and expense for that purpose, all of which must be hauled from the borrowing-pits in carts or waggons, and deposited it in layers not exceeding 12 inches in depth.

When the water at the place where the bank is to be made exceeds two feet in depth, a line of crib-work, from 10 to 20 feet in width, is to be sunk at the toe of the slope, and carried to the height of about two feet over the line of low water, or to such other height as may be directed.

The crib-work must be framed, dovetailed, put together—fastened with bolts—filled with stone, and sunk in like manner as described for the foundation of the dam, except that it will be of different dimensions, and not bolted to the rock.

Retaining wall to be three feet wide at top, and have a batter of two inches or more to the foot on the front side, and on the rear side increase at the rate of three inches to the foot for the first four feet from the top, thence down

wards it is to be plumb. Where the wall exceeds 10 feet in height, counterforts three feet in length and two feet in depth, are to be placed 12 feet apart, or at such other distances as may be directed. They are to be carried up to where the frost batter commences.

The wall must be built of an approved class of sound and durable, flat and well-shaped stones, not less than six inches thick, two feet or more in length, with at least three feet area of bed, laid so as to form proper bond over and with each other, in both front and rear; the faces of the stones must be hammered or scabbled to a line corresponding to the position they are to occupy in the work. Headers, not more than seven feet apart, and at least three feet depth of bed, are to be placed in each course. The coping stones must be at least 10 inches thick and three feet wide on top, increasing in width downwards to the batter on both sides. No piece to be less than three feet in length.

The whole of the stones to be laid in full beds of hydraulic cement mortar, prepared as subsequently described, and the different courses grouted as the work progresses.

Puddle Wall.

Three feet thick is to be carried up in rear, and for the full height of the retaining wall; it must be made of the best material for that purpose that can be obtained within one mile of the work, laid on in layers of not more than eight inches, each layer to be well cut, and pounded in the manner directed. The price per cubic yard to include materials.

The entire space to be occupied by the bank and works must be properly cleaned off, and all loose stone, gravel, and other materials removed down to the rock, so that when the work shall have been completed, the bank will be as nearly as possible water-tight.

During the operations, cross-dams are to be made at such places as may be required, in order that these parts of the bottom can be lowered, boulder stone, &c., removed, so as to secure the necessary depth.

The contractor must construct, maintain, and remove all necessary coffer-dams, and do everything that may be required for unwatering the work during its progress.

Locks.

The locks are to be two hundred feet long between the gate quoins, 45 feet in width between the side walls at bottom, and arranged so that there will be 9 feet of water on the sills at the lowest stage of the river. They are to be constructed of dressed stone masonry, laid throughout in hydraulic cement mortar, and placed on foundations, as herein described.

The pits excavated for them are to be made of suitable dimensions to admit the side and wing walls, and to correspond with such lines as will be marked out by the officer in charge. The sides of the cut are to be made perpendicular, and a space of one foot left in the rear of the walls for concrete. In all cases the bottom must be trimmed smooth and level, at a proper height, to give a fair and uniform bearing to the foundation timbers, or base of the walls.

The lower entrance to be excavated to the full depth of one foot below the mitre-sills of the lock, and for a width of 100 feet; the materials excavated from which, and from the lock pits, will be placed along the outside of the embankment, or used for crib-filling, &c., as may be directed.

Mitre-Sill Platform.

To be 14 feet in width, made up of timbers 12 inches square, and of a length to reach from rear to rear of the walls, all of which must be counter-hewn and jointed with a plane, so as to make water-tight joints for their entire length and depth. They are to be secured to each other by five wrought iron screw-bolts ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter), passing horizontally through the platform; both ends of each bolt must have double nuts and washers, in order to form a connection with shackle bolts, to be let into the

rock underneath. The whole of the timbers (except one on each side), must be laid in a good bed of mortar, and secured to the rock by fox-wedged bolts, at such places as may be directed.

The joints throughout must be well caulked with at least two threads of oakum, and every precaution adopted to render the whole water-tight.

Stop-waters.

Where the rock underneath is sound, instead of sheet piles at the upper and lower sides of the mitre-sill platforms, checks are to be cut in the rock, six inches or more in depth, and 12 inches wide, extending across the whole width of the foundation, into each of which must be fitted a timber 12 inches wide, and of sufficient height as to form a close joint with the outer timbers of the platform.

Before a stop-water is placed in its berth, a piece of duck or canvass, well saturated with white lead, must be laid for the full length and width of the check; the upper timber must also be embedded in white lead, and the whole secured to the rock with fox and key bolts, 1¼ inches diameter, placed not more than 10 feet apart.

Stop-waters, similar to those above described, are to be placed at the upper sides of the recesses of the locks, where the foundation is rock, and adjoining the stop-checks at the foot of the first and at the head of the second lock.

In other parts of the recesses than that occupied by the platforms, there are to be timbers, 12 inches square, laid six inches apart, also for a distance of 12 feet below the lower side of the platform, and to the upper end of the wing walls, at the head of the lock. These timbers are to be laid level, scribed to the rock underneath, or laid on a bed of fine concrete, as the case may require, and each one of them fastened by means of two fox-wedged bolts, 1¼ inches diameter, passing at least 12 inches into the rock. The spaces between them are afterwards to be filled with concrete, and their upper sides dubbed to a fair surface for the planking.

Flooring.

To consist of two courses of pine plank; the first three inches in thickness, is to extend over the whole area of the foundation, or where timbers are laid; and the second course, two inches thick, is to be laid between the side walls, where required. They are all to be jointed with a plane, and when being laid must be driven up with wedges, to water-tight joints; every three feet in width of planking, in both courses, must break joints at least four feet, and the upper course must, in all cases, break joint both lengthwise and transversely with the one underneath.

The lower course to be fastened with white oak treenails, nine inches long and 1½ inches diameter, two in each end of a plank, and one on alternate sides at every crossing of a timber; it must be dubbed to a uniform surface before the second course is laid—the latter to be fastened with pressed spikes, two at each end of a plank and one at each crossing of a timber, on alternate sides of the plank.

Segment Plates.

Of cast iron, of the pattern and dimensions to be hereafter given, are to be furnished and laid on the first course of planking, and secured in the manner directed with rag-bolts, one inch in diameter.

Mitre Sills.

To be of the best description of white oak timber, properly squared, and dressed with a plane. They are to be framed, morticed, tenoned, and secured in the manner shown on a detailed plan, to be furnished.

The main sills are to be 49 feet long, let two feet into the wall at each end; they, as well as the braces, must be of a size to stand 19 x 17 inches—checked three inches into the platform timbers, and are to be tenoned into each other at the mitre, and at the toe tenoned and boxed into the main sill. A check, three inches deep, is to be cut in the lower edge of the mitre sills, to receive the ends of the first course of planking.

Before they are put together, all the mortices, tenons, and joints must be well coated with white lead; and when about to be placed in their berths, a strip of

canvas, well saturated in boiling tar, is to be placed in the check formed in the platform, into which the mitre sills are to be embedded.

The mitre and main sills are to be connected by straps of wrought iron, 3½ inches wide, and five-eighths (⅝) of an inch thick, let in flush, fastened with bolts, and arranged as shown on plan. The holes through them must be punched so as to retain the full strength of the iron; they are to be secured alternately to the timbers of the platform and the rock by means of rag-bolts and fox-wedge bolts, 1½ inch diameter. In addition to the bolts through the straps, there are to be three fox-wedge bolts on each side of the mitre sill, passing at least one foot down into the rock.

Stop-gate.

Provision has been made at the second lock for putting in a stop-gate, for the purpose of shutting off the water when required. To enable this to be done, a platform of timber six feet in width and three feet in height, extends into the walls and is secured at the upper ends of the wings, and connected with stop-water timbers let in the rock underneath.

The timber on the top and up stream side of the platform is of white oak, not less than 20 inches square, and of sufficient length to extend three feet into the wall on each side; the upper edge is hollowed out to receive the lower side of the stop-gate.

The timbers are secured with fox-wedged bolts, one inch and a-half diameter, three and four alternately in each timber, those through the top course are two inches diameter, and pass at least 18 inches into the rock.

Masonry.

The chamber walls of the *first lock* are to be 9½ feet wide at the bottom, and the recess walls 10½ feet thick. In the second lock the chamber walls are 10 feet thick at bottom, with counterforts in rear, four feet long in line of wall, and four feet projection, placed not more than 12 feet apart, and the recess walls are 11 feet in thickness. The recesses in both locks are to be two feet eight inches deep at top.

The face of the chamber and wings are throughout to have a batter of one in twenty-four; but the recess walls are to be carried up plumb on both front and rear, except for a distance of about 18 feet in the centre, where a frost batter will be formed.

The back of the chamber and wing-walls will be carried up plumb to within five feet of the top; thence batter to the rear line of the coping; and the counterforts will terminate within five feet of the top of the coping.

The face work of the locks must be of sound and durable stones, free from seams or other defects, in courses which may vary from 12 to 30 inches in height; but when a course of cut stone exceeds 18 inches in height, the face work of the chamber may be made up of two stones of equal height. From the lower end of the locks, to five feet above the recess quoins, and from the head to eight feet below the hollow quoins, the face to be of cut stone, dressed and laid, so that the beds and end joints shall not exceed one-fourth (¼) of an inch.

The chamber walls between the points above mentioned, are to be faced with a good description of coursed boucharded work (coping excepted), laid so that the beds and end joints shall not exceed three-eighths (⅜) of an inch.

Cut Stones to be neatly dressed and bush-hammered, made square, levelled, or otherwise, suited to the position they are to occupy in the work. The arrises must be kept good, their upper and lower beds made parallel, and the end joints in all cases, kept full for at least two-thirds the depth of the bed. The back of the stones must be hammered, or picked off to such lines that the backing stones, when laid, may form with them joints not exceeding one inch in width.

The face stones to consist of headers and stretchers, the latter to be at least three feet long in line of wall, and not less than two and three feet depth of bed in the alternate courses. In each course must be headers of at least two feet length of face, and 4½ feet depth of bed, placed not more than 10 feet apart from centre to centre. The headers in one course are to be arranged, as nearly as possible, midway between those of the course above and below. No two vertical joints, in different courses, are

to approach each other nearer than 12 inches, and care must be taken that the bond in rear of the wall, as well as the face, is properly formed throughout.

When a course exceeds 24 inches in height, the stretchers must have a depth of bed equal to at least 1½ times their height, and the headers 2¼ times their height; and in all cases the tail of a header must have a width of ⅔ the length of its face.

Hollow Quoins to be alternately headers and stretchers, the former to have least 4½ feet face and 5½ feet depth of bed, the latter 5½ feet face at and 4½ feet depth of bed in the top courses increasing in dimensions downwards at a rate corresponding to the batter of the wall. The headers to be checked so as to bond at least one foot over the face stones of the recess. The nose of the quoins to be rounded to a radius of five inches at the top, gradually increasing downwards at a rate corresponding to the batter of the wall, the hollow to be dressed out true and smooth to a radius of eight inches, from which the heel is to run obliquely to the line of the wall. Patterns for the hollow quoins will be furnished by the Engineer-in-charge, after the contractor has given the height of the courses he intends to use.

Recess Quoins to be also 5 x 6 feet, and 6 x 5 feet, laid alternately out-bond and in-bond, bevelled as shown on plan, the headers to be checked so as to make return bond with the ashlar of the recess.

Chain Wells and Man-holes.

There are to be eight chain-wells in the positions indicated on the plan; each well will be two feet square inside; and the man-holes from them to the front of the lock-walls, are to be made at the angles and widths, to permit the play of the chains, and of such height as the Engineer may direct.

The sills and lintels to be of stone, sufficiently large to reach across the opening, and one foot on each side; the bottom to slope towards the inside of the lock, so as to prevent the chain, when slack, lodging in the man-holes; sheaves, for the drag-chain, are to be inserted and secured near the upper inner angles of the man-holes. The face stones of the wells and man-holes are to be of like dimensions, and cut in like manner as the face walls of the recesses, and are to be properly bonded over and with each other at the angles.

Stop-checks, two feet apart, 12 inches wide, and six inches deep at top, made plumb in the rear, are to be cut in the face of the upper wing walls of the second, and lower wings of the first, lock.

Coursed work, for the face of the chamber walls, may be nine inches high and upwards, but a course once commenced must be continued the same throughout, and in no case will more than two courses be allowed to make up the height of one course of cut stone. They must be at least 20 and 30 inches depth of bed in the alternate courses, and have not less than two feet length of face in line of wall. In every course there are to be headers of at least 20 inches length of face, and four feet depth of bed, placed not more than 12 feet from centre to centre.

In all cases the rear part of both headers and stretchers must be at least two-thirds the length of their face.

The face of the stones must be dressed to the batter of the wall, boucharded, and the arrises kept good. The upper and lower beds must be made parallel for their entire depth, and the end joints kept full for at least nine inches back from the face. The whole to be dressed so that the horizontal and vertical joints of the stone, when in place, shall not exceed ⅜ of an inch.

Backing to consist, generally, of large, well-shaped stones, not less than six inches in thickness, and four feet area of bed, laid level in full mortar beds, and properly bonded throughout the wall; where the depth of the face stones equals or exceeds 12 inches, two thicknesses of backing may be used, provided their joint depth does not exceed that of the face work.

The lower beds, if necessary, must be picked off, so as to insure an uniform and equal bearing on the course below; no pinning will be permitted.

The edges of all thin, wedged-shaped stones must be broken off, so as to be at least six inches thick; but if the bevelled part still exceeds one-fourth the area of the

stone, it must be still further reduced. After this has been done, the stone laid, and the vertical joints properly grouted up, the oblique portion may be brought to a level for the next course.

The backing stones must, in all cases, be laid on their broadest beds, and the stone against a face header must occasionally extend to the rear line of the wall.

Coping Stones, of the chamber, recesses and wing walls, are to be four feet wide on top, increasing in width downwards to the frost batter in the rear, and to the face batter of the walls, except in the recesses, where the face will be plumb. They are to be at least 15 inches in height of course, and not less than four feet long in line of wall.

Coping of a like height, but for the most part in larger pieces, will extend over the buttresses for the chain-wells, for the arrangement of which, as well as for the quoins, a detailed plan will be furnished.

The hollow quoin coping must, however, be at least 6½ feet square on top, and two feet depth of bed.

The lower bed and joints of each stone must be kept full, the upper bed and face neatly dressed, and the inner top arris neatly rounded off to a radius of three inc hes. The whole to be laid so that the horizontal and vertical joints shall not exceed ¼ of an inch.

A dowel, four inches long, of 1½ inch iron, to be inserted in every joint 15 inches back from the face, and six inches from the top.

Breast Wall, at the lower lock, will be carried up to within six inches of the bottom of the reach above; it will be six feet wide at the base, and three feet at the top, built of rubble masonry, and covered with suitable coping.

Concrete, where used, must consist of an approved quality of stone, broken to cubes of 1¼ inches, thoroughly mixed with fresh hydraulic cement and clean, sharp sand, in such proportions as may be required.

Mortar.

The whole masonry of the locks must be laid in mortar, made of the best hydraulic cement, mixed with clean, large-grained, sharp sand, generally, in the proportion of two of sand to one of cement; or of such other proportions as may be directed.

The cement must be of approved quality, fresh from the manufactory, and until used, must be protected from the influence of the weather, in suitable buildings provided by the contractor. Mortar to be made only in such quantities as required for immediate use, and it must be prepared under the direction, and to the satisfaction, of the officer in charge.

Grout shall be made either by adding a sufficient quantity of water to well tempered, rich mortar, or by using about one and a-half of clean, sharp sand to one of cement, and adding as much water as may be required to make the whole run freely when properly mixed.

The sand, to be used for mortar or otherwise, if considered necessary, must be washed.

When the works are in progress, the walls must be kept free from all improper materials, and both the face stones and backing must be well washed, if clay or other soil adheres to them; and in warm weather the beds and joints of the stones must be moistened with water before they are laid.

In case the walls or any portion of them are allowed to remain in an unfinished state over winter, the contractor must cover them in such a manner as will thoroughly protect them from the action of frost.

Order of Building.

The walls are to be carried up in such a manner as not to have more than two unfinished courses at one time, and so that one wall shall not be carried up more than one course higher than the other.

The stones must be prepared for the respective places they are to occupy in the work, before they are brought on to the walls; and all the vertical joints of one course are to be properly grouted up before another course is commenced.

Suitable derricks or other approved machinery, for handling and laying the stone, must be provided by the contractor, and every precaution adopted to guard against disturbing the stones after they are laid.

Rubble Walls, forming the extension of the wings at the head and foot of the locks must be formed of a large class of sound, well-shaped, durable stones, properly bonded over and with each other, and laid in cement mortar for such a distance from the lock as may be directed.

These walls are to be built to such lines as will form a suitable connection between the locks and retaining walls, or the slope walls, as the case may be; and the faces of the stones are to be hammered or scabbled to such batters or lines as may be required to suit them for the positions they are to occupy in the work.

Embankment, in rear of the lock walls, to be made of the best class of material that can be obtained on the island between the present canal and the river, or it may be made up with such approved material as the contractor may procure elsewhere at his own cost and expense. It must be hauled on to the different banks in carts or waggons, and laid on in layers not exceeding 12 inches in depth, and if the work is done at a dry season of the year, water must be thrown over the surface to assist in consolidating the material.

The banks are to be made one foot higher than the lock walls, 25 feet in width at top, and have a declivity of six inches outwards—the outer slope to be two horizontal to one vertical, formed of stone as described for that of the canal bank.

In rear of the walls a puddle bed, three feet in width, is to be carried up the entire height, of suitable material, laid on in layers not exceeding eight inches in thickness, each of which must be well watered, properly cut, transversely and longitudinally, fully trodden and pounded, and everything done to render the whole impervious to water. Puddle beds, where required at other places, are to be made in a similar way, and of such dimensions as may be directed. The price tendered per cubic yard for puddle, to embrace the cost of procuring the material.

A mooring pier, 35 feet in width, is to be built at the lower end of the first lock in continuation of the 20 feet crib-work, to be sunk at the foot of the embankment. From the foundation up to low water line it may be built of pine, hemlock, spruce, ash or elm timber, 11 inches square, sound and of good quality. The outer timbers of the cribs are to be framed so as to leave a space of two inches between the different courses; at the angles they are to be connected by means of double bevelled dovetails, arranged so that every end timber shall be dovetailed into two side timbers, and the sides be similarly placed between those forming the ends. At each corner in every course, a rag-bolt 12 inches long, and five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$ths) of an inch diameter, is to be driven through the dovetail.

Cross Ties.

To be at least 10 inches thick, placed not more than nine feet apart, and so arranged that the ties resting on the respective rounds of timber shall be midway between those of the courses immediately below and above. Their ends are to be dovetailed $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches into the timber under and over them; and under the head of each tie, at the joint between the courses immediately below it, a block, 2" x 11" x 11" inches, is to be inserted to give an uniform bearing. A rag-bolt $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$ths) of an inch diameter, is to be driven through the head of each tie into the timbers underneath.

Longitudinal Ties,

Ten inches thick are to be framed into, and dovetailed between the alternate courses of end timbers, have blocks under them, and be secured by bolts, in like manner, as described for the transverse ties, into which they are to be notched and fastened at the crossings, by means of white oak treenails, two inches diameter, and 16 inches long.

The bottom of the cribs must be adapted to the place they are to occupy when sunk, and the cross-ties in the first full course are not to be more than two feet apart. Immediately after a crib has been moored in its proper position (as formerly stated), a platform must be laid over it, of sufficient size and strength to carry enough stone to sink it, and when thus sunk, and ascertained to be at the right place and line, the crib is to be filled with an approved class of moderately sized stones, closely packed.

Superstructure.

To be carried up to three feet over high water mark, for 50 feet at the lower end, and for a width of 20 feet along the south side; both faces are to be made to a batter of one in twenty-four. On the north side, at 50 feet from the outer end inwards, the top for about 15 feet in width, will be made about seven feet over low water level. The sides are to be of pine timber, 12 inches square, laid two inches apart. Cross and longitudinal ties to be also of pine, 10 inches thick, framed dovetailed into the sides and ends, have blocks under them, notched at the crossings, and be secured with tree-nails and rag-bolts of like dimensions, as described for the crib-work underneath.

Stringers.

Of flatted pine timber, to form bearings for the covering, are to be placed not more than four feet apart, checked so that their upper sides shall be of a like height as the side timbers, they are to be fastened with rag-bolts, three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$ths) of an inch diameter, and 12 inches long, one at each end and crossing of a tie.

The interior of the superstructure must be filled with a good class of stone, carried up as the timber work proceeds, and care taken to pack them well around and between the ties, as well as to have the top part properly levelled.

Top Covering.

To be of three inch pine plank, laid cross-wise, one inch apart, and fastened at the ends, and at every crossing of a stringer, with seven inch pressed spikes.

Mooring Posts.

Are to be placed 30 feet apart, of white oak timber, 10 feet long, 16 inches diameter, properly dressed, and arranged, so as to stand 18 inches over the top covering. They are to be notched at bottom, so as to receive cross-pieces, five feet long, be secured to the cross-ties with screw bolts, of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch round iron, and must have the ballast around them well packed.

The outer faces of the superstructure from the top of low water line must be hewn down neatly, to lines corresponding to the position of the work, and everything done that is necessary to leave the whole in a finished and satisfactory condition.

The lower end of the pier, at the corners, for 10 feet each way, must be sheeted with four-inch tamarac plank, extending from the top downwards, to four feet under low water line. Plank to be fastened with nine-inch pressed spikes, and further secured with straps, three inches wide, by half an inch thick, of wrought iron, placed not more than three feet apart vertically. The straps are to be punched at every 12 inches, and the holes countersunk to receive the heads of the fastening bolts, which are to be three-fourths of an inch diameter, and 10 inches long.

At the upper end of the second lock, on the south side, a guide pier about 800 feet in length and 30 feet in width, connected with the wing wall of the lock, embankment and dam, will be built, of a like class of timber and workmanship, secured with bolts, planked on top, and ballasted in like manner, as described for the pier, at the lower entrance, except that for about 400 feet at the upper end, the cribs are to be 30 feet long, and placed six feet apart longitudinally, over which a continuous superstructure will be built.

A cofferdam has been formed above the entrance to the second or upper lock, and several cross dams made in the canal, all of which connect with the embankment already formed along the side of the river.

These dams must be assumed by the contractor as they now are, and any alterations or maintenance that may be required to them, must be done by and at his own

cost and expense; also, all pumping, baling and unwatering those portions of the works between them, as well as the full and satisfactory removal of the dams on the completion of the work; all of which expense and outlay must be embraced in the bulk sum stated in the tender for that purpose.

Contractors should bear in mind that dams must be formed on at least three sides of the lower lock and entrance channel, to enable the works to be unwatered, and the dams must also be built at all such places as they may be found necessary, in order to keep out the river or other water, and to guard fully against leakage, springs or surface drainage. The cost of all such dams at lower lock and entrance, or wherever it may be found necessary to place them in connection with the canal, locks or works upon it, together with all the expenses of pumping, baling, removal of snow or ice, and every contingency directly or indirectly connected with the unwatering of the respective portions of the works during their progress, and up to the time of the full completion of the whole, and the satisfactory removal of all the dams or other temporary works, must be embraced in the bulk sum stated in the "tender" for unwatering the works.

Detailed Plans.

The plans exhibited are only intended to show the contemplated arrangements and general mode of construction; but detailed working drawings arranged, modified and adapted for the different structures will be furnished as the works proceed.

There are to be only two classes or denominations of excavation recognized, namely, "earth" and "rock," the former to embrace all kinds of materials found in the cuttings or borrowing pits, except absolutely connected "quarry rock" and boulders containing more than *one-third* of a cubic yard.

The prices tendered for these items to cover the entire cost of excavating, removing, hauling and placing the material in embankment at locks or otherwise, as previously described; finishing up the canal and banks, forming and grading towing-path, and completing every thing connected with the excavation in a workmanlike and satisfactory manner, agreeably to this specification.

But, as the price per cubic yard for each class of work will be an average of the whole of that class, payments will only be made according to the comparative value of the work done with reference to the prices tendered, which "*pro rata*" rates shall be assigned and apportioned in such a manner that when the whole work shall have been completed and executed, the aggregate amount shall be the same as when the respective total quantities are calculated at the prices stated in the contract.

It may here be stated that all the works described in the foregoing specification were previously under contract, and that the following mentioned portions of them have been executed:—

1st. In the shoal water parts of the river the greater portion of the sills for the dam have been laid, and about one-fifth of the crib-work through the deep water channels sunk.

2nd. For the skeleton bulkhead the sills through the shoal water have generally been laid, and the crib-work through the deep water channels, necessary to form bearings for the sills, have been sunk; except for a distance of about *two hundred feet* but about one-third of the cribs have been carried away, and the sills, in some cases, have been worn by ice and otherwise disturbed. A number of the cribs and sills, for both the bulkhead and dam, will therefore have to be renewed or replaced, or otherwise satisfactorily adapted to the purpose intended, as above described.

The slide piers, as already stated, have been carried up to about the present high water line and partly filled with ballast; the dam and apron between the piers have been built, and the lower part of the ice-breaker at the upper end of it, formed and covered.

For that part of the canal between the locks the greater part of the excavation has been done; one-third of the embankment has been formed, and nearly one-half of the retaining wall built. The foundation of the upper lock has been laid, and the side walls carried up about one-third of their height. There are about $572\frac{62}{100}$ cubic yards

of stone, dressed, prepared and delivered at the works, and $224\frac{55}{100}$ cubic yards of backing and other stone also delivered on which the sum of $6,198.44 has been paid.

At the quarry, on Isle Bizard, there are $487\frac{15}{100}$ cubic yards of stone, dressed and prepared for the works, and $828\frac{66}{100}$ cubic yards of backing and other undressed stone on which the sum of $4,971.70 has been paid.

There has also been paid for $342\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards of sand delivered, the sum of $256.87. For $1728\frac{47}{100}$ cubic yards of stone delivered for filling cribs between the canal and river the sum of $345.69 has been paid.

It is to be distinctly understood that the contractor to whom the works may be awarded must accept the materials mentioned in these four items at the respective sums stated, which, in the aggregate, amount to $11,772.70. The different sums to be deducted from the progress estimates for the same month in which the materials are placed in the works.

A large quantity of timber has also been delivered for the works, part of which is in Presqu'isle or Bradford's Bay, situated about two miles above the site of the dam, part is in the old canal, at a place near the works, some of it is on the island between the river and the canal, and part on the right bank of the river, near the south end of the dam.

The timber consists chiefly of pine and hemlock of various sizes, lengths and qualities, and in different states of preservation.

When the measurements were made in July and August, 1877, the quantities of timber were found to be nearly as follows :—

Timber 11" and 12" square, Lin. ft.	141,200
do 12" × 13", 12" × 15", 13" × 14" and 14" × 15", Cub. ft.	47,500
do 14" × 18" and 18" × 18", Cub. ft.	14,700
Flatted timber, 12", 10" and 9" inches thick, Lin. ft.	104,000
Tamarac 10 inches thick, for covering of ice-breakers and dam, Lin. ft.	13,000
	320,400
Cull timber	35,800
Total	356,200
Pine plank 3 inches thick and tamarac plank 4 inches thick, M. ft. B.M.	59,700

It is however proper to state that it is probable these quantities, from various causes, may have considerably decreased, especially that portion exposed in Presqu'isle Bay.

All this timber has been delivered and estimated subject to approval or rejection when brought on to the works for use, as provided for in the contract.

Parties desirous of tendering for the execution and completion of the works are invited, and fully expected, to examine for themselves the timber at all the different places above mentioned previous to preparing or submitting their offer; inasmuch, as the amount must be stated in the tender, in a bulk sum, which the party is willing to give for all the timber that is delivered for the works at the places above stated.

The tender must also state a bulk sum which the party is willing to allow for the plank that has been delivered and estimated for the works, in which amount must be included the present value of 800 treenails and seven mooring posts.

The timber and plank to become the property of the contractor as it is now situated, and to be wholly and entirely at his risk after the day that the contract is signed. It is, however, to be clearly and distinctly understood that he is to receive the timber in the condition in which it now is, without any guarantee as to quality, state of preservation, or otherwise, and that he does it with a knowledge of the fact that nearly all the timber was delivered in the years 1873, 1874 and 1875. Further that the timber must be received by the contractor under the condition that it will be

subject to inspection, as provided for in this specification; and may be either approved or rejected in like manner as if it were any other timber purchased for the works.

The contractor, however, will not have the power or right to sell the timber or dispose of any part of it for purposes unconnected with the undertaking until after the works are completed, without first obtaining the sanction or permission of the Department of Public Works.

The amount tendered for the timber will be deducted from the progress estimates, at the rate of *fifty per cent.* on all the timber work done during the month, except that in the superstructure of the dam, which, as subsequently stated, must be of newly-cut, fresh pine timber.

It may here be stated that a large portion of the timber above alluded to can be used for the crib-work under surface water line, for the guide piers, &c., required above the slide, piers at both ends of the canal, and cribs at toe of embankment.

The best of the pine timber can also be used for superstructure or over-water work.

The greater part of the large sized timber can be advantageously used for sills, posts, and stop-logs, part of it is already prepared for that purpose, and some of the similar sized timber can be made into bents; and the long timber be used for stringers on the bulkhead. Part of the cull, or rejected timber, can be used by the contractor for service roads, bridges and for other temporary purposes, when carrying on the operations.

All the timber found to be unsuitable for the permanent works, will, of course, remain the property of the contracter.

There has been provided for the works, stored in their vicinity and still available for them, 154,138 pounds of wrought iron, two-thirds of which has been manufactured into bolts and for other purposes. There are also 9,339 pounds of cast-iron for segment plates,

These two items must be accepted by the contractor at the bulk sum of $13,213 $\frac{70}{100}$, which amount will be deducted from time to time from the progress estimates as the materials are used in the works.

As already stated, it should be clearly and fully understood, that the contractor shall provide the best description of newly cut, fresh pine timber for the entire superstructure of the dam, and that the prices tendered for this unusually difficult portion of the work shall cover all the expenses, directly or indirectly, connected with the purchase of the material, and the full and complete execution of all that part of the undertaking, in the manner herein described.

For the superstructure of such parts of the pier work and slide as may be directed, newly cut, fresh pine timber must also be provided.

Contractors should bare in mind that the material necessary to be removed from the site of the dam, in order to form seats for the cribs still to be sunk, through the deep water channels, as well as that to be taken out where cribs are already sunk, and sills have been laid, consists of stone, gravel, &c., brought down by the current both before and since the works were commenced. Although it is, for the most part, of a nature very difficult to get rid of still the currents and eddies are apt to cause it to shift its position, thus rendering it necessary to be fully prepared to sink a crib at once, after a seat down to the rock—for it has been formed.

These results render it also necessary that the cribs required for the seat of the bulkhead and those for the dam should be proceeded with at or about the same time.

For the removal of the material from the site of the dam it will be necessary to employ divers, or adopt such other means as will be certain to effect the object fully and expeditiously. This work is to be paid for by the cubic yard, the quantities to be arrived at from soundings taken, and close measurements made before the work is commenced and immediately after it has been done.

Any part of the crib-work previously sunk that has to be removed will be paid for at the same rate, per cubic yard, as for the removal of other materials, and the quantities arrived at from soundings and measurement made, as above stated.

Materials, Service Ground, &c.

The contractor must provide, at his own cost and expense, all the service ground that may be required for the placing or preparing of materials, the erection of sheds, storehouses or any other buildings, or for temporary roads, or for any other purpose whatsoever, beyond the line of the canal lands.

He must also provide and deliver, at his own cost, all necessary materials furnish of plant, tools, vessels, machinery, equipment, labor and everything necessary for the satisfactory execution and completion of the different works contemplated in the foregoing specification.

All materials used in the works must be of the best class of their respective kinds; and the prices tendered for the several items of work must cover the entire cost of their purchase, delivery, workmanship, and every contingency connected with the due prosecution of the work as herein described and the instructions of the Engineer or authorized officer in charge.

The contractor must conduct the operations in such a manner as not in any way or shape to interfere with the "running" of timber, logs or deals.

Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the same.

For the fulfilment of the contract satisfactory security will be required, by deposit of money, to the amount of *five per cent.* on the bulk sum of the contract.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as for the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

The works are to be commenced immediately after the person or persons whose "tender" has been accepted shall have entered into contract, and must be proceeded with in such a manner as to fully satisfy the Department of Public Works that proper exertions are being made to carry out expeditiously all parts of the undertaking.

To be certain of this, the greater part, if not all, of the crib-work through the deep water channels, for the dam and bulkhead, must be urged forward to completion this present year, 1878.

All the timber required for the dam must be furnished and delivered by the 1st day of July, 1879.

The sills for both the dam and bulkhead must be laid, and all those previously placed that have been disturbed must be overhauled, secured or replaced, as may be required, by the middle of September, 1879.

The slide-piers must be completed and guide-piers built during the summer and autumn of 1879.

The upper lock and canal, down to the head of the outlet lock, must be completed by the 15th day of October, 1879.

The pit for the lower or outlet lock and the lower entrance channel must be excavated, the lock foundation laid, and the masonry of the side walls carried up for at least six feet in height, by the 1st day of November, 1879.

All the stones required for filling the superstructure of the dam must be provided and delivered at the most accessible and convenient places near the works; also, all the timber required for the completion of the dam and bulkhead must be prepared—to the extent it can be properly done—from plans and measurements previously made, and then placed in advantageous positions, for ready access and use, by the 15th day of June, 1880.

In order to secure the successful accomplishment of the undertaking and guard against the loss certain to result from delay, the superstructure of the dam must be fully completed the same season in which it is commenced to be put in place.

It is, therefore, to be distinctly and clearly understood, that the contractor must satisfy the Department of Public Works early in June, 1880, that such arrangements have been made by him as will secure for the works of the dam and bulkhead the services of at least 400 skilled workmen and 300 other men accustomed to handle timber in water, in strong currents and otherwise, by the 15th July, 1880; and if considered necessary by the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, the force of men must be increased to 1,000 men in order to ensure the full completion of the works by the autumn of 1880.

It is also to be clearly understood, that in case the contractor fails to satisfy the Department of Public Works at the time stated that he has made proper arrangements to secure the force of men required by the above special condition, the Department will have the power to employ the requisite number of workmen at the sole cost and expense of the contractor.

Further, the entire works described in the foregoing specification must be carried on in such a manner as to satisfy the Department of Public Works that the whole will be completed on or before the 1st day of November, 1880.

JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer, Public Works.

OTTAWA, 30th July, 1878.

THIS INDENTURE made the eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, between RICHARD PLUNKETT COOKE, of the town of Brockville, in the County of Leeds and Province of Ontario, CHILION JONES, of the same place, and EDWARD COURSOLLES JONES, junior, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province aforesaid, carrying on together the business of Contractors as partners, under the name, style and firm of R. P. COOKE & Co., hereafter called "the Contractor," of the first part, and Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, represented herein by the Minister of Railways and Canals, of the second part, WITNESSETH, that in consideration of the covenants and agreements on the part of Her Majesty hereinafter contained, the Contractor covenants and agrees with Her Majesty as follows:

1. In this contract the word "work" or "works" shall, unless the context require a different meaning, mean the whole of the work and materials, matters and things required to be done, furnished and performed by the contractor under this contract. The word "Engineer," shall mean the Chief Engineer for the time being having control over the work, and shall extend to and include any of his assistants acting under his instructions, and all instructions or directions, or certificates given, or decisions made by any one acting for the Chief Engineer, shall be subject to his approval, and may be cancelled, altered, modified and changed, as to him may seem fit.

2. All covenants and agreements herein contained shall be binding on and extend to the executors and administrators of the contractors, and shall extend to and be binding upon the successors of Her Majesty, and wherever in this contract Her Majesty is referred to, such reference shall include her successors, and wherever the contractors are referred to, such reference shall include their executors and administrators.

3. That the contractors will, at their own expense, provide all and every kind of labor, machinery and other plant, materials, articles, and things whatsoever necessary for the due execution and completion of all and every the works set out or referred to in the specifications hereunto unnexed, and set out or referred to in the plans and drawings prepared and to be prepared for the purposes of the work, and will execute and fully complete the respective portions of such works and deliver the same complete to Her Majesty at the times following, namely: on or before the several dates respectively mentioned in the annexed specification, and so that the whole be completed on or before the thirty-first day of December, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

The said works to be constructed of the best materials of their several kinds, and finished in the best and most workman-like manner, in the manner required by and in strict conformity with the said specifications and the drawings relating thereto, and the working or detail drawings which may, from time to time, be furnished (which said specifications and drawings are hereby declared to be part of this contract); and to the complete satisfaction of the Chief Engineer for the time being having control over the work.

4. That the several parts of this contract shall be taken together, to explain each other, and to make the whole consistent; and if it be found that anything has been ommitted or mis-stated, which is necessary for the proper performance and completion of any part of the work contemplated, the contractors will, at their own expense, execute the same as though it had been properly described, and the decision of the Engineer shall be final as to any such error or omission, and the correction of any such error or ommission, shall not be deemed to be an addition to or deviation from, the works hereby contracted for.

5. The Engineer shall be at liberty at any time, either before the commencement or during the construction of the works or any portion thereof, to order any extra work to be done, and to make any changes which he may deem expedient in the dimensions, character, nature, location, or position of the works, or any part or parts thereof, or in any other thing connected with the works, whether or not, such changes increase or diminish the work to be done, or the cost of doing the same, and the contractors shall immediately comply with all written requisitions of the Engineer in that behalf, but the contractors shall not make any change in or addition to, or ommission, or deviation from the works, and shall not be entitled to any payment for any change, addition, deviation, or any extra work, unless such change, addition, ommission, deviation, or extra work shall have been first directed in writing by the Engineer, and notified to the contractors in writing, nor unless the price to be paid for any addition or extra work shall have been previously fixed by the Engineer in writing, and the decision of the Engineer as to whether any such change or deviation increases or diminishes the cost of the work, and as to the amount to be paid or deducted, as the case may be, in respect thereof, shall be final, and the obtaining of his decision in writing as to such amount shall be a condition precedent to the right of the contractors to be paid therefor. If any such change or alteration constitutes, in the opinion of the said Engineer, a deduction from the works, his decision as to the amount to be deducted on account thereof shall be final and binding.

6. That all the clauses of this contract shall apply to any changes, additions, deviations, or extra work, in like manner, and to the same extent as to the works contracted for, and no changes, additions, deviations, or extra work shall annul or invalidate this contract.

7. That if any change or deviation in or omission from the works be made by which the amount of work to be done shall be decreased, no compensation shall be claimable by the contractors for any loss of anticipated profits in respect thereof.

8. That the Engineer shall be the sole judge of work and material in respect of both quantity and quality, and his decision on all questions in dispute with regard to work or material, or as to the meaning or intention of the contract and the plans, specifications and drawings shall be final, and no works or extra or additional works or changes shall be deemed to have been executed, nor shall the contractors be entitled to payment for the same, unless the same shall have been executed to the satisfaction of the Engineer, as evidenced by his certificate in writing, which certificate shall be a condition precedent to the right of the contractors to be paid therefor.

9. It is hereby distinctly understood and agreed that the respective portions of the works set out or referred to in the list or schedule of prices to be paid for the different kinds of work, include not merely the particular kind of work or materials mentioned in said list or schedule, but also all and every kind of work, labor, tools and plant, materials, articles and things whatsoever necessary for the full execution and completing ready for use of the respective portions of the works to the satisfaction

f the Engineer. And in case of dispute as to what work, labor, materials, tools, and plant re or are not so included, the decision of the Engineer shalll be final and conclusive.

10. A competent foreman is to be kept on the ground by the contractors during ll the working hours to receive the orders of the Engineer, and should the person o appointed be deemed by the Engineer incompetent, or conduct himself improperly, e may be discharged by the Engineer, and another shall at once be appointed in his ead; such foreman shall be considered as the lawful representative of the contractors, nd shall have full power to carry out all requisitions and instructions of the said ngineer.

11. In case any material or other things, in the opinion of the Engineer not in ccordance with the said several parts of this contract, or not sufficiently sound or therwise unsuitable for the respective works, be used for or brought to the intended orks, or any part thereof, or in case any work be improperly executed, the Engineer ay require the contractors to remove the same, and to provide proper material r other things, or properly re execute the work, as the case may be, and thereupon he contractors shall and will immediately comply with the said requisition, and if wenty-four hours shall elapse and such requisition shall not have been complied vith the Engineer may cause such material, or other things, or such work, to be emoved, and in any such case the contractors shall pay to Her Majesty all such amages and expense as shall be incurred in the removal of such material, materials, r other things, or of such work, or Her Majesty may, in her discretion, retain and educt such damages and expenses from any amounts payable to the contractors.

12. All machinery and other plant, materials and things whatsoever, provided y the contractors for the works hereby contracted for, and not rejected under the rovisions of the last preceeding clause, shall, from the time of their being so pro- ided, become, and until the final completion of the said works shall be, the property f Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said works, and the same shall on no account be aken away, or used or disposed of except for the purposes of the said works, without the onsent in writing of the Engineer, and Her Majesty shall not be answerable for any oss or damage whatsoever which may happen to such machinery or other plant, naterial or things, provided always that upon the completion of the works and upon ayment by the contractors of all such moneys, if any, as shall be due from them to ler Majesty, such of the said machinery and other plant, material and things as shall ot have been used and converted in the works, and shall remain undisposed of, shall, pon demand, be delivered up to the contractors.

13. If the Engineer shall at any time consider the number of workmen, orses or quantity of machinery or other plant, or the quantity of proper naterials, respectively employed or provided by the contractors on or for the said vorks, to be insufficient for the advancement thereof towards completion within the imited times, or that the works are, or some part thereof is not being carried on with due diligence, then in every such case the said Engineer may, by written notice to he contractors, require them to employ or provide such additional workmen, horses, nachinery or other plant or materials as the Engineer may think necessary, and in ase the contractors shall not thereupon, within three days, or such other longer eriod as may be fixed by any such notice, in all respects comply therewith, then the Engineer, either on behalf of Her Majesty, or, if he sees fit, may, as the agent of and n account of the contractors, but in either case at the expense of the contractors, rovide and employ such additional workmen, horses, machinery and other plant, or any thereof, or such additional and materials respectively as he may think proper, nd may pay such additional workmen such wages, and for such additional horses, nachinery or other plant and materials respectively, such prices as he may think roper, and all such wages and prices respectively shall thereupon at once be repaid y the contractors, or the same may be retained and deducted out of any moneys at any time payable to the contractors; and Her Majesty may use, in the execution or dvancement of the said works not only the horses, machinery and other plant and naterials so in any case provided by any one on Her behalf, but also such as may have been or may be provided by or on behalf of the said contractors.

14. In case the contractors shall make default or delay in diligently continuing to execute or advance the works to the satisfaction of the Engineer, and such default or delay shall continue for six days after notice in writing shall have been given by the Engineer to the contractors requiring them to put an end to such default or delay, or in case the contractors shall become insolvent, or make an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or neglect either personally or by a skilful and competent agent to superintend the works, then in any of such cases Her Majesty may take the work out of the contractors' hands and employ such means as she may see fit to complete the work, and in such cases the contractors shall have no claim for any further payment in respect of the works performed, but shall nevertheless remain liable for all loss and damage which may be suffered by Her Majesty by reason of the non-completion by the contractors of the works; and all material and things whatsoever, and all horses, machinery and other plant provided by them for the purposes of the works, shall remain and be considered as the property of Her Majesty for the purposes and according to the provisions and conditions contained in the twelfth clause hereof.

15. The contractors shall be at the risk of, and shall bear, all loss or damage whatsoever, from whatsoever cause arising, which may occur to the works, or any of them, until the same be fully and finally completed and delivered up to and accepted by the said Minister for the time being; and if any such loss or damage occur before such final completion, delivery and acceptance, the contractors shall immediately, at their own expense, repair, restore and re-execute the work so damaged, so that the whole works, or the respective parts thereof, may be completed within the time hereby limited.

16. The contractors shall not have or make any claim or demand, or bring any action or suit or petition against Her Majesty for any damage which they may sustain by reason of any delay in the progress of the work arising from the acts of any of Her Majesty's agents, and it is agreed that in the event of any such delay the contractors shall have such further time for the completion of the works as may be fixed in that behalf by the Minister for the time being.

17. The contractors hereby specially and unconditionally bind themselves not to make any assignment of this contract or any sub-contract for the execution of any of the works hereby contracted for, and in the event of any assignment or sub-contract being made by them they, the said contractors, hereby agree and consent to forfeit all right to the money deposited by them to the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, amounting to seventeen thousand and five hundred dollars, as security for the due performance of the works hereby contracted for, and also to forfeit all sums of money which may have then become due to them for the works already performed by them, or for percentage retained under this contract; and Her Majesty, represented as aforesaid, may take the work out of the contractors' hands, and employ such means as she may see fit to complete the same; and in such case the contractors shall have no claim for any further payment in respect of the works performed, but shall nevertheless remain liable for all loss and damage which may be suffered by Her Majesty by reason of the non-completion by the contractors of the works; and all materials and things whatsoever, and all horses, machinery and other plant provided by them for the purposes of the works, shall remain and be considered as the property of Her Majesty for the purposes and according to the provisions and conditions contained in the twelfth clause hereof.

18. Time shall be deemed to be of the essence of this contract.

19. This contract is hereby, pursuant to the provisions of the 8th section of the Statute, 41st Victoria (1878), chapter 5, made subject to the express conditions that no member of the House of Commons of Canada shall be admitted to any share or part of such contract, or to any to arise therefrom.

20. The Contractors shall be responsible for all damages claimable by any person or corporation whatsoever in respect of any injury to persons or to lands, buildings, ships or other property, or in respect of any infringement of any right whatsoever, occasioned by the performance of the said works, or by any neglect or misfeasance

or non-misfeasance on their part, and shall and will, at their own expense, make such temporary provisions as may be necessary for the protection of persons, or of lands, buildings, ships or other property, or for the uninterrupted enjoyment of all rights of persons or corporations, in and during the performance of the said works.

21. If the contractors fail at any time in paying the salaries or wages of any person employed by them upon or in respect of the said works or any of them, and any part of such salary be one month in arrear, or if there be due to any such person one month's wages or salary, the Engineer may notify the contractors to pay such salary or wages, and if two days elapse and the same be not paid in full up to the date of payment, or to such other date as may be in accordance with the terms of employment of such person, then Her Majesty may pay to such person salary or wages from any date to any date, and to any amount which may be payable, and may charge the same to the contractors, and the contractors covenant with Her Majesty to repay at once any and every sum so paid.

22. The contractors will protect, and will not remove or destroy, or permit to be removed or destroyed, the stakes, buoys and other marks placed on or about the said works by the Engineers of the works, and shall furnish the necessary assistance to correct or replace any stake or mark which through any cause may have been removed or destroyed.

23. Any notice or other communication mentioned in this contract to be notified or given to the contractors shall be deemed to be well and sufficiently notified or given, if the same be left at the contractors' office or mailed in any post office, to the contractors or foreman, addressed to the address mentioned in this contract, or to the contractors' last known place of business.

24. And Her Majesty, in consideration of the premises, hereby covenants with the contractors, that they will be paid for and in respect of the works hereby contracted for, and in the manner set out in the next clause hereof, the several prices or sums following, viz:—

	CANAL AND LOCKS.		$ cts.
40	Excavation, including all kinds of materials found in canal and borrowing pits (except solid rock or boulders containing more than one-third of a cubic yard), hauling and placing the same in embankment of canal and in rear of locks, trimming slopes to the required angle, &c.	Per c. yd.	0 40
41	Excavation of material for embankment, obtained outside or beyond the line of canal property, on land acquired by and at the cost and expense of the contractor	do	0 30
42	Excavation of solid rock in canal, embracing boulders over one-third of a cubic yard, including all hauling, &c, trimming new and old cut, or where required	do	1 25
43	Rock excavation in lock pits and at lower entrance, including trimming sides of cut, preparation of bottom for foundation timbers, cutting stop-water checks, &c., trenches for sheet piles, &c, including the trimming of the sides of cut, in whole or in part excavated	do	1 75
44	Retaining wall of rubble masonry on south side of canal and at upper and lower end of locks, laid in hydraulic cement mortar	do do	7 00 4 50
45	Rubble walls laid dry, where required	do	2 00
46	Rip-rap wall, where required		
47	Timber for cribs or "flat dam," at toe of embankment slope, both at canal and in rear of locks, 11 × 11 inches	Per l. ft.	0 17
48	Timber for mooring wharf at lower entrance and guide pier at upper entrance, in sides and ends of cribs under low water level, 11 × 11 inches	do	0 17
49	Cross and longitudinal ties, 10 inches thick, and guide piers at upper entrance	do	0 15
50	Pine timber in superstructure, 12 × 12 inches	Per c. ft.	0 20
51	Cross and longitudinal ties of pine, 10 inches thick	Per l. ft.	0 15
52	Blocks under head of ties, 2 × 11 × 11 inches	Each.	0 10
53	Top stringers of flatted pine or cedar, 9 inches thick	Per l. ft.	0 17
54	Pine plank for covering pier, and where required, per M.	Ft. B.M.	15 00
55	Wrought iron straps, spikes, rag, fox and screw bolts in cribs, and where required	Per lb. Each.	0 14 6 00
56	Mooring posts, dressed, placed and secured, as directed	Per c. yd.	0 50
57	Stone filling in crib-work, piers, and where required		

	CANAL AND LOCKS.—*Continued.*		$ cts.
58	Pine timber in mitre-sill platforms	Per c. ft.	0 45
59	Pine timber in foundations of locks	do	0 45
60	Pine plank do do including treenails, per M.	Ft. B.M.	25 00
61	White oak timber in mitre sills, and where required	Per c. ft.	1 50
62	Wrought iron in mitre-sill straps, rag, fox and screw bolts, spikes, dowels, &c., including drilling holes in rock, &c., for their insertion.	Per lb.	0 16
63	Cast iron in segment plates, &c.	do	0 07
64	Concrete, made with hydraulic cement, in foundations and in rear of walls	Per c. yd.	4 00
65	Masonry in lock walls, laid in hydraulic cement mortar, including furnishing and dressing of stones, and everything connected with the work, complete, as specified	do	9 50
66	Puddle in foundation, in rear of retaining walls and lock walls, and where required, including materials	do	0 70
67	Construction of cofferdams at the first lock and lower entrance to it, also repairs and maintenance, together with all such dams as may be required in the canal between the locks, embracing all pumping, baling, and everything necessary to unwater the work during the progress of the operations and the subsequent removal of the dams	Bulk sum.	25,000 00
68	Alterations, maintenance and removal of cofferdam at head of upper lock, including removal of cross dams below lock, together with all pumping, baling and everything required to unwater the pit and adjoining reach of the canal, and clearing the channel when the work is completed	do	1,000 00

N.B.—All materials to be measured in the work.

25. Cash payments equal to about ninety per cent. of the value of the work done, approximately made up from returns of progress measurements and computed at the prices agreed upon or determined under the provisions of this contract, will be made to the contractors monthly on the written certificate of the Engineer that the work for or on account of which the certificate is granted, has been duly executed to his satisfaction, and stating the value of such work computed as above mentioned —and upon approval of such certificate by the Minister for the time being for the Dominion of Canada, and the said certificate and such approval thereof shall be a condition precedent to the right of the contractors to be paid the said ninety per cent. or any part thereof. The remaining ten per cent. shall be retained till the final completion of the whole work to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer for the time being having control over the work, and within two months after such completion the remaining ten per cent. will be paid. And it is hereby declared that the written certificate of the said Engineer certifying to the final completion of said works to his satisfaction shall be a condition precedent to the right of the contractors to receive or be paid the said remaining ten per cent., or any part thereof.

26. It is intended that every allowance to which the contractors are fairly entitled will be embraced in the Engineer's monthly certificates; but should the contractors at any time have claims of any description which they consider are not included in the progress certificates, it will be necessary for them to make and repeat such claims in writing to the Engineer within fourteen days after the date of each and every certificate in which they allege such claims to have been omitted.

27. The contractors in presenting claims of the kind referred to in the last clause must accompany them with satisfactory evidence of their accuracy, and the reason why they think they should be allowed. Unless such claims are thus made during the progress of the work, within fourteen days, as in the preceding clause, and repeated in writing every month, until finally adjusted or rejected, it must be clearly understood that they shall be forever shut out, and the contractors shall have no claim on Her Majesty in respect thereof.

28. The progress measurements and progress certificates shall not in any respect be taken as an acceptance of the work or release of the contractors from responsibility in respect thereof, but they shall at the conclusion of the work deliver over the same in good order, according to the true intent and meaning of this contract.

29. Her Majesty shall have the right to suspend operations from time to time at any particular point or points, or upon the whole of the works, and in the event of such right being exercised so as to cause any delay to the contractors, then an extension of time equal to such delay or detention, to be fixed by the Minister as above provided for, shall be allowed them to complete the contract, but no such delay shall vitiate or avoid this contract or any part thereof or the obligation hereby imposed, or any concurrent or other bond or security for the performance of this contract, nor shall the contractors be entitled to any claim for damages by reason of any such suspension of operations. And at any time after operations have been suspended, either in whole or part—such operations may be again resumed and again suspended and resumed, as Her Majesty may think proper. And upon the contractors receiving written notice on behalf of Her Majesty that the suspended operations are to be resumed, the contractors shall at once resume the operations and diligently carry on the same.

30. Should the amount now voted by Parliament and applicable towards payment for the work hereby contracted for be at any time expended previous to the completion of the works, the Minister for the time being may give the contractors written notice to that effect. And upon receiving such notice the contractors may, if they think fit, stop the work—but in any case shall not be entitled to any payment for work done beyond the amount voted and applicable as aforesaid—unless and until the necessary funds shall have been voted by Parliament in that behalf. And in no event shall the contractors have or make any claim upon Her Majesty for any damages or compensation by reason of the said suspension of payment, or by reason of any delay or loss caused by the stoppage of work.

31. The contractors shall not permit, allow, or encourage the sale of any spirituous liquors on or near the works.

32. No work whatever shall at any time or place be carried on during Sunday, and the contractors shall take all necessary steps for preventing any foreman or agent or men from working or employing others on that day.

33. It is hereby agreed, that all matters of difference arising between the parties hereto upon any matter connected with or arising out of this contract, the decision whereof is not hereby especially given to the Engineer,—shall be referred to the award and arbitration of the Chief Engineer for the time being having control over the works, and the award of such Engineer shall be final and conclusive; and it is hereby declared that such award shall be a condition precedent to the right of the contractors to receive or be paid any sum or sums on account, or by reason of such matters in difference.

34 It is distinctly declared that no implied contract of any kind whatsoever, by or on behalf of Her Majesty, shall arise or be implied from anything in this contract contained, or from any position or situation of the parties at any time, being clearly understood and agreed that the express contracts, covenants and agreements herein contained and made by Her Majesty, are and shall be the only contracts, covenants and agreements upon which any rights against Her are to be founded.

In witness whereof, the contractors have hereto set their hands and seals, and these presents have been signed and sealed by the said Minister and countersigned by the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, on behalf of Her Majesty.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
H. A. FISSIAULT.

R. P. COOKE,
CHILION JONES,
E. COURSOLLES JONES, JR.

J. H. POPE,
Acting Minister of Railways and Canals.

F. BRAUN, *Secretary.*

SURETY'S INDENTURE.

THIS INDENTURE, made the eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, between EDWARD COURSOLLES JONES, SR., of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, Barrister at Law, and RICHARD WILLIAM CRUICE, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province aforesaid, Commission Merchant, hereinafter called "The Sureties," of the first part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of the second part.

Witnesseth, that the sureties hereby for themselves and each of them, their and each of their heirs, executors and administrotors, jointly and severally, covenant with Her Majesty and Her Successors, that the contractors named in the hereunto annexed Indenture, their executors and administrators, shall and will from time to time, and at all times, well and truly perform, keep and abide by all and singular the covenants, agreements and conditions in said Indenture contained, and on their part to be performed, kept and abided by. And the sureties, further, covenant and agree with Her Majesty and Her Successors, that all the rights, privileges and powers which may, by virtue of the said Indenture, be exercised by or on behalf of Her Majesty, or by the Engineer or Engineers, or other persons mentioned in said Indenture, may be so exercised without notice to the said sureties, and without in any way releasing or interfering with the liability of the sureties under their covenants herein contained.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of } EDWARD JONES, [Seal.] R. W. CRUICE. [Seal.]

The works to be done by the contractors, of which the hereto annexed are the specifications, consist of the construction of a certain dam across the Ottawa River, in the rapids known as the Carillon Rapids, and the completion of a slide, either in accordance with the annexed specification marked "A" and plans marked "C," connected therewith, or agreeably to the modified specification marked "B," also hereunto annexed, and plans marked "D," connected therewith, or according to any portions of either or both of said specifications and plans respectively, as the Engineer in charge of the works may, under instructions from the Minister of Railways and Canals, direct; in either of which cases the works are to be done and paid for at the several rates or prices hereinafter respectively stipulated.

The timber now lying in the vicinity of the works near Carillon, which has been sold by the Government of Canada, partly to the contractors for the said dam and slide and partly to the contractors for the canal and locks on the north side of the Ottawa River, near the said Carillon Rapids, and which has been accepted, and is taken by the said contractors respectively, at their own risk, in the state and condition in which the same may now be, for a bulk sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars ($28,000) which sum is assumed to be the present value of such timber, shall be divided between the contractors for the respective works above mentioned, according to its destination or fitness in regard to the said work respectively, as the Engineer in charge of the works may direct—the contractors for each respective work paying for the quantity of timber by them respectively received a proportionate share of the said bulk sum of $28,000 as follows, viz.:—

The contractors for the dam and slide will pay out of the several monthly estimates for work done and materials delivered, &c., for their portion of the said timber a sum of sixteen thousand six hundred and ninety-three dolllars... $16,693 00

Which sum, together with the amount payable by the contractors for the canal and locks, viz. 11,307 00

Forms the total sum above referred to..... $28,000 00

The contractors for the said dam and slide will take all the timber lying at the south shore of the Ottawa River, at the places respectively known as the properties of Alex. St. Denis, Robert McPhaden, A. McDuff and Wm. Gamble; also the timber lying or floating in or near Bradford's Bay (otherwise known as Presqu'Isle Bay),

and also the framed timber, plank, &c., procured for the dam and slide that may be on the island. This timber (excepting, however, the culls rejected in the summer of 1877) is considered generally serviceable, as aforesaid, but it is understood that if after further examination of the said timber any portion thereof should be found to be unfit for the work or defective, the said Engineer shall have the right to reject the same; and that even if any portion thereof should turn out to be unfit for any use whatever, the same shall be removed by the contractors, and no reduction whatever will in either case be made or allowed them in the price agreed, as aforesaid, to be paid for the said timber and material by the said contractors, who accept all risks of any kind whatever in that respect.

As to the iron originally intended for the said works, it shall be divided between the contractors for the dam and slide and the contractors for the canal and locks as the Engineer in charge of the works may direct, the contractors paying for the quantity by them respectively received at the following rates, viz.:

Wrought iron, unmanufactured, at 7 cents per pound.

Wrought iron, in bolts, at 9 cents per pound.

The following buildings, machinery, plant and other property formerly used in the works at or near Carillon, and which now belongs to Her Majesty, are hereby expressly reserved in favor of Her said Majesty, viz.: The saw-mill and site required in connection therewith, with drag, chains and machinery fixtures, &c., right of way thereto, the steam travelling and hoisting derrick, the steam engine, pump, &c., the the double purchase travelling crabs, scaffolding, &c., the derricks and blocks, &c., the diving apparatus dress, pumps, &c., cable of wire, the blacksmith's shop, fixtures and tackle, the storehouses, shops and fixtures, &c., houses, sheds, stables and sites adjoining same, the wharf and roads, &c., at the quarries on Isle Bizard, and all Government property generally at or near the proposed works, not expressly sold or conveyed to the contractors.

The contractors for the said dam and slide shall provide at their own expense such service ground as they may require for their works, in addition to such portions of the Government lands as the Engineer in charge of the works may place at their disposal.

In this contract the word "superstructure" shall mean all works above the platform which will rest on the crib-work; the said platform itself not to be considered as regards the dam and slide as superstructure.

As to the space of 70 feet in breadth left between the first and second piers from the south shore of the river, it is hereby agreed that the same may be built up either with a flat dam or a bulk head, as the Engineer-in-charge may deem most advisable.

Signed in the presence of
H. A. FISSIAULT,
E. BAUCE.

F. B. McNAMEE,
A. G. NISH,
JAMES WRIGHT,
JOHN HENEY,
CHARLES REAY,

J. H. POPE,
Acting Minister of Railways and Canals.

F. BRAUN, *Secretary.*

☞ *Here follows the General Specification marked A, as set forth on pages* 17 *to* 35 *inclusive, but not reprinted as it is precisely the same :—*

Signed by the contractors, in the presence of
H. A. FISSIAULT,
E. BAUCE.

F. B. McNAMEE,
A. B. NISH,
JAMES WRIGHT.

Signed by the sureties, in the presence of
H. A. FISSIAULT,
E. BAUCE.

JOHN HENEY,
CHARLES REAY.

Signed by the Minister and Secretary of Railways and Canals, in the presence of
H. A. FISSIAULT,
E. BAUCE.

J. H. POPE,
Acting Minister of Railways and Canals.

F. BRAUN, *Secretary.*

B.

OTTAWA RIVER.

SPECIFICATION OF WORK TO BE DONE AT, AND IN THE VICINITY OF CARILLON RAPIDS.

The works consist of the construction of a dam across the Ottawa River, the alteration and completion of a slide and the approach to it.

The dam will be placed so as to extend across the rapids, at a point about three-fourths of a mile above the outlet of the present Carillon Canal, on the line indicated on the general plan, and in a position corresponding as nearly as possible with the range of certain cribs which have been sunk and sills laid for the purpose of forming part of the foundation.

The slide has been placed on the south side of the river, and made 120 feet in width, the breast-work and apron are completed; but it is probable that the side piers will have to be extended down stream; especially the one on the north side, and that the width of the slide will be reduced to 26 feet, by means of the construction of an inner pier.

Above the dam the approach, guide-piers, stop-checks, &c., are to be made and both sides raised, as represented on plan.

The respective works are placed or will be located, as shown on the general plan exhibited, and marked out on the ground; but the Department of Public Works reserves to itself the right of making such alterations as it may consider advisable, in the position of any of the structures indicated on the plan.

These changes, it is to be clearly and distinctly understood, may be made either before the works are commenced or during their progress, without giving cause for any increase or diminution in the prices tendered for the respective items of works.

The works may be divided as follows:—

1st. The Dam.

2nd. The Slide.

Dam.

Will be of framed timber work, secured to the bottom, well ballasted with stone, placed so as to form the segment of a circle, and will be what is generally termed a "flat dam," resting chiefly on piers with sluiceways between them, these piers being

based on the rock bed of the river in the shallow portion of the stream, and elsewhere on a foundation of crib-work. The timber of which the body of it is to be built must be white pine, straight, sound, and of good quality, and be throughout 12 inches square, except the covering, which is to be of tamarac 10 inches square, or such other portions wherein hemlock may be allowed below the line of low water.

The sills, both cross and longitudinal, in the shoal water parts of the river, where the dam is to be built, have generally been placed; but most of them must be overhauled, and all those found to be rounded, worn, or otherwise defective, or which may be found above the requisite level, must be taken up and others laid, either in the same place or alongside of it, as may be directed.

All loose stones or gravel that interfere with the renewal of the sills or execution of other works, or that stand higher than the tops of the sills, must be removed.

The seat for the crib-work through the deep water channels, as well as for the sills in shoal water, must be cleaned down to the rock which forms the bed of the river, so as to give them a fair, solid and uniform bearing.

Where the dam connects with the south shore, a pit of such dimensions as may be required or necessary must be excavated, and such trenches made, puddle beds formed, and sheet piles put in and secured, as the circumstances or nature of the material seem to demand.

A water-tight connection must also be formed with the canal bank and lock at the north end of the dam, and all such filling of clay, concrete, gravel or stone, put in at either place, as may be required.

Where the water exceeds 4 feet in depth at the lowest stage of the river, the base of the dam is to be formed of crib-work, 46 feet in width, and in lengths of not less than 20 feet, placed close together, and so arranged as to make up transversely the whole of the deep water space.

Cribs.

To be made so that the bottom timbers shall rest uniformly on the rock underneath, at the places they are to occupy when sunk, and be carried up to within 14.30 feet of the finished top of the dam, or to a height of about 9.70 feet above the datum line which corresponds with the top of the mitre sill of the new lower lock.

The side and end timbers are to be 12 inches square, placed 6 inches apart, and connected at the angles by means of double-bevelled dovetails. At each corner, in every course, a bolt, 16 inches long and three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch diameter, is to be driven through the dovetail.

In each course of the side and end timbers there are to be ties not more than 8 feet apart from centre to centre; their ends are to be dovetailed into the timbers over and under them, and through the head of each tie a bolt, 24 inches long and three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch diameter, is to be driven into the timber underneath. At the interior crossings, the transverse and longitudinal ties are to be checked into each other, and fastened with bolts, 16 inches long and three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch diameter; longitudinal ties to be placed generally 6 feet apart from centre to centre.

The ties in the course immediately over the bottom are not to be more than 3 feet apart, so as to form bearings for the ballast.

Before a crib is put together, the contractor must take correct close soundings over the place it is to occupy when sunk, and where such inequalities occur as cannot be removed, the bottom of the crib must be adapted to them, so that when placed in its berth, it shall be level on top and the sides and ends shall be plumb, and the whole form a line corresponding to that marked out by the officer in charge.

Immediately after a crib has been moored in the position it is to occupy, a platform must be laid over it, of sufficient size and strength to carry enough stone to sink it, and when thus sunk, and ascertained by the officer in charge to be on the proper line and place, and properly fitted to the rock, the crib is to be filled with an approved class of moderate-sized stones, closely packed.

They are to be further secured by bolts of wrought-iron, one inch and a-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) diameter (four in each side and three in each end of a crib), let into holes drilled eighteen inches, or more, as may be directed, into the rock underneath.

The bolts must be made chisel-pointed, and driven into pine plugs, which have been previously forced into the holes in the rock, or fox-wedged bolts must be used, if so directed. They are, in either case, to be driven through the side and end timbers by boring holes from the top of the crib down to the rock underneath—wherein corresponding holes are to be drilled for their reception; they are to be of sufficient length to reach from the top of each crib down to the bottom of the drilled hole; under the head of each of these long bolts there is to be a wrought-iron washer, 4 inches square and ½ an inch thick, sunk flush into the top timber.

The upper end of the cribs and of the piers beneath the superstructure, to consist of good sound white-pine timber, well dressed or sawn in a mill, to be close-sheeted with 4 inch tamarac plank, the lower ends of which must be fitted to the rock, and afterwards the tops must be bevelled to suit the rake of the covering timbers of the dam—the sheeting to be placed vertically, and secured with 8-inch pressed spikes.

It may be stated that several cribs have already been sunk in the deep water channels on line of the dam, and that it is probable that part of them may have been carried away. In that case, the place must be cleared and other cribs sunk; the works connected with which must be done in like manner as above described for the continuation of the works.

In the foundation crib-work already built, the longitudinal timbers will require to be sawn out and removed, together with the stones or other obstructions, where the sluice-ways occur between the piers; for the sawing and removal of the timber, the contractors will be allowed the contract prices, paid to the former contractors, for laying the same timber, that is to say, seventeen cents per foot.

Where the deep-water channels occur, the contractor, before attempting to place any of the foundation cribs which are still required, must, at his own expense, adopt the necessary means of diverting the current; in order to effect this, he must sink one or more cribs some distance above, and provide one or more stiff booms attached thereto, with cable chains of sufficient length and size to lower each crib of the dam to its proper place.

Piers.

The piers to be built, between the sluice-ways on the rock in the shallow portion of the river and upon the crib-work foundation in the deep-water channels or elsewhere, are to be laid out as shown on the plan, or otherwise, if so directed by the officer in charge of the work; they are to be built to the height of the flooring timbers which are to support the superstructure, or to a height of about 14.70 feet above datum.

All the piers are to be secured to the rock by means of long wrought-iron bolts with washers under the heads, of the same dimensions and in the same manner as described for the crib-work, the bolts being driven through the side and end timbers, from the top of each pier down into the drilled holes in the rock underneath.

The side and end timbers are to be 12 inches square, placed 4 inches apart, and to be connected at the angles by means of double-bevelled dovetails, secured at each corner in every course by means of a bolt 16 inches long and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, driven through the dovetail.

The open spaces, between the side timbers of each pier, are to be filled with pine plank 12 inches wide, and of the required thickness.

In each course of the side timbers there are to be ties placed at equal distances apart, dovetailed at each end, into the timbers over and under them, and through the head of each tie, a chisel pointed bolt 20 inches in length and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, with upset head, is to be driven at every crossing into the timber underneath.

The piers to be covered and connected at top, for the entire length of the dam, except the portion occupied by the timber slide, by means of a platform of white pine timbers, well sawed, 12 inches square, in lengths of about 26 feet and upwards, always spliced over a pier and bolted thereto, with ¾ inch round wrought bolts 22 inches long, at each crossing.

The bottoms of the sluice-ways between the piers to be provided with a flooring, if so directed; such flooring to be made and secured as required.

Stop Logs.

The upper ends of the openings or sluice-ways through the dam are to be provided with stop logs, which can be placed across the same or removed therefrom, as may be required during the progress of the work; when the dam is completed, these stop logs are to be bolted together, hung, and placed vertically in the manner directed, and are to be all shut down at once, across the openings, at the expense of the contractor.

The stop-logs for all the openings will be made of white pine sawn timber, 12in. by 12in.; the bottom ones to be properly scribed to the rock upon which they are to rest, when in shallow water.

Where the water is deep, the stop logs or gates are to rest on the top of the face planking, in the manner directed by the officer in charge.

The stop logs or gate timbers of each sluice way will be bolted together with two or more wrought iron screw-bolts $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with cast-iron washers under the heads and nuts; the heads and washers of each bolt to be countersunk their full thickness into the timber.

Superstructure.

The superstructure or main structure, as already stated, is to be what is called a "flat dam," the cross section of which will be of a triangular shape, generally $24\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide at the bottom; the up-stream side to have an inclination of three horizontal to one vertical, and the lower side to be at a right angle with the up-stream side.

It is to be be built upon the platform or flooring timbers resting on the piers previously described. The apex or top of the dam to be 19 feet over the level of the mitre sill of the present lock at Carillon, or 24 feet over the mitre sill of the new lower lock, which elevation corresponds to a height of 8·3 feet between the apex of the dam and the top of the flooring or platform timbers.

The timbers forming the superstructure are to be arranged as indicated on the plan. They are to be of white pine sawed timber 12 in. by 12 in. square; the first longitudinal timber upon which the short ties or bearers are to rest with an inclination, as before stated, of three horizontal to one vertical, is to be dressed with the requisite bevels to ensure a proper bearing throughout, according to a pattern to be furnished for the purpose by the officer in charge; this timber to be bolted to the platform timbers in the manner directed; the first set of ties to be placed 6 feet apart from centre to centre, and to be bolted to the longitudinal timber and to the platform underneath.

The remainder of the bearers are to have the same inclination as the first, to be placed 6 feet from centre to centre lengthwise of the dam, and 12 inches apart transversely; their lower ends are to be fitted and bolted to the platform timbers, and at intervals of about 6 feet, or where required; they are to be connected with continuous timbers extending along the structure.

At all crossings they are to be properly spotted, so as to fit fairly and closely throughout their full width, and, if directed, they are to be faced with a plane, but in no case are they to be boxed down.

The longitudinal timber at the foot of the bearers on the up-stream side of the dam is to be bevelled so as to suit the inclination of the bearers, which must rest fairly thereon, and be bolted, as required, thereto.

The longitudinal timbers are to be respectively 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 feet in length, care being taken that no two joints occur between the bearers or transverse timbers; they are to be spliced or halved where they meet on the ties or bearers, so that one bolt will hold the two ends.

All the timbers are to be fastened securely with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch bolts of round iron 18 inches long, or such other lengths as may be required, one to be driven through each timber at every crossing.

Covering.

To be of tamarac timber, 10 inches thick, and at least 10 inches in width. In all cases it must be of the full length required for the respective sides, and must overlap each other, as shown on the plan. All of it must be sawn to uniform widths, and made so that the joints for 6 inches in depth from the lower side shall be square, and laid close throughout, and so that the remaining 3 inches shall be bevelled one-quarter of an inch on each adjoining timber, so as to leave an open joint half an inch wide at the top; their lower ends must be fitted closely, as shown, to the longitudinal timber on the up-stream side and to the apron timbers on the down-stream side, and every precaution taken to make the whole water-tight.

The whole of the covering to have an uniform bearing on the respective timbers placed for its reception, and be fastened with bolts, 18 inches long and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, two in the ends of each piece, and one at every crossing.

The apron timbers to be laid first across the platform timbers on the down-stream side of the dam., and to project two inches beyond the ontside face of the same; they are to be properly fastened thereto with bolts 18 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, as before stated; this portion of the dam may be used by the contractor as a road-way whilst the work is in progress.

The next covering will be on the down-stream slope of the dam and is to be over-lapped at the top by the covering which is to be put afterwards upon the up-stream side.

The apex of the dam to be rounded off according to the arc of a circle, with a four-inch radius, and to be covered with boiler plates $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, half an inch thick, bent so that each plate will cover 2 feet on the up-stream slope, and 18 inches on the down-stream slope; these plates are to be fastened to the covering timbers underneath, by means of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch round iron bolts 8 inches long passing through the same, with countersunk heads shaped by a tool for the purpose.

It must be distinctly understood that the dam is to be finished, so far as practicable, each year, that is to say, whatever portion of it is built during the first season of low water, such portion must be completed during the ensuing fall, and be protected at the outer end as the officer in charge may direct; the stop logs to be placed across their respective sluice-ways and to be secured thereto, so as to effectually close the same during the following spring flood; at low water these stop logs must afterwards be removed, which can be done by means of a travelling crab-purchase; the work just referred to in connection with the protection of the structure, the placing and removal of the stop logs, must be done each year at the expense of the contractor, until the dam is completed.

In case that the openings or sluice-ways under the superstructure are not considered sufficient to discharge the volume of water at its lowest stage, more openings will be left; this can be determined as the dam progresses, but in such case the additional openings will be made at the most favorable places, where the rock bottom is best suited to the purpose; this alteration the engineer in charge will have the power of making without any extra charge by the contractor, as the fact of leaving more space for the water to pass will not increase the cost of doing the work.

Filling.

The whole structure of the dam to be filled with an approved class of moderately sized boulder stones, well packed in between and around the timbers, as may be directed when the works are in progress.

At places where the foundation of the dam is crib-work, a talus of gravel is to be formed alongside to a depth of six feet, or more if required, gradually diminishing outwards at the rate of about one to two; at other places the gravel is to be four feet or more in depth, and have a declivity outwards of about one to three.

The best material must be selected for this purpose that can be obtained within two miles of the locality, on either side of the river.

Crib-Slide.

The sides of the present raft-slide are 25 feet in width and have been carried up to within one or two feet of their full height at the lower end and to within fifteen feet of the height of the dam. The work still to be done consists principally in raising the superstructure of the northern side-pier to the required height, completing the stop-checks and ice-breaker pier, &c., at the upper entrance, and extending the side pier at the lower end, if so directed.

The sides are to be built plumb on the inside, and to have a batter of one in twelve on the outside unless otherwise directed. They extend about 120 feet above the dam where ice-breakers are formed with an inclination of two horizontal to one vertical, which are to be continued with the same inclination or partly built square with a recess if so required, for the placing and working of a boom; the top of the ice-breaker to be covered with tamarac timber 10 inches thick, well fastened with bolts three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch diameter and 18 inches long.

The crib-slide to be 26 feet wide in the clear, and to be formed inside of the present raft-slide between the two existing long-piers, by means of a pier similar in construction to the latter; this pier to be about six hundred and forty-six feet in length, and twenty five in width at bottom; it is to be plumb on the inside face, and to have a batter of one inch per foot on the outside face.

The bottom of the pier to be adapted to the position it is to occupy and to be based on the solid rock from which boulders or other material are to be removed, before proceeding with its construction.

In the space to be occupied by the crib-slide between the present north pier of the raft-slide and the new pier to be built, boulders or other material are also to be removed from the surface of the rock for the reception of a timber foundation which is to be built thereon, in order to support the floor of the slide, which is to be 3 feet below the apex of the dam, at the upper end, and at such elevation at the lower end as may be found necessary.

The foundation beneath the floor of the slide is to be built simultaneously with the pier, and is to consist of transverse timbers placed 6 feet apart from centre to centre, resting on two ranges of longitudinal timbers placed at equal distances from each side of the slide, for its entire length; the transverse timbers are to be of sufficient length to extend 2 feet at the south end into the new pier, and to be boxed 6 inches, at the north end, into the existing pier; the lower ranges of longitudinal timber to be scribed to the rock and bolted thereto, where required, in such manner as may be directed.

The various courses of timber in the foundation, to be fastened together by means of wrought iron bolts $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter and 20 inches long, at the crossings, as may be required, and to consist of pine or hemlock 12 inches square, except the top course to which the floor planks are to be spiked; the timbers of the top course are to be of pine 14 inches square and placed 5 feet apart from centre to centre; no stone filling will be required in the foundation just described.

The grade of the slide flooring to be laid out by the engineer in charge.

The flooring is to consist of planks sawn out of sound white pine timber in lengths of 15, 20, 25 and 30 feet; planks to be 6 inches thick and 12 inches wide, and to be fastened to the transverse timbers underneath by means of two bolts at the crossing under each end, and of one bolt at each of the other crossings; bolts to be of wrought iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, 12 inches long, with heads sunk 2 inches below the top surface of the planking; before driving the bolts, an inch auger is to be used for boring the first 2 inches in the planking, and a $\frac{5}{8}$ inch auger for boring the remainder; after they are driven, a steel punch is to be used for the purpose of sinking the heads, as before stated.

On the inside faces of the new and of the existing pier, above the dam, checks 14 by 11 inches are to be made for stop-logs, each of which is formed by means of two white oak timbers, 15 inches square, placed vertically, 14 inches apart, with

a four-inch plank between them at the rear part; the lower ends of the whole are to be tenoned into framed sills.

The posts are to have vertical checks cut in them 4 by 3 inches to receive tenons framed on the ends of the side timbers, and are to be secured by ties, bolts and otherwise, as the work progresses.

The sides are to be close work, built of pine timber 12 inches square, with cross and longitudinal ties flatted, 10 inches thick, placed in every course, not more than 12 feet apart.

The upper and lower beds of the timbers forming the inside faces of both piers must be sawn and fitted so that they can bear upon each other, when in place, throughout their entire length, the ties are to be dovetailed four inches into the timbers under and over them, and the shoulders of the dovetails all round must, in all cases, fit up closely to the back of the timbers; the cross-ties at the upper end to be arranged so as to form bearings for the covering of the ice-breakers. A bolt 28 inches long, and three-fourths (¾ths) of an inch diameter, is to be driven through the ends of each tie from the top of the course immediately over it.

The whole interior of the side piers must be filled with a good class of stone, carried up as the timber work proceeds, and care taken to pack them well around and between the ties, as well as to have the top properly levelled.

When carried to the full height the respective faces of both the old and new work are to be hewn and trimmed down neatly for the whole length of the structure, and everything done that is required to leave the work in a finished and satisfactory condition.

At the stop checks formed in the wings above the dam, two ranges of timber, each 18 inches square, are to be placed close together, and extend from side to side, scribed to the rock and thoroughly bolted. The bolts are to be one inch and a-half diameter, have upset heads, and pass down at least 18 inches into the rock, driven as described for those at other parts of the work, and are not to be more than 12 feet apart.

It will be necessary, in order to continue the line of the dam, to remove part of the existing old slide, and a portion of it must also be removed below the new work to clear the slide channel. The work must be done at the time and in the manner directed.

At the head of the crib-slide, cap pieces are to be provided, long enough to reach across the bulk-head posts, with the requisite space between them for the lifting and lowering of the stop-logs. They are to be of white pine timber, 14 inches square.

The bulk-head to be sheltered at top, by means of a wooden-frame building, if so directed.

From the rear of the new pier, a flat-dam or a bulk-head, as may be found most suitable, is to be constructed for a distance of about seventy feet southward, so as to connect it with the south pier of the present slide, according to a plan to be hereafter furnished by the engineer-in-charge.

Filling.

Where required in the various structures, to be of an approved class of moderately-sized boulder stones, well packed in, between and around the timbers, as may be directed when the works are in progress.

Timber.

Throughout the entire structures, to be of the best quality, free from sap, shakes or other defects.

Iron.

Where used, to be of the best quality of wrought Scotch iron.

Detailed Plans.

The plans exhibited are only intended to show the contemplated arrangements and general mode of construction; but detailed working drawings arranged, modified

and adapted for the different structures will be furnished, if necessary, as the works proceed.

It may here be stated that most of the works described in the foregoing specification were previously under contract, and that the following mentioned portions of them have been executed :—

1st. In the shoal water parts of the river the greater portion of the sills for the dam have been laid, and about one-fifth of the crib-work through the deep water channels sunk.

2nd.—The side piers of the raft-slide, as already stated, have been carried up to about the present high-water line and partly filled with ballast; the dam and apron between the piers have been built, and the lower part of the ice-breaker at the upper end of it, formed and covered.

As already stated, it should be clearly and fully understood, that the contractor shall provide the best description of newly cut, fresh pine timber for the entire superstructure of the dam, and that the prices tendered for this unusually difficult portion of the work shall cover all the expenses, directly or indirectly, connected with the purchase of the material, and the full and complete execution of all that part of the undertaking, in the manner herein described.

For the superstructure of such parts of the pier work and slide as may be directed, newly cut, fresh pine timber must also be provided.

Contractors should bear in mind that the material necessary to be removed from the site of the dam, in order to form seats for the cribs still to be sunk, through the deep water channels, as well as that to be taken out where cribs are already sunk, and sills have been laid, consists of stone, gravel, &c., brought down by the current both before and since the works were commenced. Although it is, for the most part, of a nature very difficult to get rid of still the currents and eddies are apt to cause it to shift its position, thus rendering it necessary to be fully prepared to sink a crib at once, after a seat down to the rock—for it has been formed.

For the removal of the material from the site of the dam it will be necessary to employ divers, or adopt such other means as will be certain to effect the object fully and expeditiously. This work is to be paid for by the cubic yard, the quantities to be arrived at from soundings taken, and close measurements made before the work is commenced and immediately after it has been done.

Any part of the crib-work previously sunk that has to be removed will be paid for at the same rate per cubic yard, unless otherwise specified, as for the removal of other materials, and the quantities arrived at from soundings and measurement, made as above stated.

Materials, Service Ground, &c.

The contractor must provide, at his own cost and expense, all the service ground that may be required for the placing or preparing of materials, the erection of sheds, storehouses or any other buildings, or for temporary roads, or for any other purpose whatsoever, beyond the line of the canal lands.

He must also provide and deliver, at his own cost, all necessary materials; furnish all plant, tools, vessels, machinery, equipment, labor and everything necessary for the satisfactory execution and completion of the different works contemplated in the foregoing specification.

All materials used in the works must be of the best class of their respective kinds; and the prices tendered for the several items of work must cover the entire cost of their purchase, delivery, workmanship, and every contingency connected with the due prosecution of the work as herein described, and the instructions of the engineer or authorized officer in charge.

The contractor must conduct the operations so as to interfere, as little as possible, with the "running" of timber, logs or deals.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

The works are to be commenced immediately after the person or persons whose "tender" has been accepted shall have entered into contract, and must be proceeded with in such a manner as to fully satisfy the Department of Public Works that proper exertions are being made to carry out expeditiously all parts of the undertaking.

To be certain of this, the greater part, if not all, of the crib-work through the deep water channels, for the dam and bulkhead, must be urged forward so as to ensure completion in December, 1881.

All the timber required for the dam must be furnished and delivered with as little delay as possible.

The entire works, described in the foregoing specification, must be carried on in such a manner as to satisfy the Department of Public Works that the whole will be completed in December, 1881, otherwise the Department reserves to itself the right and power to employ the requisite number of workmen and to procure the necessary tools and materials for the purpose, at the sole cost and expense of the Contractors.

Ottawa, 19th June, 1879.

Signed by the Contractors in the presence of
H. A. FISSIAULT,
E. BAUCE,

F. B. McNAMEE,
A. G. NISH,
JAMES WRIGHT,

Signed by the Sureties in the presence of
H. A. FISSIAULT,
E. BAUCE,

JOHN HENEY,
CHARLES REAY.

Signed by the Minister and Secretary of Railways and Canals, in the presence of
H. A. FISSIAULT,
E. BAUCE,

J. H. POPE,
Acting Minister of Railways and Canals.

F. BRAUN, *Secretary.*

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, between FRANCIS BERNARD McNAMEE, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, ANTHONY GILBERT NISH, of the same place, and JAMES WRIGHT, also of Montreal, carrying on together the business of Contractors, as partners, under the name, style and firm of F. B. McNAMEE & Co., hereafter called "the Contractor," of the first part, and Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, represented herein by the Minister of Railways and Canals, of the second part, WITNESSETH, that in consideration of the covenants and agreements on the part of Her Majesty hereinafter contained, the contractors covenant and agree with Her Majesty as follows:

1. In this contract the word "work" or "works" shall, unless the context require a different meaning, mean the whole of the work and materials, matters and things required to be done, furnished and performed by the contractor under this contract. The word "Engineer," shall mean the Chief Engineer for the time being having control over the work, and shall extend to and include any of his assistants acting under his instructions, and all instructions or directions, or certificates given, or decisions made by any one acting for the Chief Engineer, shall be subject to his approval, and may be cancelled, altered, modified and changed, as to him may seem fit.

2. All covenants and agreements herein contained shall be binding on and extend to the executors and administrators of the contractors, and shall extend to

and be binding upon the successors of Her Majesty, and wherever in this contract Her Majesty is referred to, such reference shall include her successors, and wherever the contractors are referred to, such reference shall include their executors and administrators.

3. That the contractors will, at their own expense, provide all and every kind of labor, machinery and other plant, materials, articles, and things whatsoever necessary for the due execution and completion of all and every the works set out or referred to in the specifications hereunto annexed, and set out or referred to in the plans and drawings prepared and to be prepared for the purposes of the work, and will execute and fully complete the respective portions of such works and deliver the same complete to Her Majesty at the times following, namely: on or before the several dates respectively mentioned in the annexed specifications, and so that the whole be completed on or before the thirty first day of December, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. The said works to be constructed of the best materials of their several kinds, and finished in the best and most workman-like manner, in the manner required by and in strict conformity with the said specifications and the drawings relating thereto, and the working or detail drawings which may, from time to time, be furnished (which said specifications and drawings are hereby declared to be part of this contract); and to the complete satisfaction of the Chief Engineer for the time being having control over the work.

4. That the several parts of this contract shall be taken together, to explain each other, and to make the whole consistent; and if it be found that anything has been ommitted or mis-stated, which is necessary for the proper performance and completion of any part of the work contemplated, the contractors will, at their own expense, execute the same as though it had been properly described, and the decision of the Engineer shall be final as to any such error or omission, and the correction of any such error or ommission, shall not be deemed to be an addition to or deviation from, the works hereby contracted for.

5. The Engineer shall be at liberty at any time, either before the commencement or during the construction of the works or any portion thereof, to order any extra work to be done, and to make any changes which he may deem expedient in the dimensions, character, nature, location, or position of the works, or any part or parts thereof, or in any other thing connected with the works, whether or not such changes increase or diminish the work to be done, or the cost of doing the same, and the contractors shall immediately comply with all written requisitions of the Engineer in that behalf, but the contractors shall not make any change in or addition to, or ommission, or deviation from the works, and shall not be entitled to any payment for any change, addition, deviation, or any extra work, unless such change, addition, ommission, deviation, or extra work shall have been first directed in writing by the Engineer, and notified to the contractors in writing, nor unless the price to be paid for any addition or extra work shall have been previously fixed by the Engineer in writing, and the decision of the Engineer as to whether any such change or deviation increases or diminishes the cost of the work, and as to the amount to be paid or deducted, as the case may be, in respect thereof shall be final, and the obtaining of his decision in writing as to such amount shall be a condition precedent to the right of the contractors to be paid therefor. If any such change or alteration constitutes, in the opinion of the said Engineer, a deduction from the works, his decision as to the amount to be deducted on account thereof shall be final and binding.

6 That all the clauses of this contract shall apply to any changes, additions, deviations, or extra work, in like manner, and to the same extent as to the works contracted for, and no changes, additions, deviations, or extra work shall annul or invalidate this contract.

7. That if any change or deviation in or omission from the works be made by which the amount of work to be done shall be decreased, no compensation shall be claimable by the contractors for any loss of anticipated profits in respect thereof.

8. That the Engineer shall be the sole judge of work and material in respect of both quantity and quality, and his decision on all questions in dispute with regard to work or material, or as to the meaning or intention of this contract and the plans, specifications and drawings shall be final, and no works or extra or additional works or changes shall be deemed to have been executed, nor shall the contractors be entitled to payment for the same, unless the same shall have been executed to the satisfaction of the Engineer, as evidenced by his certificate in writing, which certificate shall be a condition precedent to the right of the contractors to be paid therefor.

9. It is hereby distinctly understood and agreed that the respective portions of the works set out or referred to in the list or schedule of prices to be paid for the different kinds of work, include not merely the particular kind of work or materials mentioned in said list or schedule, but also all and every kind of work, labor, tools and plant, materials, articles and things whatsoever necessary for the full execution and completing ready for use of the respective portions of the works to the satisfaction of the Engineer. And in case of dispute as to what work, labor, materials, tools, and plant are or are not so included, the decision of the Engineer shalll be final and conclusive.

10. A competent foreman is to be kept on the ground by the contractors during all the working hours to receive the orders of the Engineer, and should the person so appointed be deemed by the Engineer incompetent, or conduct himself improperly, he may be discharged by the Engineer, and another shall at once be appointed in his stead; such foreman shall be considered as the lawful representative of the contractors, and shall have full power to carry out all requisitions and instructions of the said Engineer.

11. In case any material or other things, in the opinion of the Engineer not in accordance with the said several parts of this contract, or not sufficiently sound or otherwise unsuitable for the respective works, be used for or brought to the intended works, or any part thereof, or in case any work be improperly executed, the Engineer may require the contractors to remove the same, and to provide proper material or other things, or properly re-execute the work, as the case may be, and thereupon the contractors shall and will immediately comply with the said requisition, and if twenty-four hours shall elapse and such requisition shall not have been complied with the Engineer may cause such material, or other things, or such work, to be removed, and in any such case the contractors shall pay to Her Majesty all such damages and expense as shall be incurred in the removal of such material, materials, or other things, or of such work, or Her Majesty may, in Her discretion, retain and deduct such damages and expenses from any amounts payable to the contractors.

12. All machinery and other plant, materials and things whatsoever, provided by the contractors for the works hereby contracted for, and not rejected under the provisions of the last preceding clause, shall, from the time of their being so provided, become, and until the final completion of the said works shall be, the property of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said works, and the same shall on no account be taken away, or used or disposed of except for the purposes of the said works, without the consent in writing of the Engineer, and Her Majesty shall not be answerable for any loss or damage whatsoever which may happen to such machinery or other plant, material or things, provided always that upon the completion of the works and upon payment by the contractors of all such moneys, if any, as shall be due from them to Her Majesty, such of the said machinery and other plant, material and things as shall not have been used and converted in the works, and shall remain undisposed of, shall, upon demand, be delivered up to the contractors.

13. If the Engineer shall at any time consider the number of workmen, horses or quantity of machinery or other plant, or the quantity of proper materials, respectively employed or provided by the contractors on or for the said works, to be insufficient for the advancement thereof towards completion within the limited times, or that the works are, or some part thereof is not being carried on with due diligence, then in every such case the said Engineer may, by written notice to the contractors, require them to employ or provide such additional workmen, horses, machinery or other plant or materials as the Engineer may think necessary, and in

case the contractors shall not thereupon, within three days, or such other longer period as may be fixed by any such notice, in all respects comply therewith, then the Engineer may, either on behalf of Her Majesty, or, if he sees fit, may, as the agent of and on account of the contractors, but in either case at the expense of the contractors, provide and employ such additional workmen, horses, machinery and other plant, or any thereof, or such additional and materials respectively as he may think proper, and may pay such additional workmen such wages, and for such additional horses, machinery or other plant and materials respectively, such prices as he may think proper, and all such wages and prices respectively shall thereupon at once be repaid by the contractors, or the same may be retained and deducted out of any moneys at any time payable to the contractors; and Her Majesty may use, in the execution or advancement of the said works not only the horses, machinery and other plant and materials so in any case provided by any one on Her behalf, but also all such as may have been or may be provided by or on behalf of the said contractors.

14. In case the contractors shall make default or delay in diligently continuing to execute or advance the works to the satisfaction of the Engineer, and such default or delay shall continue for six days after notice in writing shall have been given by the Engineer to the contractors requiring them to put an end to such default or delay, or in case the contractors shall become insolvent, or make an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or neglect either personally or by a skilful and competent agent to superintend the works, then in any of such cases Her Majesty may take the work out of the contractors' hands and employ such means as she may see fit to complete the work, and in such cases the contractors shall have no claim for any further payment in respect of the works performed, but shall nevertheless remain liable for all loss and damage which may be suffered by Her Majesty by reason of the non-completion by the contractors of the works; and all materials and things whatsoever, and all horses, machinery and other plant provided by them for the purposes of the works, shall remain and be considered as the property of Her Majesty for the purposes and according to the provisions and conditions contained in the twelfth clause hereof.

15. The contractors shall be at the risk of, and shall bear all loss or damage whatsoever, from whatsoever cause arising, which may occur to the works, or any of them, until the same be fully and finally completed and delivered up to and accepted by the said Minister for the time being; and if any such loss or damage occur before such final completion, delivery and acceptance, the contractors shall immediately, at their own expense, repair, restore and re-execute the work so damaged, so that the whole works, or the respective parts thereof, may be completed within the time hereby limited.

16. The contractors shall not have or make any claim or demand, or bring any action or suit or petition against Her Majesty for any damage which they may sustain by reason of any delay in the progress of the work arising from the acts of any of Her Majesty's agents, and it is agreed that in the event of any such delay the contractors shall have such further time for the completion of the works as may be fixed in that behalf by the Minister for the time being.

17. The contractors hereby specially and unconditionally bind themselves not to make any assignment of this contract or any sub-contract for the execution of any of the works hereby contracted for, and in the event of any assignment or sub-contract being made by them they, the said contractors, hereby agree and consent to forfeit all rights to the money deposited by them to the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, amounting to six thousand dollars, as security for the due performance of the works hereby contracted for, and also to forfeit all sums of money which may have then become due to them for the works already performed by them, or for percentage retained under this contract; and Her Majesty, represented as aforesaid, may take the work out of the contractors' hands, and employ such means as she may see fit to complete the same; and in such case the contractors shall have no claim for any further payment in respect of the works performed, but shall nevertheless remain liable for all loss and damage which may

be suffered by Her Majesty by reason of the non-completion by the contractors of the works; and all materials and things whatsoever, and all horses, machinery and other plant provided by them for the purposes of the works, shall remain and be considered as the property of Her Majesty for the purposes and according to the provisions and conditions contained in the twelfth clause hereof.

18. Time shall be deemed to be of the essence of this contract.

19. This contract is hereby, pursuant to the provisions of the 8th section of the Statute, 41st Victoria (1878), chapter 5, made subject to the express condition that no member of the House of Commons of Canada shall be admitted to any share or part of such contract, or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

20. The contractors shall be responsible for all damages claimable by any person or corporation whatsoever in respect of any injury to persons or to lands, buildings, ships or other property, or in respect of any infringement of any right whatsoever, occasioned by the performance of the said works, or by any neglect or misfeasance or non-misfeasance on their part, and shall and will, at their own expense, make such temporary provisions as may be necessary for the protection of persons, or of lands, buildings, ships or other property, or for the uninterrupted enjoyment of all rights of persons or corporations, in and during the performance of the said works.

21. If the contractors fail at any time in paying the salaries or wages of any person employed by them upon or in respect of the said works or any of them, and any part of such salary be one month in arrear, or if there be due to any such person one month's wages or salary, the Engineer may notify the contractors to pay such salary or wages, and if two days elapse and the same be not paid in full up to the date of payment, or to such other date as may be in accordance with the terms of employment of such person, then Her Majesty may pay to such person salary or wages from any date to any date, and to any amount which may be payable, and may charge the same to the contractors, and the contractors covenant with Her Majesty to repay at once any and every sum so paid.

22. The contractors will protect, and will not remove or destroy, or permit to be removed or destroyed, the stakes, buoys and other marks placed on or about the said works by the Engineers of the works, and shall furnish the necessary assistance to correct or replace any stake or mark which through any cause may have been removed or destroyed.

23. Any notice or other communication mentioned in this contract to be notified or given to the contractors shall be deemed to be well and sufficiently notified or given, if the same be left at the contractors' office, or mailed in any post office, to the contractors or foreman, addressed to the address mentioned in this contract, or to the contractors' last known place of business.

24. And Her Majesty, in consideration of the premises, hereby covenants with the contractors, that they will be paid for and in respect of the works hereby contracted for, and in the manner set out in the next clause hereof, the several prices or sums following, viz:—

No. of Item.	Description.	Quantities	Rate.
	DAM.		$ cts.
1	Excavation for south and north end of dam above water, or where required...	Per c.yard	0 35
2	Rock excavation above surface of low water, embracing boulders over nine cubic feet, including hauling	do	1 15
3	Excavation below low water surface, including removing material of all kinds, from seat of dam, foundations of cribs in deep water channels, at slide, entrance to canal, or wherever required, measured as specified	do	0 35

No. of Item.	Description.	Quantities	Rate.
	DAM—*Concluded.*		$ cts.
4	Timber in cribs for foundations of dam, &c., 12 × 12 inches, fitted to rock bottom, framed, sunk and fastened, as specified	Per 1 foot	0 17
5	Timber required for renewing or replacing sills, previously laid, for dam	do	0 30
6	Timber in new sills scribed to bottom, on cribs and elsewhere, 12 × 12 inches	do	0 20
7	Pine timber, newly cut, in superstructure of dam, water-gates including fenders, supports, blocks, &c., &c., 12 × 12 inches and 12 × 15 inches, or such other dimensions as required, complete, as specified	Per c. foot	0 22
8	Sheeting at upper end of cribs, tamarac plank 4 inches thick, per M	Ft. B. M.	25 00
9	Covering of dam throughout of tamarac timber, 10 inches thick, as specified	Per s. foot	0 22
10	Drilling holes in rock from 1½ to 2¼ inches diameter, for bolts	Per l. foot	1 50
11	Wrought iron, in rag, fox, and screw bolts	Per lb.	0 14
12	Stone filling in cribs and dam, of moderately sized boulders, as specified	Per c yard	0 55
13	Gravel above dam and crib-work	do	0 50
14	For timber delivered in Pres'qu'isle or Bradford's Bay, Ottawa River, old canal, on island between the river and canal, and on south bank of river, as situated in every respect, and unconditionally, as stated in specification	Bulk sum.	
15	For pine and tamarac plank in vicinity of works, including treenails and mooring posts, all accepted as now situated and unconditionally, as stated in specification	do	
	SLIDE.		
16	Timber in crib-work for extension of side piers, as specified	Per l. foot	0 17
17	Pine timber in superstructure of side piers, &c	Per c foot	0 20
18	Pine timber in cross and longitudinal ties, for side piers	Per l foot	0 15
19	Oak timber for vertical stop-checks	Per c. foot	1 00
20	Sills between stop-ckecks, 18 in. × 18 in	do	0 45
21	Timber, 12 in. × 12 in. in sides and ends of guide piers	Per l. foot	0 17
22	Timber, flatted, 10 in. thick in cross and longitudinal ties, including bearers in ice breakers, &c	do	0 13
23	Covering ice breakers with tamarac timber, 10 in. thick, when laid complete.	Per s. foot	0 25
24	Stone filling in cribs under slide, side piers, guide piers, &c	Per c yard	0 55
25	Drilling holes in rock from 1½ in. to 2¼ in. diameter, for bolts	Per l. foot	1 50
26	Wrought iron in rag, fox, shackle, and screw bolts	Per lb.	0 15
27	Removal of part of old deal slide from site of dam, and to clear channel from raft-slide	Per c.yard	0 50
	SKELETON BULKHEAD, &c.		
28	Timber in sides and ends of cribs, including cross and longitudinal ties, sinking and securing in deep water channels	Per c. foot	0 15
29	Timber in sills, posts and caps, 18 in × 18 in, or such other dimensions as may be required, placing and securing	Per c. foot	0 50
30	Timber in braces, 9 in. × 18 in., framing and fitting up, as specified	do	0 40
31	Timber in posts and caps, 12 in. × 12 in., framing, placing and fitting up, as specified	do	0 40
32	Pine plank for covering, placing and securing, including spikes, per M	Ft. B. M.	17 00
33	Pine plank on posts for stop-log guides, per M	do	17 00
34	Pine timber in stop-logs, 14 in. thick, to include making complete, handling, placing, removing and replacing as often as may be found necessary	Per c. foot	0 40
35	Drilling holes in rock, 2¼ in. diameter, for bolts	Per l. foot	1 60
36	Wrought iron in rag, fox and screw bolts, spikes, &c	Per lb.	0 15
37	Crabs and travellers for handling stop logs, &c., on platform over bulkhead, if required	Each set.	125 00
38	Construction of all necessary coffer-dams, pumping, bailing and unwatering ing works, connected with bulkhead, dam and slide during their construction, and the subsequent removal of all temporary structures.	Bulk sum.	3,500 00
39	Removal of stop-logs, bents and upper works of bulkhead, and securing the materials in a place of safety after completion of dam	do	500 00

25. Cash payments equal to about ninety per cent. of the value of the work done, approximately made up from returns of progress measurements and computed at the prices agreed upon or determined under the provisions of this contract, will be made to the contractors monthly on the written certificate of the Engineer that the work for or on account of which the certificate is granted, has been duly executed to his satisfaction, and stating the value of such work computed as above mentioned —and upon approval of such certificate by the Minister for the time being for the Dominion of Canada, and the said certificate and such approval thereof shall be a condition precedent to the right of the contractors to be paid the said ninety per cent. or any part thereof. The remaining ten per cent. shall be retained till the final completion of the whole work to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer for the time being having control over the work, and within two months after such completion the remaining ten per cent. will be paid. And it is hereby declared that the written certificate of the said Engineer certifying to the final completion of said works to his satisfaction shall be a condition precedent to the right of the contractors to receive or be paid the said remaining ten per cent., or any part thereof.

26. It is intended that every allowance to which the contractors are fairly entitled will be embraced in the Engineer's monthly certificates; but should the contractors at any time have claims of any description which they consider are not included in the progress certificates, it will be necessary for them to make and repeat such claims in writing to the Engineer within fourteen days after the date of each and every certificate in which they allege such claims to have been omitted.

27. The contractors in presenting claims of the kind referred to in the last clause must accompany them with satisfactory evidence of their accuracy, and the reason why they think they should be allowed. Unless such claims are thus made during the progress of the work, within fourteen days, as in the preceding clause, and repeated in writing every month, until finally adjusted or rejected, it must be clearly understood that they shall be forever shut out, and the contractors shall have no claim on Her Majesty in respect thereof.

28. The progress measurements and progress certificates shall not in any respect be taken as an acceptance of the work or release of the contractors from responsibility in respect thereof, but they shall at the conclusion of the work deliver over the same in good order, according to the true intent and meaning of this contract.

29. Her Majesty shall have the right to suspend operations from time to time at any particular point or points, or upon the whole of the works, and in the event of such right being exercised so as to cause any delay to the contractors, then an extension of time equal to such delay or detention, to be fixed by the Minister as above provided for, shall be allowed them to complete the contract, but no such delay shall vitiate or avoid this contract or any part thereof or the obligation hereby imposed, or any concurrent or other bond or security for the performance of this contract, nor shall the contractors be entitled to any claim for damages by reason of any such suspension of operations. And at any time after operations have been suspended, either in whole or part—such operations may be again resumed and again suspended and resumed, as Her Majesty may think proper. And upon the contractors receiving written notice on behalf of Her Majesty that the suspended operations are to be resumed, the contractors shall at once resume the operations and diligently carry on the same.

30. Should the amount now voted by Parliament and applicable towards payment for the work hereby contracted for be at any time expended previous to the completion of the works, the Minister for the time being may give the contractors written notice to that effect. And upon receiving such notice the contractors may, if they think fit, stop the work—but in any case shall not be entitled to any payment for work done beyond the amount voted and applicable as aforesaid—unless and until the necessary funds shall have been voted by Parliament in that behalf. And in no event shall the contractors have or make any claim upon Her Majesty for

any damages or compensation by reason of the said suspension of payment, or by reason of any delay or loss caused by the stoppage of work.

31. The contractors shall not permit, allow, or encourage the sale of any spirituous liquors on or near the works.

32. No work whatever shall at any time or place be carried on during Sunday, and the contractors shall take all necessary steps for preventing any foreman or agent or men from working or employing others on that day.

33. It is hereby agreed, that all matters of difference arising between the parties hereto upon any matter connected with or arising out of this contract, the decision whereof is not hereby especially given to the Engineer,—shall be referred to the award and arbitration of the Chief Engineer for the time being having control over the works, and the award of such Engineer shall be final and conclusive; and it is hereby declared that such award shall be a condition precedent to the right of the contractors to receive or be paid any sum or sums on account, or by reason of such matters in difference.

34 It is distinctly declared that no implied contract of any kind whatsoever, by or on behalf of Her Majesty, shall arise or be implied from anything in this contract contained, or from any position or situation of the parties at any time, being clearly understood and agreed that the express contracts, covenants and agreements herein contained and made by Her Majesty, are and shall be the only contracts, covenants and agreements upon which any rights against Her are to be founded.

In witness whereof, the contractors have hereto set their hands and seals, and these presents have been signed and sealed by the said Minister and countersigned by the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals of Canada, on behalf of Her Majesty.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
H. A. Fissiault.
E. Bauce.

F. B. McNAMEE,
A. G. NISH,
JAMES WRIGHT.

J. H. POPE,
Acting Minister of Railways and Canals.

F. BRAUN, *Secretary.*

RETURN

(61)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 24th March, 1879;—For copies of all Statements in reference to the collection and expenditure of the revenues of Port Stanley Harbor, shewing in detail the tolls collected on all articles, and in what localities, and for what works expenditure has been incurred by the Great Western Railway Company, under the terms of their lease of that harbor; and all Reports of Engineers in regard to the condition of that harbor, and the manner in which the Company has fulfilled its obligations under its lease, since the date of the last Return.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETERY OF STATE,

12th February, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*

RETURN

(62)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th February, 1880;—For a Statement showing the quantities of Sugar entered at the Ports of Entry of Canada, for the Six Months ending on 1st January, 1880, and for the same period of 1879.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

12th March, 1880

OTTAWA, 11th March, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the Return called for by the enclosed address from the House of Commons, bearing date the 16th February last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON,

Commissioner of Customs.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the quantities of Sugar entered at each Port of the Dominion of Canada, for the Six Months ending on 1st January, 1880, and for the same period of 1879.

Ports.	Quantity of Sugar Imported for Six Months ending 1st January, 1879.	Quantity of Sugar Imported for Six Months ending 1st January, 1880.
Province of Ontario.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Amherstburg	76,329	12
Belleville	350,730	137,474
Brantford	1,800,086	849,328
Brockville	318,619	.....
Chatham	37,014	.....
Clifton	245,091	.....
Cobourg	15,952	.....
Colborne	.....	423
Collingwood	.....	30
Fort Erie	1,184	1,037
Goderich	22,640	.....
Guelph	87,005	.....
Hamilton	9,447,453	3,946,037
Kingston	3,831,433	1,070,411
Kingsville	.....	172
Lindsay	18,311	.....
London	3,989,418	1,200,060
Newcastle	336	.....
Niagara	286	.....
Oakville	8,179	.....
Ottawa	1,194,579	383,333
Peterboro'	123,360	.....
Picton	4,196	.....
Prince Arthur's Landing	13,280	.....
St. Catharines	84,154	277
St. Thomas	.....	60
Sarnia	137,380	529
Saugeen	.....	250
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	50
Stratford	301,132	.....
Toronto	10,478,126	2,094,892
Wallaceburg	256	602
Whitby	.....	35
Windsor	30,461	.....
Woodstock	50	.....
Total, Ontario	32,617,040	9,685,012
Province of Quebec.		
Clarenceville	8,896	210
Frelighsburg	75	.....
Gaspé	21,247	32,043
Montreal	17,175,028	43,958,224
New Carlisle	53,486	57,504
Percé	14,556	21,087
Quebec	2,517,573	1,975,460
St. Armand	10	12
St. Johns	597	.....
Sherbrooke	35,064	4,291
Stanstead	.....	80
Total, Quebec	19,826,532	46,048,911

STATEMENT showing the quantities of Sugar entered at each Port of the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Ports.	Quantity of Sugar Imported for Six Months ending 1st January, 1879.	Quantity of Sugar Imported for Six Months ending 1st January, 1880.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Province of Nova Scotia.		
Amherst	1,540	10,280
Annapolis	74,523	146,564
Antigonish	8,426	.....
Arichat	877	2,685
Baddeck	52	137
Barrington	25	4,242
Bridgetown	4,337	.....
Cornwallis	13,360	685
Digby	14,877	16,506
Guysboro'	100	409
Halifax	3,909,929	13,401,774
Liverpool	6,570	7,093
Lockeport	5,458	28,591
Londonderry	3,025	.....
Lunenburg	81,328	101,917
Margaretsville	40	.....
North Sydney	12,169	7,819
Parrsboro'	6,209	.....
Pictou	63,139	20,988
Port Hawkesbury	440	.....
Port Hood	.....	30
Port Medway	.....	2,027
Shelburne	736	3,615
Truro	65,678	33,775
Weymouth	22,868	11,136
Windsor	7,698	733
Yarmouth	1,514,233	438,710
Total, Nova Scotia	5,817,637	14,239,716
Province of New Brunswick.		
Bathurst	.....	1,375
Campo Bello	4,596	.....
Caraquette	1,005	4,014
Fredericton	103,689	15,795
Moncton	33,524	32,169
Richibucto	215	.....
Sackville	122,742	116,452
Shediac	5,787	1,440
St. Andrews	7,900	10
St. John	3,309,569	1,961,360
St. Stephens	353,564	95,876
Woodstock	2,961	220
Total, New Brunswick	3,945,552	2,228,719
Province of Manitoba.		
Winnipeg	378,603	16,979
Province of British Columbia.		
Victoria	771,698	495,858

STATEMENT showing the quantities of Sugar entered at each Port of the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Concluded.*

Ports.	Quantity of Sugar Imported for Six Months ending 1st January, 1879.	Quantity of Sugar Imported for Six Months ending 1st January, 1880.
Province of Prince Edward Island.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Charlottetown	498,112	343,878
Summerside	17,298	5,768
Total, Prince Edward Island	515,410	349,646

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES.

Ontario	32,617,040	9,685,012
Quebec	19,826,532	46,048,911
Nova Scotia	5,817,637	14,239,716
New Brunswick	3,945,552	2,228,719
Manitoba	378,603	16,979
British Columbia	771,698	495,858
Prince Edward Island	515,410	349,646
Total	63,872,472	73,064,841

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th March, 1880.

RETURN

(63)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880;—For a return of all Teas Imported from the United States in each of the Provinces of the Dominion, since 14th March, 1879, up to 1st February, 1880, on which an additional duty of ten per cent. has been collected; the weight and value thereof, and the amount collected thereon.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

12th March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 11th March, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit you, herewith, the Return called for by the enclosed address from the House of Commons, bearing date the 20th of February last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON,

Commissioner of Customs.

E. J. LANVEVIN, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Tea Imported from the United States and entered for Consumption in each Province of the Dominion of Canada, upon which an additional Duty of ten per cent. has been collected; also, the total Duty collected thereon from the 14th March, 1879, to 1st February, 1880.

Articles.	Provinces.	Imported from United States and entered for Consumption, from 14th March, 1879, to 1st February, 1880.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.
		Lbs.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Tea of all kinds	Ontario	1,043,006	229,314 00	76,041 22
	Quebec	825,898	164,606 00	56,982 67
	Nova Scotia	77,440	16,330 00	4,833 73
	New Brunswick	84,832	18,851 00	5,430 93
	Manitoba	31,386	5,961 00	1,882 05
	British Columbia	33,113	11,755 00	2,549 09
	Prince Edward Island	32,362	6,762 00	1,950 15
	Total	2,128,037	453,579 00	149,669 84

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th March, 1880.

RETURN

(64)

In obedience to an ORDER OF THE HOUSE, of Monday the 23rd instant;—For a detailed Statement of Expenditures under the head of Unforeseen Expenses amounting to $2,282, as given in the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Accountant of the House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1879, and the names of parties receiving such payments.

25th February, 1880.

RETURN

(64A)

In obedience to an ORDER OF THE HOUSE, of Monday the 8th instant;—For a detailed Statement of Expenditures amounting to $5,527.33, given under the head of Miscellaneous in the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements by the Accountant of the House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1879, and the names of parties to whom payments were severally made.

15th March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed,*]

RETURN

(65)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st March, 1880;—For copies of the Orders in Council appointing Instructors to the Indians in the Territories of Canada.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
12th March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 11th March, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with an Address to the House of Commons, under date the 1st instant, copies of the Orders in Council appointing Instructors to the Indians in the Territories of Canada, so far as is on record in this Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 9th March, 1880.

Return to an Address dated 1st March, 1880, from the House of Commons, for "copies of the Orders in Council appointing Instructors to the Indians in the Territories of Canada."

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 30th May*, 1879.

The Committee have had under consideration a memorandum dated 16th May, 1879, from the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, proposing the reorganization of Indian affairs in the North-West, and the appointment of Mr. Edgar Dewdney, of Yale, Province of British Columbia, as Commissioner, with a salary of $3,200 per annum, with living and travelling expenses while on duty away from headquarters; also, the appointment of Mr. H. J. Taylor and Mr. Thomas Wright, as practical farmers, to accompany the Commissioner, with a salary in each case of $730 per annum, with their living from the supplies in their charge until the autumn of next year (1880), from and after which time they will be expected to depend for subsistence upon the farm produce raised by themselves.

The Committee concur in the recommendations contained in said memorandum, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed) W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 9th October*, 1879.

On a report dated 28th August, 1879, from the Hon. the Acting Minister of the Interior, stating that it having been found advisable, in order to render the Indians of the North-West Territory self-supporting as soon as possible, to afford them Instructions in Agriculture, the following persons who were recommended to the Department as competent and reliable men, possessing a thorough knowledge of Agriculture, have been despatched to the North-West Territories with a view to their imparting such instruction to the Indians.

That these Instructors will be stationed on reserves situated near the undermentioned places, namely:—

1. John Tompkins, Duck Lake.
2. M. Chamberlain, Fort Ellice.
3. James Johnstone, Fort Pelly.
4. F. L. Hunt, Qu'Appelle.
5. John Scott, Touchwood Hills.
6. W. A. Loucks, Prince Albert.
7. George Chaffey, Fort Carlton.
8. B. Sherrin, Battleford.
9. P. J. Williams, Fort Pitt.
10. R. S. Donnally, Victoria.
11. J. J. McHugh, Edmonton.
12. S. B. Lucas, Edmonton.
13. John Delaney, Lake of the Isles
14. Samuel Bruce.
15. James Patterson.
16. John Setter, and
17. John James English.

The four last-named are to be placed by E. Dewdney, Esq., Indian Commissioner of the North-West Territories, on locations in the vicinity of Forts Walsh and McLeod.

The Minister recommends that the above appointments be confirmed by Your Excellency, and that each of the Instructors receive, in accordance with the agreement made with him, seven hundred and thirty dollars per annum, with board for one year.

Stock, implements and seed being also supplied him on the understanding that he shall, within the year, besides teaching the Indians to farm, erect farm buildings and break up land on a location of sufficient area to raise all the produce required for the support of himself, family and employés.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed) J. O. COTÉ,
Assistant Clerk.

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

RETURN

(66)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 5th May, 1879;—For a Statement shewing the amount derived from sales of land on the Island of St. Joseph up to the 1st July, 1867.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
12th February, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

(67)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 17th March, 1879:—For a Return showing the Names of all Contractors who have, during the past four years, supplied Cattle and Beef to the Mounted Police and Indian Department in Manitoba and the North-West Territories; the quantities bought from, and the prices and amount paid each; the dates and duration of Contracts; when such supplies were furnished under contract; and also, whether or not such Contracts were let by Tender.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
12th February, 1880.

OTTAWA, 15th May, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with the Address from the House of Commons, under date the 17th March last, a Return showing the names of all contractors who have, during the past four years, supplied Cattle and Beef to the Indian Department in Manitoba and the North-West Territories; the quantities bought from, and the prices and amount paid each; the dates and duration of contract; when such supplies were furnished under contract; and also, whether or not such contracts were let by tender, so far as the same is of record in this Branch of the Department.

As similar information in reference to contracts by the North-West Mounted Police is also asked for in the Address above referred to, but which is not furnished herewith, I have the honor to inform you that a memorandum giving the particulars of direct contracts, &c., &c., and such other information as Mr. Ryan, M.P., the mover of the Address, wished to obtain, was given to him, and he, Mr. Ryan, expressed himself satisfied with the information contained therein.

I presume, therefore, that the clerical labor which would be necessary to prepare the portion of the Return required from this Branch of the Department may be dispensed with.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

RETURN to an Address of the House of Commons shewing the Names of all Contractors who have, during the past four years, supplied Cattle and Beef to the Indian Department in Manitoba and the North-West Territories; the quantities bought from, and the prices and amount paid each; the dates and duration of the contracts, and whether or not such contracts were let by tender

Names of Contractors supplying.	Cattle.	Beef.	Prices.	Amount paid each.	Remarks.
		Lbs.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
James McKay		962	0 15	135 00	The quantities herein specified were purchased, as required, from the persons named, who are contractors simply in the sense of having supplied cattle and beef; in no case, however, was there a formal contract entered into or any tenders invited. The cattle and beef were supplied during the summer of 1875.
do		29,830	0 16	4,772 80	
J. Dubuc	1 cow			40 00	
D. Champagne	1 bull			50 00	
do	1 ox			70 00	
J. Tremblay	16 cows		41 00	656 00	
do	11 oxen		70 00	770 00	
do	5 bulls		55 00	275 00	
J. Campbell	1 ox			46 00	
A. Guay	1 bull			60 00	
Geo. Black	1 ox			75 00	
Geo. Berridge	6 cows		45 00	270 00	
do	4 oxen		75 00	300 00	
do	2 bulls		60 00	120 00	
Thos. Taylor		750	0 10	75 00	
I. G. Baker & Co		225,336	0 03¼	7,323 42	On foot. Furnished under contract, for which tenders were invited; the duration of the contract being the summer season of 1876.
J. J. Demers		2,416	0 08	199 28	
J. B. Lapointe		1,809	0 08	144 00	
J. J. Demers		2,031	0 08	162 48	
Radiger Bros	5 cows		42 00	210 00	
Geo. Black	2 oxen		75 00	150 00	
J. B. Lapointe	28 cows		45 00	1,260 00	
do	7 do		42 00	294 00	
do	9 bulls		60 00	540 00	
do	3 oxen		68 00	204 00	
do	6 do		50 00	300 00	
do	2 do		55 00	110 00	
P. Leveiller	13 do		60 00	780 00	
John Grant	15 do		60 00	900 00	
Isaac Cowie	1 heifer			30 00	
J. Taillefer	2 heifers		30 00	60 00	No formal contract in those cases.
do	2 oxen		75 00	150 00	
George Roy	1 bull			60 00	
do	4 oxen		75 00	300 00	
do	5 cows		42 00	210 00	
do	2 heifers		30 00	60 00	
do	2 do		29 00	58 00	
do	2 oxen		97 50	195 00	
Rev. Geo. Brice	1 ox			60 00	
W. Clarke	1 ox			75 00	
Isaac Cowie	1 ox			40 00	
Thos. Kavanagh	4 cows		60 00	240 00	
James MacKay	1 ox			50 00	
do	1 ox			70 00	
do	26 oxen		av. 83 77	2,178 12	
do		42,026	0 12½	5,253 25	Beef supplied by contract under tender; contract dated in May, 1877; its duration, the summer season of 1877.

RETURN to an Address of the House of Commons shewing the Names of all Contractors who have, during the past four years, supplied Cattle and Beef to the Indian Department, &c.—*Continued.*

Names of Contractors supplying.	Cattle.	Beef.	Prices.	Amount paid each.	Remarks.
		Lbs.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
W. F. Alloway	2 oxen		57 50	115 00	
do	2 cows		33 75	67 50	
J. Penrose	3 oxen		55 00	165 00	
Geo. Durand	2 do		67 50	135 00	
W. Rheubotham	2 do		65 00	130 00	
J. Penrose	21 cows		35 00	735 00	
do	7 bulls		av. 34 28	240 00	
S. Smith	1 cow & calf			36 00	
J Lowrie	1 cow			34 00	
W. Harper	1 ox			60 00	
M. Johnstone	1 ox			60 00	
D. Young	3 oxen		66 66	200 00	
W. Greyeyes	1 do			60 00	
W. Cook	1 do			75 00	
L. H. Hunter	2 do		60 00	120 00	Purchased as required without formal contract.
Hudson Bay Company	2 do		70 00	140 00	
do	2 do		72 50	145 00	
do	5 do		75 00	375 00	
do	1 cow & calf			60 00	
do	1 bull			55 00	
W. H. Comeford	2 oxen		62 50	125 00	
Jas. Reid	8 do		av. 86 85	694 80	
W. Oliver	2 do		65 00	130 00	
H. Johnstone	6 do		80 00	480 00	
R. Fuller		5,099	0 12½	637 36	
A. McKenzie		23,160	0 06	1,389 60	
J. Reid		2,491	0 12	298 82	
Baker & Co.		7,980	0 07	558 60	
N.-W. Mounted Police		140	av. 0 12	16 61	
do		129	0 07	9 48	
E. Lapierre	3 bulls		37 00	111 00	Supplied by contract under tender; date of contract, 27th May, 1878; duration, 1st to 15th July, 1878.
J. C. Phipps	2 oxen		50 00	100 00	No formal contract in those cases.
do	2 bulls		40 00	80 00	
do	1 cow			30 00	
E. Lapierre	19 oxen		53 50	1,016 50	Supplied by contract under tender; date of contract, 27th May, 1878; duration of contract, 1st to 15th July, 1878.
do	41 cows		32 50	1,332 50	
do	9 bulls		37 00	333 00	
do	13 calves		3 00	39 00	
W. B. S. Higgins	25 cows		35 00	875 00	
do	2 bulls		35 00	70 00	
Hudson Bay Company	2 do		30 00	60 00	
do	2 oxen		67 50	135 00	No formal contract in those cases.
Jas. McKay	4 do		75 00	300 00	
M. Chartrand	1 bull			30 00	
D. McLeod	1 do			35 00	
Hudson Bay Company	2 oxen		130 00	260 00	
I. G. Baker & Co.	149 cows		35 00	5,215 00	Furnished by contract under tender; date of contract, 8th April, 1878; duration of contract, from 1st July, 1878, to 30th Sept., 1878.
do	17 bulls		35 00	575 00	
do	58 oxen		50 00	2,900 00	
do	1 heifer			25 00	
Norris & Logan	2 oxen		80 00	160 00	No formal contract.

RETURN to an Address of the House of Commons shewing the Names of all Contractors who have, during the past four years, supplied Cattle and Beef to the Indian Department, &c.—*Continued.*

Names of Contractors supplying.	Cattle.	Beef.	Prices.	Amount paid each.	Remarks.
		Lbs.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Baker & Co.		7,672	0 07	537 04	Furnished by contract under tender; date of contract, 8th April, 1878; its duration, from 1st July to 30th Sept., 1878.
do		18,532	0 07	1,297 24	
do		19,552	0 06	1,173 12	
do		49,187	0 07	3,443 09	
do		2,673	0 08	213 84	
P. Erasmus		1,389	0 09	125 01	
do		1,198	0 09	107 82	
N.-W. Mounted Police		1,430	0 06¾	95 72	No formal contract in those cases.
D. Laird		5,000	0 07	350 00	
		643	0 07	45 01	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 5th May, 1879.

RETURN

(68)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 31st March, 1879;—For a Statement shewing the salary attached to the office of an Executive or Privy Councillor in the year 1841, the date when any subsequent alteration of such salary was made, the amount thereof and the authority for such alteration; also, a Statement of the Indemnity paid to Members of both Houses of the Legislature, as Sessional Allowance or otherwise, and the amount per mile for Travelling Expenses in the year 1841; the dates of any subsequent alterations in the rate of such Indemnity, the amount thereof and the authority under which the same was made; said Statements to cover the period from 1841 to 1878, inclusive.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

12th February, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

(69)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st March, 1880;—For a Statement showing the Number of Farm Instructors and Assistants appointed to teach the Indians Agriculture; the Amount expended for Outfit; Amount paid for Travelling Expenses, and the Yearly Salary paid, or to be paid, each person appointed or employed; also the Names and Former Residences of the persons so appointed.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
12th March, 1880

OTTAWA, 11th March, 1880.

Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, in compliance with an Order from the House of Commons, under date the 1st instant, a Statement showing the number of Farm Instructors and Assistants appointed to teach Indians Agriculture; the Amount expended for Outfit; Amount paid for Travelling Expenses; and the Yearly Salary paid, or to be paid, each person appointed or employed; also the Names and Former Residences of the persons so appointed, so far as is on record, in this department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

RETURN to an Order from the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1880, requiring a Statement showing the Number of Farm Instructors and Assistants appointed to teach the Indians Agriculture; the Amount expended for Outfit; Amount paid for Travelling Expenses; and the Yearly Salary paid, or to be paid, each person appointed or employed; also the Names and Former Residences of the persons so appointed.

No.	Name of Instructor.	Former Residence.	Name of Assistant.	Former Residence.	Amount expended for Outfit.	Amount paid for Travelling Expenses.	Remarks.
					$ cts.	$ cts.	
1	H. J Taylor	Escott	Not known				Instructors receive $730 per annum.
2	Thos Wright	Pembroke	do				
3	M. Chamberlain	Napanee	do				Assistants receive from $20 to $30 per month, according to locality.
4	J. Johnston	Gloucester	A. G. Johnson	Gloucester			
5	F. L Hunt	Winnipeg	Not known				*Vice* Heenan.
6	James Scott	Georgetown	do				
7	W. A. Loucks	St. Peters, Man	do				*Vice* Gow.
8	G. Chaffey	Gloucester	James Crack	Gloucester			
9	J. Tompkins	Ottawa	Peter Tompkins	do			
10	B. Sherrin	Brampton	Not known				
11	J. Delaney	Hull	Edward Delaney		43,388 79	9,388 00	Including cost of transport.
12	P. J. Williams	Metcalf	Not known				
13	R. S Donnelly	Pontiac, Q.	E Higgins				
14	S. B. Lucas	Aylmer, Q	E. Alwyn	Hull Tp			
15	Samuel Bruce	Kingston	Magnus Begg	Belleville			
16	J J. McHugh	Lourdes, Q.	W. J. O'Donnell				
17	J. Patterson	St. Helens	C. Jones				
18	John Setter	Portage la Prairie	Not known				
19	J. J. English	Winnipeg	W. Graham				
	G. T. Gow	Ailanburg					Services dispensed with.
	Thos. Heenan	Grafton					Resigned on account of ill-health.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 9th March 1880.

RETURN

(70)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For a Statement showing the time appointed for the payment of the Indians last year, under Treaty No. 7; the time when Payment was made; through what agencies was money paid, and the Rate of Exchange; also the Amount expended for Food, and the Amount for other Supplies.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

16th March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 13th March, 1880.

Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, in compliance with an Order of the House of Commons, a Statement showing the time appointed for the payment of the Indians last year, under Treaty No. 7; the time when payment was made; through what agencies was money paid, and the Rate of Exchange; also the Amount expended for Food, and the Amount for other Supplies, so far as is on record, in this Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DENNIS,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

RETURN to an Order from the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1880, requiring a Statement showing the time appointed for the payment of the Indians last year, under Treaty No. 7; the time when payment was made; through what agencies was money paid, and the Rate of Exchange; also the Amount expended for Food; and the Amount for other Supplies.

Time appointed for Payment.	When Payment was made.	Through what Agency Money was paid.	Rate of Exchange.	Amount Expended for food.	Amount for other Supplies.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
Fort McLeod, 1st Oct, 1879...	Oct. 1st to 9th.	I. G Baker & Co. Fort Benton....	1½ p. cent.	2,756 50	2,322 00
Blackfoot Crossing, as soon as possible after the payments at Fort McLeod	Oct. 13th to 15th.				
Morleyville, 7th Oct	Oct. 13th to 16th.				

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 10th March, 1880.

RETURN

(71)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st March, 1880;—For a Statement of the Times fixed for Payment of Annuities under Treaties Nos. 4 and 6 during the current year; when payment was actually made; Amount paid for Freighting; Amount claimed by Freighters still unpaid; the Amount expended in feeding the Indians at the various places of payment; and the Amount paid for supplies purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company to feed the Indians, before the arrival of the supplies tendered for, and the Amount paid for supplies since, in consequence of famine among the Indians.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
31st March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1880.

Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, in compliance with the Order of the House of Commons, under date the 1st instant, a Statement of the times fixed for the payments of Annuities under Treaties Nos. 4 and 6, during the current year; when Payment was actually made; Amount paid for Freighting; Amount claimed by Freighters still unpaid; the Amount expended in feeding the Indians at the various places of payment, and the Amount paid for supplies purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company to feed the Indians, before the arrival of the supplies tendered for; and he Amount paid for supplies since, in consequence of famine among the Indians. so far as is on record, in this Department.

I have the hono r to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DENNIS,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

RETURN to an Order from the House of Commons, ordering that the proper officer do lay before this House, a Statement of the times fixed for payments of Annuities, under Treaties Nos. 4 and 6, during the current year; when Payment was actually made; Amount paid for Freighting; Amount claimed by Freighters still unpaid; the Amount expended in feeding the Indians at the various places of payment; and the Amount paid for supplies purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company to feed the Indians, before the arrival of the supplies tendered for; and the Amount paid for supplies since, in consequence of famine among the Indians.

Dates at which supplies were to be delivered.	Time fixed for Payment of Annuities under Treaties Nos. 4 & 6, during the current year.	When Payment was actually made.	Amount paid for Freighting.	Amount claimed by Freighters still unpaid.	Amount expended, feeding Indians at various places of payment.	Amount paid for supplies purchased from the Hudson's Bay Co to feed Indians before arrival of supplies tendered for.	Amount paid for supplies since, in consequence of famine among the Indians.
Treaty No. 4			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Aug. 4th.....	Fort Ellice..... Aug. 6th	Date of payment arranged at In. Office, Battlef'd and not report'd to this office till end of July.					
" 28th. ...	Fort Pelly..... " 30th	August 16th.					
" 20th.....	Touchwood Hills " 14th	Not reported					
" 18th.....	Qu'Appelle..... " 18th	August 24th					
	Shoal Lake.....Sept. 5th	August 18th	2,395 92	600 17	16,685 21	6,862 39	13,103 47
	Duck Bay.. ..... " 8th	Not reported...					
Sept. 1st.....	Fort Walsh..... " 8th	December 5th.					
		September 9th					
Treaty No. 6							
Aug. 13th.....	Sounding Lake...Aug. 13th	Da'es for Indian Treaty payments were not received till 17th inst.					
" 6th. ...	Fort Carlton .... " 13th	August.....					
" 6th.....	Duck Lake..... " 16th	August 16th to 19th.....					
" 9th.....	Prince Albert..... " 19th	do 21st.....					
" 15th.....	Fort La Corne... " 24th	do 23rd					
" 13th.....	Fort Pitt ..... " 25th	do 26th					
" 22nd....	Lac La Biche ..... " 22nd	September 1st.	2,055 94	4,452 90	20,442 60	1,722 90	1,650 49
" 29th.....	White Fish Lake " 8th	October 2nd					
Sept. 5th.....	Victoria ....Sept 3rd	September 2nd					
" 12th.....	Edmonton ..... " 10th	do 3rd					
" 17th.....	Tail Creek..... " 17th	do 10th					
		do 17th...					

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 20th March, 1880.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN

(71A)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 22nd March, 1880;—For copies of Instructions given the Indian Superintendent, the Inspector of Indian Farm Instructors, and all Indian Agents in the North-West Territories, with reference to the purchase of supplies either from the Hudson Bay Company or from other persons.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
28th April, 1880.

RETURN

(71B)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 31st March, 1880;—For a Return containing a copy of all Correspondence, Papers and Orders in Council, respecting the re-construction of the Indian Department in British Columbia, including the reports and expenditure since July, 1878, connected with the office of Indian Reserve Commissioner in that Province.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
28th April, 1880.

[*In accordauce with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(72)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880;—For a Return shewing the sums of money expended for Confidential Printing during the years 1877-8 and 1878-9, and the last six months of 1879; also, the names of the persons or firms to whom such moneys have been paid.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
13th March, 1880.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

(72A)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880:—For a Return shewing the sums of money expended for Confidential Printing during the years 1877-8 and 1878-9, and the last six months of 1879; also, the names of the persons or firms to whom such moneys have been paid.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
23rd April, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(73)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 8th March, 1880;—For a Statement shewing the number of Veterans who have participated in the sum voted by the Legislature in behalf of the Veterans of 1812-15 for the current year; also, the Number of Deaths known to have occurred, and the number of persons as to whom no information has been received.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARRMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
15th March, 1880.

RETURN

(74)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For a Statement shewing the Defalcations in the Custom House at Toronto, together with all reports, correspondence and other papers respecting the same.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
13th March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(75)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th February, 1880;—For a Return showing the terms on which the Dominion Loans, including the last Loan of £3,000,000 stg., were negotiated in London, together with the Prospectus and Form of Tenders, the Rates obtained for the said Loans, the Commissions and other expenses incurred in negotiating the same, and all Correspondence between the Minister of Finance and the Agents of the Dominion, or any other parties, respecting the same.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

17th March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 17th March, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a Return to an Order of the House of Commons for a statement showing the terms on which the Dominion Loans, including the last Loan of £3,000,000 stg., were negotiated in London; and all Correspondence between the Minister of Finance and the Agents of the Dominion, or any other parties, respecting the same.

Your obedient servant,

W. REGINALD BAKER.

For the Deputy Minister of Finance.

The Under-Secretary of State.

Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1880, for a statement showing the terms on which the Dominion Loans, including the last Loan of £3,000,000 stg., were negotiated in London, together with the Prospectus and Form of Tenders, the Rates obtained for said Loans, the Commissions and all other expenses incurred in negotiating the same; and all Correspondence between the Minister of Finance and the Agents of the Dominion, or any other parties, respecting the same.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
16th March, 1880.

LOAN ACCOUNT OF 1869.

Loan	£2,000,000; average rate of premium about	£5 12 11
Charges	1 per cent. commission on £2,000,000.	£20,000 0 0
	Amount for stamping bonds	2,500 0 0
	Stg...	£22,500 0 0
	Total charges	$109,500 00
Note	Discount on payments in full	£7,396 18 5
	do do Cy	$35,998 35

OTTAWA, 16th January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two copies of the Act recently passed, providing for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and beg to direct your attention to clauses from 27 to 35 inclusive.

You will perceive that, though the work is to be constructed under the charge of four Commissioners, yet, by clause 2, the line of the road is to be determined by the Government of Canada, subject, of course, to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, as provided for in the Imperial Act.

My object in now addressing you is to beg that you will consider, in connection with the Imperial Act, 30 Vic., c. 16, whether the clauses of the Bill making provision for the loan (as well that guaranteed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, as that to be raised on the sole credit of the Dominion of Canada), are such as will enable the Government to place the issue of those loans on the market in the most advantageous shape; and whether, in your opinion, any amendment is necessary to permit the Government to avail itself of any form which, on consultation with you hereafter, it may be thought expedient to adopt.

Parliament will meet again on the 10th March next, and I will be greatly obliged if you can place the Government in possession of your views before that day.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN ROSE,
Minister of Finance.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co.,
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

LONDON, 6th February, 1868.

SIR,—Your separate letter of the 16th January, in enclosing a copy of the Act of the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, does us the honor to ask our opinion whether the clauses of that Bill making provision for the loans, as well for that guaranteed by the British Treasury as for that to be raised on the sole credit of the Dominion of Canada, are such as will enable your Government to place the issue of those loans in the most advantageous shape, and whether, in our opinion, any amendment is necessary to avail itself of any form which, on consultation with us hereafter, it may be thought expedient to adopt.

We have given the best consideration in our power, during the limited time which has elapsed since the receipt of your letter, to the enquiry which it contains. Without pretending to legal knowledge, the Act of the Canadian Legislature appears to us to be in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Act, 30 Vic., cap. 6 and 16. We understood that the issue of the loans, after compliance with the clauses of the Acts, will be under the control of the Government of Canada, without further interference of the British Government, and the Act of the Canadian Legislature seems to comprise every form and mode in which it might be desirable to issue the two proposed loans in the English market, whether separately or collectively. Of course, the success of all negotiations of loans must depend in a very great degree upon the period in which a loan is offered.

During the last two years we have passed through times when it was difficult to obtain money on the best securities, whilst at present such a loan as that of $3,000,000, on which interest at four per cent. is guaranteed by the British Treasury until the principal is paid off, could be taken with readiness.

We presume the Act gives the power to fix the periods for reimbursement, as in the case of the last Canada Loan guaranteed by England, or to have annual reimbursements by lottery as in the case of the Turkish 4 per cent. loan guaranteed by England, which is now quoted at about 103 per cent. with dividend from the 1st inst., and it would be optional with the Government of Canada to select either mode as might best suit the public taste. On the other hand, the present time would not be favorable for the issue of a new loan on the sole credit of Canada. The causes of some apprehension as to the position of Canada are so well known to you that we need not allude to them, but the Canada five per cent. which were originally placed at about par are now quoted about 86 to 87 per cent. with little demand. Time may dispel the anxiety which now exists, but, at any rate, it will be desirable to assimilate as much as possible the new issue to the present form of 5 per cent. bonds, as transactions in that case would be more current. It may be matter of consideration whether the two loans might not be negotiated together, but if, as we suppose, they are only gradually to be brought on the market, and that the whole amount cannot be wanted or indeed legally raised at once, you will find us ready to advance, upon receipt of the Government bonds, what may be required, to await a favorable time for their realization.

We have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) BARING BROS. & CO.

" GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

To the Honorable
JOHN ROSE,
Minister of Finance.

FLEMING'S HOTEL, 11th July, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, certain documents on the subject of the proposed loan for construction of the Intercolonial Railway, to be guaranteed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury under the authority of the Canadian Railway Loan Act, 1867.

In the terms of the Act of the Canadian Parliament, as well as the proposed line of railway having been approved by Her Majesty's Government, it now only remains for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to convey their sanction to the conditions of the loan as detailed in enclosures A and B, and to approve of the form in which it is suggested the guarantee of Her Majesty's Government may be evidenced.

I have prepared for facility of reference a brief statement (enclosure No. 1.) of the several Acts of Parliament and of the communications which have taken place on this subject, to which I would respectfully crave your attention.

I shall be happy to give any further information which may be desired, and as my public duties require my return to Canada as speedily as possible, I trust, I may be pardoned if I express the hope that I may be favored with an early communication of the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the enclosed.

I have the honor, etc.,

(Signed) JOHN ROSE.

To the Right Honorable
S. E. HUNT,
Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CANADA INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY LOAN.

The Canadian Railway Loan Act authorized the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to guarantee, in such manner and form as they think fit, payment of interest, not exceeding four per cent. on any principal sum not exceeding three millions sterling, to be raised by the Government of Canada, for the purpose of constructing the Intercolonial Railway, on condition that Canada should pass an Act providing:—

1st. For the construction of railway; for its use by Her Majesty's troops; and provided the line should be approved by a Secretary of State.

2nd. That the Canadian Act should provide to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the raising and expending by Canada of the three millions on the railway; for creating a sinking fund and for making the loan and sinking fund charges in a specified order on the revenue of Canada; for the appointment of Trustees to manage the sinking fund; and lastly, for raising such further sum, on the sole credit of Canada, beyond the three millions, as might be necessary to complete the line.

The Canada Act has complied with all three conditions, and authorized the raising of one million sterling beyond the three millions guaranteed by the Imperial Government, and has been approved of by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The line has also been approved of by the Colonial Secretary, and Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., and George Carr Glyn, Esq, M.P., have been named Trustees by Canada for the management of the sinking fund.

The Canadian Act provides that the work shall be performed and the money expended by a Commission named by the Canadian Government, and it is intended that operations shall be prosecuted by them as rapidly as possible.

Canada now proposes to put a portion of the loan on the market, and after consultation with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., the financial agents of the Dominion in London, the terms specified in the annexed paper are suggested as those on which it should be offered to the public.

It will be perceived that it is proposed that the bonds for that portion of the loan which is guaranteed by the Imperial Government should, when issued, be countersigned on the part of Her Majesty's Government in the same form as was adopted in 1855 in the case of the Turkish Loan guaranteed by Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French.

The approbation of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury is necessary before preparing the form of bond to be issued by the Government of Canada, which is also annexed, as well as the proposed terms of loan and the form in which the guarantee is to be evidenced, and it will be requisite that the financial agents of the Dominion or the Minister of Finance should receive the Commissioners' authority to grant the interim receipts embodying the undertaking, for the counter-signature on the part of Her Majesty's Government to the bond when issued.

(Signed) JOHN ROSE.

INTERCOLONIAL LOAN.

1st. It is proposed that of the Intercolonial Loan of four millions sterling, the present issue shall be for two millions, three-fourths of which to be raised on the guarantee of the Imperial Government, and one-fourth on the bonds of Canada without such guarantee.

2nd. The bonds will be redeemable in thirty-five years; a sinking fund of one per cent. per annum will be provided for the redemption of the Imperial portion, and the ordinary sinking fund already existing for the redemption of the consolidated debt of Canada will be applicable for the Canadian bonds.

3rd. The loan will be payable to the subscribers by the following instalments, with the liberty to anticipate the rebate of interest at the bank rate.

4th. Form of bond to be prepared for approval of Treasury, who will authorize Messrs. Baring & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., to grant interim certificates on payments made previous to completion of bonds.

5th. Loan to be offered to public by tender, and minimum price to be fixed and placed in the hands of the Governor of the Bank of England.

Issue of £1,500,000 Canada bonds, bearing four per cent. interest and guaranteed by the Imperial Government of the United Kingdom, under the authority of the Act of 30 Vic., c. 16, being one moiety of the loan authorized by the Act; and of £500,000, 5 per cent bonds of the Government of Canada, being also a moiety of the loan of £1,000,000 authorized by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed on the 21st December, 1867, for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

PROSPECTUS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., are authorized by the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada to receive at the office of the former firm, No. 8 Bishopsgate street, within, on Thursday, the 23rd instant, between the hours of one and two o'clock of the day, sealed tenders for:—

£1,500,000, Canada 4 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the Imperial Government of the United Kingdom, and to be repaid on the 1st October, 1903, as per form of bond annexed.

And £500,000 Canada five per cent. bonds, of the form and tenor annexed, to be repaid also on the 1st October, 1903.

All these bonds will bear interest from 1st July, 1868. A dividend for three months will be paid on 1st October and the dividends will thenceforth be payable half-yearly, on 1st April and 1st October of each year, as per coupons.

The above mentioned sealed tenders may be for the whole or part of £2,000,000, in the proportion of three-quarters of guaranteed bonds and one quarter of ordinary five per cent. Canada bonds; and no tender will be admitted which does not comply with this condition, namely, stating one price for the two stocks united.

The Minister of Finance of Canada will deliver to the partners present of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., a sealed paper containing the minimum price at which he will sell the above mentioned £2,000,000 bonds, and those partners will then open the tenders and allot the bonds to the highest bidder or bidders *pro rata*, according to the price offered. The sealed paper will only be opened in case the Minister of Finance declares that the whole amount has not been tendered at or above his minimum.

Neither Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., nor Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., will make any tender.

Upon allotment, a payment of 20 per cent. will be required, and the subsequent instalments must be paid at the office of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., or Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or in default, the previous payments will be forfeited: 25 per cent. on the 13th October, 1868; 25 per cent. on the 12th January, 1869; and the balance on 13th April, 1869. Payments of these instalments may be made in full, on any of the above days, under discount at the then existing Bank of England minimum of discount.

Script receipts will be issued without delay, and bonds of £1,000, £500, or £100, will be delivered in exchange as soon as practicable.

London, 18th July, 1868.

FORM OF GUARANTEED FOUR PER CENT. BOND.

Under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed on the 21st December, 1867, entitled "An Act respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, this debenture entitles the bearer, on 1st October, 1903, to the sum of of lawful money of Great Britain, being part of the sum of £3,000,000 raised under the authority of the said Act, the said principal sum to be paid in London, at the banking houses of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and to interest thereon, until repayment of the principal, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the banking houses of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., in the City of London, in presentation of the proper coupon for the same as hereunto annexed, namely, two per cent. on 1st April, and two per cent. on 1st October in each year; the said principal sum and the interest thereon being charged in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, immediately after the charges specifically made thereon by sections 103, 104 and 105 of the British North America Act, 1867; and, whereas, under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the 30th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 16, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are authorized to guarantee in such manner and form as they think fit, payment of interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum in any principal money, not exceeding £3,000,000, to be raised by way of loan, by the Government of Canada, for the purpose of the construction of the railway, and are further authorized to cause to be issued from time to time out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, or the growing produce thereof, any money required for giving effect to such guarantee, and the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having accordingly guaranteed the due payment of such interest, such guarantee is testified, so far as relates to the interest on the amount of this debenture until payment thereof, by the signature hereto of the undersigned, duly appointed by the warrant of the said Commissioners for such purpose.

FORM OF CANADA 5 PER CENT. BOND.

The Government of Canada hereby acknowledges to be indebted to the bearer in the sum of pounds sterling, being part of the sum of £1,000,000 sterling, to be raised in virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed on the 21st December, 1867, entitled "An Act respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway," which sum the said Government undertakes to pay on the 1st October, 1903, at the offices of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., in the City of London, in England, with interest, in the meantime from the 1st July, 1868 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum such interest being payable half-yearly, on the 1st days of October and April in each year, at the same place, on presentation of the proper coupons as hereunto annexed.

The principal and interest of the above sum are chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, under the authority of the above Act, and a sum equal to 1 per cent. of such principal sum will be set apart yearly, and invested for the redemption of such portion of the aforesaid loan as may be issued.

FORM OF TENDER FOR £1,500,000, CANADA 4 PER CENT. BONDS GUARANTEED BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND £500,000 CANADA 5 PER CENT. BONDS.

hereby tender for a sum of £ nominal capital, three-fourths in Canada 4 per cent. guaranteed bonds, and one-fourth in Canada 5 per cent. bonds, at the price of per cent., and engage to accept the above sum, or any portion thereof which may be allotted to and to pay the deposit thereon of 20 per cent. and the subsequent instalments as they become due, in conformity with the terms of your circular of the 18th instant.

LONDON, July, 1868.

Name,
Address,

To Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.
" Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, 15th July, 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords Commiosioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has laid before them the letter which you addressed to him on the 11th instant, on the subject of the loans to be raised by the Government of Canada for the purpose of the construction of a railway connecting Quebec and Halifax, under the provisions of the Act 30 Vic., cap. 16, together with the statement enclosed in your letter, shewing the substance of the terms and conditions on which it is proposed to raise the said loans (marked A), and also the form of bond or debenture (marked B), upon which it is suggested that the guarantee of Her Majesty's Government should be given for the payment of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on a loan of £3,000,000, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

I am desired by my Lords to acquaint you that their Lordships have no objection to offer to the terms and conditions proposed for raising these loans in accordance with Statement A, copy of which is enclosed, and that they are prepared to guarantee interest at the rate of four per cent. on a loan of £3,000,000, in accordance with the form of bond or debenture marked B, copy of which is also enclosed.

I am further to acquaint you that my Lords have appointed Mr. G. A. Hamilton, the permanent Secretary of this Board, to act for them and in their name for the purpose of guaranteeing the interest on the loan of £3,000,000, as provided by the before mentioned Act. And I am to add that it will be necessary that each bond or debenture should be forwarded to this Department, in order that his signature may be affixed thereto.

I am, Sir, &c.,

(Signed) G. SCLATER BOOTH.

The Hon. JOHN ROSE,
&c., &c , &c.

LONDON, July 16th, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, informing me, by direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that their Lordships have no objection to offer to the proposed mode of raising the loan for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and that they are prepared to guarantee interest on the sum of £3,000,000 sterling, in the manner stated in your letter, and that Mr. G. A. Hamilton, the permanent Secretary of the Board, has been appointed to sign the bonds when forwarded to the Department.

Permit me, in reply, to express my grateful acknowledgments, both on my own part and on behalf of the Government of Canada, for the great courtesy and promptitude which the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lords Commissioners so kindly evinced in the course of the recent negotiations, and for their readiness to meet the wishes of the Government of Canada.

The bonds will be forwarded, in accordance with your instructions, to the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as received from Canada, through Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., the financial agents of the Dominion in England, and will be countersigned by one or other of those firms, in evidence of their genuineness.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN ROSE.

The Right Honorable
G. SCLATER BOOTH,
&c., &c., &c.

LONDON, July 18th, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to the communications which have taken place between us during the last fortnight, on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway loan, I have now the honor to enclose the copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, approving of the terms suggested in the course of our recent interviews, and of the form in which the guarantee of the Imperial Government shall be given.

I have accordingly to request that you will be good enough to take the necessary measures for placing the loan upon the market, in the terms stated in the enclosed draft of prospectus and form of bond attached thereto. The bonds themselves will be prepared in Canada, in such amounts as you may indicate, and will be transmitted to you with the least possible delay.

I should be glad to be apprised of the result of your views on the question of commission, which has been discussed between us, and which you informed me would not, in any case, exceed the customary charge for similar operations on behalf of other foreign governments, and what, under the circumstances, would be a proper and reasonable remuneration for agency.

On the subject of investing the instalments that may be made, I have only to repeat the instructions already verbally expressed, that you will obtain the best rate of interest compatible with perfect security and immediate convertibility. The Indian stock held as a Sinking Fund for the last instalments of the former loan on the Imperial guarantee may, I presume, be considered of that character; and I will be glad if you will make arrangements with Commissioners, in whose control it is, for the retention of that stock, by your paying the balance of the loan, on its maturity, out of the money to be raised by the present operation.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN ROSE,
Minister of Finance, Canada.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

London, 28th July, 1868.

Sir,—We have delayed our reply to the letter, which you have done us the honor to address to us, under date of the 18th inst., until the conclusion of the negotiation of the loan for the Dominion of Canada, in order to reply at once more positively to its several contents, and you will allow us now to commence by congratulating you and by expressing our own sincere satisfaction on the result of the tenders on 23rd inst., which have proved to be so favorable to the interests and credit of your Government.

The conditions on which the loan was offered to the public were in conformity with the official sanction of Her Majesty's Treasury, and with the instructions contained in your letter; and we observe with pleasure that the greatest possible expedition will be insured for the transmission to us here of the necessary bonds from Canada, since, for the satisfaction of subscribers it is most desirable that delay in their delivery should, as much as possible, be avoided.

With regard to the commission which our two firms will charge upon this operation, we are influenced, not only by the wishes for economy which you have personally expressed to us, but by our own desire to render the proceeds of the loan as advantageous as possible to the Dominion, in agreeing that a commission of one per cent. on the nominal amount, and not on the actual sum received, £20,000, between our two firms should cover, not only our own remuneration for the agency and responsibility of the transaction, but should also relieve the Government from all incidental charges of legal expenses, advertisements, printing, here, and other petty disbursements, so that the only additional expense for which the Dominion will be liable, will be the stamp duty required by the British Government; and we shall charge no additional commission for any purchases of stock which we may be required to make for the future employment of the Sinking Fund. Without entering into details, we must add that the commission we now charge is much below that usually adopted for the agency in the negotiation of any foreign loan.

We take note of your instructions that we should obtain for the temporary employment of the money to be received by us, the best rate of interest compatible with perfect security and immediate convertibility; but we regret that, in the present state of the money market, and consistently with these conditions, we cannot credit this account with a higher rate of interest than one per cent. per annum, whilst we assure you that we shall avail of any improvement in the value of money, to afford to the Government such increased advantages as opportunities may allow.

With regard to the Indian securities to which you allude, they are not under our control, and we must await your further powers and instructions; but we take due note of your order to us to pay the balance, when due, of the former guaranteed loan of Canada, which will be regularly complied with.

It only remains with us to repeat the assurance of our anxiety to devote our services in every way to the advancement of the credit and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada, and to renew to you the expression of the personal respect with which

We have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) BARING BROTHERS & CO.
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

London, 29th July, 1868.

Gentlemen,— In acknowledging your letter of yesterday's date, in reply to mine of the 18th inst., permit me to convey my cordial acknowledgements to your respective firms, for the satisfactory manner in which the recent operations connected with the Intercolonial Loan were carried out by you, and to say I feel assured the

Government of Canada recognize in the anxiety you evinced to make it successful, a practical evidence of the interest which you express in the future prospects and credit of the Dominion.

I trust that the occasion which has arisen of bringing its resources and character before the public, with your co-operation (on which I feel assured Canada may at all times rely), tend to place its securities and credit as high as those of the most favored nations.

The charge which you make for commission, which you propose shall cover not only your ordinary remuneration for the agency and responsibility of the transaction, but all incidental charges of legal expenses, advertising, printing here, and petty disbursements, is satisfactory, and I have to express my thanks for your consideration in waiving the important item of commission in connection with the future management of the sinking fund.

I note your assurance that you will avail of any improvement in the value of money, to obtain for the Government such rate of interest as opportunity may allow. Meanwhile be pleased, out of first instatalments, to extinguish the amount standing at the debt of the Province, with your respective firms.

I have communicated with the Treasury on the subject of the Indian securities, and I will thank you to redeem the balance of the former loan at maturity, and to intimate to Her Majesty's Government, that you will be prepared to do so out of the funds in deposit with you.

Will you be kind enough to furnish me with a list under your signatures, of the bids for the loan and also to apprise me, as soon as possible, of the number of bonds for the respective amounts of £1,000, £500 and £100, which you wish sent over.

I beg to thank you for the kind expressions, &c., &c.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN ROSE,

Minister of Finance, Canada.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

LOAN ACCOUNT OF 1873.

Loan	£1,800,000; average rate of premium about	£4 7 8	
Charges	½ per cent. commission on	£1,878,971 6 8	£9,394 17 0
	¼ do brokerage on	1,878,971 6 8	2,348 14 3
	⅛ do stamps, &c., on	1,500,000 0 0	1,875 0 0
	Stg.		£13,618 11 3
	Total Cy.		$66,277 00
Note	Discount on payments in full Stg.		£19,831 7 6
	do do Cy.		$96,512 68

PROSPECTUS.

ISSUE OF £1,800,000 CANADA BONDS, BEARING 4 PER CENT. INTEREST, GUARANTEED BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., are authorized by the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada to receive, at the office of the former firm, No. 8 Bishopsgate Street, (within,) on Monday, the 22nd inst., between the hours of one and two o'clock of the day, sealed tenders for £1,500,000 Canada Bonds (Intercolonial Railway Loan,) bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, guaranteed by the Imperial Government of the United Kingdom, under authority of the Act of 30 Vic., cap. 16, being the second moiety of £3,000,000 authorized by the said Act, the principal to be re-paid on 1st April, 1903; £300,000 Canada Bonds (Rupert's Land Loan,) bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, guaranteed by the Imperial Government of the United Kingdom, under the authority of the Act of 32-33 Vic., cap. 101, the principal to be re-paid on 1st April, 1904.

All these bonds will bear interest from 1st October, 1873, and the dividends will be paid half-yearly, on 1st April and 1st October of each year, commencing in April, 1874.

The Minister of Finance of Canada will deliver to the partners present of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., a sealed paper containing the minimum price at which he will sell the above-mentioned £1,800,000 bonds, and those partners will then open the tenders and allot the bonds to the highest bidder or bidders whose tenders are at or above the same minimum. If more than the whole amount is so tendered, the lowest tenders will be subject to a *pro rata* reduction.

The sealed paper will only be opened in case the Minister of Finance declares that the whole amoumt has not been tendered at or above his minimum.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., reserve the right to reject any tenders which are not satisfactory, although they may be at prices apove the minimum.

The above firms will not make any tender.

Upon allotment a payment will be required of the difference between 80 per cent. and the price tendered; the balance must be paid by the following instalments, or in default, the previous payments will be forfeited, viz.:

25 per cent. on the 1st January, 1874.
25 " " 1st April, 1874.
30 " " 1st July, 1874.

80 per cent.

The remaining instalments may be paid up in full under discount, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on any day when an instalment falls due.

Scrip receipts will be issued without delay, and bonds of £1,000, £500 or £100, will be delivered in exchange as soon as practicable.

London, 13th Sept., 1873.

LONDON, 19th Dec., 1872.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 2nd inst., the contents of which have now had our careful attention. We observe that the time is approaching when the remaining moiety of the loan authorized for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway will have to be issued, three-fourths of which is guaranteed by the

Imperial Parliament, and that you are of opinion that it is not expedient to offer these bonds along with the 5 per cent. bonds,—a matter that can be dealt with exactly in conformity with the wishes of your Government.

We fully appreciate the desire you express on your own part and that of your colleagues that the negotiation of the loan should be entrusted to our two firms and after giving full consideration to the reasons you give, we shall be quite ready to reduce our commission on the negotiation of the Imperial Government loan and on the payment of interest thereupon, and operations for the sinking fund to one-half of one per cent. in conformity with the desire expressed to you on that subject. We will have a form of bond prepared, a proof of which shall in due time be forwarded to you, and we will obtain the approval of the treasury to the form thereof, through Sir John Rose, as you propose. We would suggest that, in a general way, bonds to bearer seem to be preferred, but it might be desirable that the Government should authorize the issue of stock instead of bonds, should any wish be evinced by holders for a registered security, which could readily be arranged, as in the case of consolidated 5 per cent. loan.

We remark that the balance of the Rupert's Land loan not yet negotiated is to be placed at the same time as the Intercolonial Railroad loan and that the Government are naturally anxious that the money market should be in a favorable condition when the bonds are offered for subscription.

We are at all times most happy to assist the Government in any way that is possible in acting for its best interests, and should it be advisable, for a time, to obtain advances on the security of the bonds, we shall be prepared to offer every facility in this way, and we think that the rate of interest to be fair for loans thus made should not be lower than the rate the bonds bear, say 4 per cent., but at the Bank rate, if fixed at any figure above 4 per cent.

We have the honor, etc.,

(Signed) BARING BROTHERS & CO.,
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

The Honorable Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G.

London, 6th February, 1873.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th January, enclosing copy of a report of the Privy Council of Canada, authorizing the negotiation of the Canadian four per cent. guaranteed loan through our agency, and empowering us as financial agents of the Government to prepare and sign the bonds in conformity with the form which may be agreed upon, and approving the terms as to commission, and advances if required, as stated in our letter of 19th December last.

We take due note of your observation in reference to advances, and beg to repeat that we shall be glad at all times to meet as far as possible the views and convenience of your Government.

We observe that you approve the form of bond sent by Sir John Rose and that the date should be 1st April, 1873, the maturity being, as we understand, the 1st April, 1908.

With regard to the mode of issuing the loan, it is our opinion that it would be advisable to offer it at a fixed price in preference to inviting tenders as on a former occasion. We apprehend that many public institutions and corporations, who are the principal investors in this class of security, would apply for the stock at a known price, but would not be disposed to tender at an uncertain rate. It is true that the former issue by tender was a most successful and indeed brilliant operation, but it can hardly be expected that anything like an equal price will, under the most favorable circumstances, be obtained for the remainder of the loan.

As to the time of issuing the loan, which cannot well be before the 1st April, when the interest on the bonds commences, we do not think that we may have to wait as long as you anticipate for a favorable opportunity. As far as we can forsee, such an opportunity may offer before very long, and it would be desirable that we should have your instructions and authority to offer the loan at any time after the 1st April, when a favorable state of the money market may render it advisable.

It appears to us that the question of converting bonds into registered stock had better be left in abeyance at present.

As we shall have to exhibit to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, when application is made for quotation on the Official List, the authority for us to execute and issue the bonds, it will be advisable that you should furnish us with a certified copy or extract of that part of the Report of the Privy Council, empowering us to sign the bonds, and to address a letter to us in general terms, authorizing the issue by tender, or otherwise, in order to avoid the necessity of communicating letters and documents which refer to other matters which it is not desirable to disclose.

The present quotations for the guaranteed 4 per cent. bonds is 102 and 104 per cent. nominally; there were some in the market some time since offering at 102½ per cent.

We have the honor, etc.,

(Signed) BARING BROTHERS & CO.,
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.,

The Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Minister of Finance.

London, 13th February, 1873.

Sir,—We enclose duplicate of our letter of the 6th instant, and have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st January, informing us that your Government had authorized a loan on the security of the Rupert's Land guaranteed 4 per cent. bonds in our possession to the extent of £300,000, and advising your drafts on account of the same for £95,000 on Baring Brothers & Co., £35,000 on Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co, which will meet due honor on presentation in conformity with the terms of our letter of the 19th December last.

We carry these drafts to a separate account, entitled Dominion of Canada Account.

We have, &c,

(Signed) BARING BROTHERS & CO.,
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

The Hon. Sir Francis Hinks,
&c., &c., &c.

London, 30th April, 1873.

Sir,—We enclose duplicate of our letter of the 23rd instant, and have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., on the subject of the proposed issue in this market of the second portion of the 4 per cent. guaranteed loan of the Dominion of Canada.

In recommending as we did in our letter of the 6th February the plan of offering this loan at a fixed price, in preference to inviting tenders, we did not perhaps attach sufficient importance to the consideration to which you refer, having in our view rather the financial success of the transaction than the requirements of a Government dealing in public funds and obliged to justify its measures to Parliament.

It cannot be denied that the plan adopted in 1868 has the recommendation of being a great success, and we see no objection to follow it on the occasion of the further issue, more particularly as it appears to be in accordance with the views of the Government, and the feelings of the public in Canada.

We would only observe that in fixing the minimum it will be desirable to take into account the price of the 4 per cent. bonds in this market.

From the official list of the London Stock Exchange, it appears that the 4 per cent. Dominion bonds, since 1868, have stood as follows :

December 31st, 1868, @ 105
" 1869, @ 104⅛
" 1870, @ 102½
" 1871, @ 103¼
" 1872, @ 102

the value to-day being @ 103 @ 104,

so that the price realized in July, 1868, cannot be taken as a fair standard of their value at the present time.

We have, etc.,

(Signed) BARING BROTHERS & CO.,
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.,

The Honorable S. L. Tilley, C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

London, 29th May, 1873.

Sir,—We have received this morning your telegraphic note to the effect that tenders may be invited for the Canadian 4 per cent. guaranteed bonds before the 30th if desirable. We shall give this matter our fullest consideration and telegraph to you as soon as we have done so.

The bank rate of discount continues at 6 per cent., but the money market is somewhat less stringent, and, we think, may become easier.

We shall, no doubt, hear from you in due time whether you decide to adopt the mode of issuing the loan by sealed tender, and if you also intend offering the £300,000 Rupert's Land bonds at the same time.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) BARING BROS. & CO.,
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

London, 5th June, 1873.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th May, by which we observe that you deem it advisable that the Canadian 4 per cent. guaranteed loans should be offered by tender, as on a former occasion, and that the £1,500,000 Intercolonial Railroad and £300,000 Rupert's Land bonds should be placed on the market at the same time.

You will have learned by a telegraphic communication from Sir John Rose that our money market has become much more stringent, the bank rate having been raised to 7 per cent. Under these circumstances, we do not think it would be prudent to attempt to place the bonds at present, and our only source, therefore, is to wait for a more favorable opportunity.

We shall keep the subject carefully in view, and duly advise you of any improvement in money matters, which may warrant us in offering the loan with a reasonable prospect of success.

We have, etc.,
(Signed) BARING BROTHERS & CO.,
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

London, 19th June, 1873.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, enclosing a sealed letter containing the minimum at which the Government of Canada will accept tenders for the guaranteed 4 per cent. loan.

There is not any alteration in the bank rate of discount to-day, but the money market has a tendency to become easier.

We have, etc.,
(Signed) BARING BROTHERS & CO.,
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B.
&c., &c., &c.

London 31st July, 1873.

Sir,—We received on the 28th inst., your telegram dated 25th inst. inquiring if we advise negotiation of the loan now or in October, and on the 28th inst., we telegraphed to you as follows:—

"Money market easy, but not favorable for permanent investments at this late "season. Impossible to fortell the state of things in October. Do not think more than "102 or 103 could be relied on now."

This morning we are in receipt of your message of yesterday's date, conveying your decision to postpone the negotiation of the loan until October.

The bank rate has been reduced to-day to 3½ per cent., but the stock markets continue without much animation.

We have, etc.,
(Signed) BARING BROS., & CO.
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B.,
&c., &c., &c.

London, 23rd September. 1873.

Sir,—We enclose for your information a list of the tenders which were accepted yesterday for £1,800,000 Canada 4 per cent. guaranteed Bonds, the average price being about £104 7s. 8d.

We have much pleasure in congratulating you upon the favorable result of this operation, which we have no doubt will be very satisfactory to your Government.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) BARING BROS. & CO.
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B.
&c., &c., &c.

67 Lombard Street,
September 30th, 1873.

Sir,—We have the honor to inform you that the following amounts have been received by us this day on account of the Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. Guaranteed Loan, viz:—

For deposits	£288,946	14	8
For payments in full	598,005	10	0
Together	£886,952	4	8

On the occasion of the issue of the first moiety of the Intercolonial Railway Loan, the amount received by us on the first day for payment was £400,000.

Agreeably with the instructions contained in your letter of this date addressed to us, we have delivered to Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Dominion 5 per cent. Bonds for £4,600 (not £4,700, as quoted by you), being the balance of that description of Bonds held by us in Exchange for Prince Edward Island 6 per cent. Bonds £4,600, handed to us by those gentlemen.

We have &c.,

(Signed) GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B.
&c., &c., &c.

London, 2nd October, 1873.

Sir,—We have the honor to inform you that the receipt of 30th September, on account of the Canada 4 per cent. Guaranteed Loan of £1,800,000 are as follows:—The deposit, as per enclosed statement, being the difference between 80 per cent. and the price tendered, amounting to..... £438,971 6 8

Add balance 80 per cent. on £574,200 bonds paid in full	459,360	0	0	
Less discount at 4 per cent. per annnm	9,514	6	0	
				£449,845 14 0
To the credit of the Government				£888,817 0 8

We duly received your letter of the 22nd September, in conformity with which we are to charge a commission of ½ per cent. on this issue and a brokerage of ⅛ per cent to cover the miscellaneous charges incident to the loan, both on the effective amount of the loan; the further terms of the previous issue are to apply to the present one, except that the commission is to be ½ per cent. on payment of dividends instead of 1 per cent. We accordingly charge to the account of the loan, £9,394, 17s. 0d. commission ½ on £1, 878,971 6s. 8d.; £2,348 14s. 3d., brokerage ⅛ per cent. on the same amount; and in conformity with the instructions of 27th September and 1st inst., we have paid £30,000 to the Bank of Montreal, £50,000 to Messrs. Pisley, Abel & Co., £50,000 to Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., to the debit of the loan account. We have purchased, on account of the sinking fund of the Canadian Consolidated Loan, £7,000 Consolidated 5 per cent. Bonds at 107 per cent., and shall complete the investment as opportunities may offer.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) BARING BROS. & CO.
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B.
&c., &c., &c.

LOAN ACCOUNT OF 1874.

		£ s. d.
Loan	£4,000,000: average rate of discount about	9 19 3
Charges	1 per cent. Commission on £3,750,000	£37,500 0 0
	Brokerage on do	6,685 0 0
	Stamp, duty &c	6,247 13 9
		£50,432 13 9
	Total charges	$245,439 07
Note	Discount on payments in full allowed to the extent of £4,251 11s. 9d.	

PROSPECTUS.

DOMINION OF CANADA LOAN FOR £4,000,000, 4 PER CENT. STERLING BONDS OR INSCRIPTIONS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., the Financial Agents in England of the Dominion of Canada, are authorised by the Finance Minister of Canada to receive applications for a loan of £4,000,000 sterling bonds or inscriptions, bearing interest from the 1st May, 1874, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st May and 1st November of each year, at the offices of the said Financial Agents in London.

This loan is on account of a sum of £8,000,000 authorised to be raised by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed during the present Session. Of the remaining portion authorised, £3,600,000 will be issued, when required, in bonds or stock guaranteed by the British Government.

The principal of the loan now offered is to be repaid in London in 30 years. A cumulative sinking fund of not less than one half per cent. per annum will be employed in the purchase of the bonds or stock of the loan at or below par, the Government reserving the right to invest the sinking fund in other securities, if the price of the loan should be above par.

The price of subscription is 90 per cent., payable as follows :—

20 per cent. on allotment.
20 " " 10th August, 1874.
20 " " 21st September, 1874.
20 " " 30th October, 1874.
Deducting the half-year's coupon, due 1st November, 1874, less income tax.
10 " " 1st December, 1874.

90 per cent.

The failure to pay any instalment when due forefeits all previous payments.

Payment may be made in full, under discount at the rate of three per cent. per annum, on any day when an instalment falls due.

Subscribers will have the option of receiving bonds to bearer or stock registered in their names, and by virtue of an arrangement entered into by the Imperial and Canadian Governments, the registered stock will be transferable, free of stamp duty, to the proprietors. Bonds to bearer may, at any future time, be converted into registered stock, on payment of 2s. 6d. per cent. stamp duty.

The subscription list will be opened on Thursday, the 18th inst., and will be closed on or before Friday, the 19th inst., at four o'clock p m., and applications in the accompanying form will be received at the respective offices of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., 8 Bishopgate Street, (Within,) and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., 67 Lombard Street.

The allotment of the loan will be made as early as possible, and in cases where no answer is returned to applications, it will be understood that it has not been practicable to make any allotment.

London, 15th June, 1874.

DOMINION OF CANADA LOAN FOR £4,000,000, FOUR PER CENT. STERLING BONDS OR INSCRIPTIONS.

To Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co.
" Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Gentlemen,— request that you will allot to a sum of £ nominal capital in the above-mentioned issue, in bonds to bearer £ do in registered stock and engage to accept that amount, or any less amount which may be allotted, and to pay the instalments thereon in conformity with your circular of the 15th inst.

Name—
Address—
Date—

London, 18th June, 1874.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., authorizing us to issue a loan of the Dominion of Canada for £4,000,000 sterling at 4 per cent. interest, in conformity with the terms of the prospectus submitted to you, with interest payable half-yearly on 1st May and 1st November of each year; it being understood that we engage to take a sum of £1,000,000 of the said loan.

It is also understood that we shall be prepared to negotiate the remainder of the loan without charging commission on the portion to be guaranteed by the Imperial Government, but charging the the usual commission of ½ per cent. on payment of the dividend of the guaranteed loan. In compliance with your instructions, we have this day opened a subscription for £4,000,000 Dominion 4 per cent. Loan.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) BARING BROS. & CO.
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

The Hon. R. J. Cartwright.
&c., &c., &c.

London, 24th June, 1874.

Sir,—We have the honor to inform you that the applications for the Canada 4 per cent loan amount to £6,368,000, but as this amount includes, as usual, some applications of a speculative character, it appears to us most desirable, in regard to the future standing of the loan, to decline making allotments to any persons who might be unable to comply with their engagements, and possibly obliged to sacrifice their allotments without reference to price. After a careful revision of the list, we advise, therefore, that we should confine our allotments to about £3,750,000, although we could issue the remainder. Our reasons for suggesting this course are:

1st. That as you have a good many old liabilities maturing in the next few years, it will be much to your advantage that your 4 per cent. should be steadily at a premium.

2nd. That as we understand that you are not likely to require the whole of this money for a considerable time, it will be a saving to retain the small balance virtually in your hands to be sold or applied to sinking-fund purpose as occasion may require.

Under these circumstances, we beg leave to suggest the propriety of your authorizing us to subscribe the balance of the loan for account of Government, and we wait your instructions on the subject.

It is understood that we should not charge any commission on the subscribed for account of the Government until the stock is actually issued or disposed of.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) BARING BROS. & CO.
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO

The Hon. R. J. CARTWRIGHT.
&c., &c., &c.

LOAN ACCOUNT OF 1875.

		£ s. d.
Loan	£2,500,000 : average rate of discount about	0 18 4
Charges	½ per cent. Brokerage on £2,500,000	£ 6,250 0 0
	1 do Commission on £1,000,000	10,000 0 0
	Stamp, duty, &c	5,434 14 0
		£21,684 14 0
	Total charges	$105,532 20
Note	Discount on payments in full allowed to the extent of £21,163 2s. 1d.	

PROSPECTUS.

Issue of £1,500,000 Canada bonds, bearing 4 per cent. interest, and guaranteed by the Imperial Government of the United Kingdom under the authority of the Act of 37 Victoria, c. 45, passed on the 26th May 1874;

And of £1,000,000 Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. bonds, authorized by the Act of Parliament of Canada, passed on the 8th April, 1875.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., are authorized by the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada to receive at the office of the former firm, No. 8 Bishopsgate Street Within, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., between the hours of one and two o'clock of the day, sealed tenders for £1,500,000 Canada 4 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the Imperial Government of the United Kingdom, and to be repaid on 1st October, 1910, as per form of bond annexed; and £1,000,000 Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. bonds of the form and tenor annexed, to be repaid on 1st November, 1905.

The 4 per cent. guaranteed bonds will bear interest from the 1st October, 1875, and the 4 per cent. Dominion bonds from the 1st November, 1875, payable half-yearly, on 1st April and 1st October, and 1st May and 1st November, respectively.

The above-mentioned sealed tenders may be for the whole or part of £2,500,000 in the proportion of three-fifths of guaranteed bonds, and two-fifths of ordinary Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. bonds, and no tender will be admitted who does not comply with this condition, namely, stating "*one price for the two stocks united.*"

The guaranteed portion of this loan will be all in bonds to bearer, but the Dominion 4 per cent. bonds can, at the option of the subscribers, be either in bonds to bearer or stock registered in their names, and by virtue of an arrangement entered into by the Imperial and Canadian Governments, the registered stock will be transferable, free of stamp duty, to the proprietors. Bonds to bearer may at any future time be converted into registered stock on payment of 2s. 6d. per cent. stamp duty.

For the £1,000,000 Dominion 4 per cent. loan, a cumulative sinking fund of not less than ½ per cent. will be employed in the purchase of bonds or stock of the loan at or below par, the Government reserving the right to invest the sinking fund in other securities, if the price of the loan should be above par.

The Minister of Finance of Canada will deliver to the partners present of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., a sealed paper containing the minimum price at which he will sell the above-mentioned £2,500,000 bonds, and those partners will then open the tenders and allot the bonds to the highest bidder or bidders, *pro rata*, according to the price offered. The sealed paper will only be opened in case the Minister of Finance declares that the whole amount has not been tendered at or above his minimum.

Neither Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., nor Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., will make any tender.

Upon allotment a payment of the difference between 80 per cent. and the price tendered will be required, and the subsequent instalments must be paid at the office of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., as follows:—

25 per cent. on 28th December, 1875.
25 " 11th February, 1876.
30 " 28th March, 1876.

Payment of these instalments may be made in full under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on any day when an instalment falls due. The failure to pay any instalment when due forfeits all previous payments.

Scrip receipts will be issued without delay, and bonds of £1,000, £500, or £100 will be delivered in exchange as soon as practicable.

London, 19th October, 1875.

FORM OF TENDER FOR £1,500,000 CANADA 4 PER CENT. BONDS GUARANTEED BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND £1,000,000 ORDINARY DOMINION OF CANADA 4 PER CENT. BONDS.

hereby tender for a sum of £ nominal capital, three-fifths in Canada 4 per cent. guaranteed bonds and two-fifths in Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. bonds, at the price of per cent., and engage to accept the above sum, or any portion thereof, which may be allotted to and to pay the deposit thereon, and the subsequent instalments, as they become due, in conformity with the terms of your circular of the 19th instant.

London, October, 1875.

Name,—
Address,—

To Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.
" Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. } London.

FORM OF GUARANTEED 4 PER CENT. BOND.

Canada.

Under the authority of an Act of Parliament of Canada, passed on the 26th May, 1874, intituled "An Act to authorize the raising of a loan for the construction of certain public works, with the benefit of the Imperial guarantee for a portion "thereof," this debenture entitles the bearer, on the 1st October, 1910, to the sum of of lawful money of Great Britain, being part of the sum of £3,600,000 raised under the authority of the said Act, the said principal sum to be repaid in London, at the banking-houses of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and to interest thereon until repayment of the principal at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the banking houses of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., in the City of London, on presentation of the proper coupon for the same, as hereunto annexed, namely, 2 per cent. on the 1st April, and 2 per cent. on the 1st October. in each year, the said principal sum and the interest thereon being charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, as set forth in the said Act; and whereas under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, cap. 45, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are authorized to guarantee in such manner and form and on such conditions, as they think fit, payment of the principal and of interest, at a rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum, on all or any part of any loan raised by the Government of Canada for the purpose of the construction of the Pacific Railway and the improvement and enlargment of the Canadian Canals, so that the total amount so guaranteed, from time to time, do not exceed £3,600,000, and are further authorized to cause to be issued, from time to time, out of the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom such sums of money as may at any time be required to be paid to fulfil the guarantee under the said Act, in respect either of principal or interest; and the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having accordingly guaranteed the due payment of such principal and interest, such guarantee is testified so far as relates to the amount of this debenture, by the signature hereto of the undersigned, duly appointed by the warrant of the said Commissioners for such purpose.

FORM OF DOMINION OF CANADA 4 PER CENT. BOND.

The Government of Canada hereby acknowledges to be indebted to the bearer in the sum of pounds sterling, being part of the sum authorized to be raised in virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed on the 8th April, 1875, which sum the said Government undertakes to pay on the 1st November, 1905, at the offices of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co, in the City of London, in England, with interest in the meantime, from the 1st November, 1875, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, such interest being payable half-yearly, on the first days of May and November in each year, at the same place, on presentation of the proper coupons hereunto annexed.

The principal and interest of the above sum are chargeable upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, under authority of the above Act, and a sum equal to one-half per cent. per annum of the principal sum of such portion of the aforesaid loan as may be issued, will be set apart and invested for the redemption thereof in the bonds or stock of this loan, if the price is at or below par, the Government of Canada reserving the right to invest the amount in other securities when the price of the loan is above par.

This bond may be exchanged for a certificate of inscription, transferable in London, at the office of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

LOAN ACCOUNT OF 1876.

		£ s. d.
Loan	£2,500,000: rate of discount 9 per cent.	
Charges	¼ per cent. Brokerage on £2,500,000	6,250 0 0
	1 do Commission on do	25,000 0 0
	Stamp, duty, &c	10,707 8 0
	Sterling	41,957 8 0
	Currency	$204,192 68
Note	Discount on payments in full	£15,165 1 7
	do do Currency	$73,803 38

PROSPECTUS.

DOMINION OF CANADA LOAN FOR £2,500,000, 4 PER CENT. STERLING BONDS OR INSCRIPTIONS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., the Financial Agents in England of the Dominion of Canada, are authorized by the Minister of Finance of Canada to receive applications for a loan of £2,500,000 sterling, bonds or inscriptions, bearing interest from the 1st November, 1876, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st May and 1st November of each year, at the offices of the said Financial Agents in London.

This loan is issued under the authority of an Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, (39 Vic., cap. 1, sec. 4,) passed during the last Session. The object of the loan is partly to provide for the payment of debt, maturing or redeemable, in the course of next year, and partly for expenditure on public works.

The principal of the loan now offered is to be repaid in London in 30 years. A cumulative sinking fund of not less than one-half per cent. per annum will be employed in the purchase of the bonds or stock of the loan at or below par, the Government reserving the right to invest the sinking fund in other securities, if the price of the loan should be above par.

The price of subscription is 91 per cent., payable as follows:—

5	per cent. on application.
15	" " allotment.
20	" " 31st January, 1877.
20	" " 27th March, 1877.
20	" " 25th May, 1877.
	Deducting the half-year's coupon, due 1st May, 1877, less income tax.
11	" " 25th July, 1877.
91	per cent.

The failure to pay any instalment when due forefeits all previous payments.

Payments may be made in full, under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on any day when an instalment falls due.

Subscribers will have the option of receiving bonds to bearer, or stock registered in their names, and by virtue of an arrangement entered into by the Imperial and Canadian Governments, the registered stock will be transferable, free of stamp duty, to the proprietors. Bonds to bearer may at any future time be converted into registered stock, on payment of 2s. 6d. per cent. stamp duty.

The subscription list will be opened on Tuesday, 7th inst., and will be closed on or before Thursday, 9th inst., at four o'clock, p.m., and applications in the accompanying form will be received at the respective offices of Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., 8 Bishopgate Street Within, and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co, 67 Lombard Street. In case the allotment should not require the whole of the amount deposited, the surplus will be returned, and if the deposit be insufficient for the first instalment on the amount allotted, the balance required is to be paid forthwith.

The allotment of the loan will be made as early as possible, and in cases where it has not been practicable to make any allotment the deposit will be returned.

London, 6th November, 1876.

DOMINION OF CANADA LOAN FOR £2,500,000, 4 PER CENT. STERLING BONDS OR INSCRIPTIONS.

Gentlemen,—I, request that you will allot to a sum of £ nominal capital in the above-mentioned issue, in bonds to bearer £ do in registered on which enclosed the required deposit of five per cent. or £ and engage to accept that amount, or any less amount which may be alloted, and to pay the instalments thereon, in conformity with your circular of the 6th inst.

Name,—
Address,—
Date,—

To Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.
Glyn, Mills Currie & Co. } London.

LOAN ACCOUNT OF 1878.

		£ s. d.
		3 8 3
Loan	£3,000,000 : average rate of discount about	
Charges.	½ per cent. Brokerage on £3,000,000	£7,500 0 0
	1 do Commission on 1,500,000	15,000 0 0
	Stamp, duty, etc	7,928 0 0
		£30,428 0 0
	Total charges	$148,082 93
Note	Discount on payments in full allowed to the extent of £6,174 15s. 7d	

PROSPECTUS.

ISSUE OF £1,500,000 CANADA BONDS BEARING 4 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND GUARANTEED BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE ACT OF 37 VIC., CAP. 45; AND OF £1,500,000 DOMINION OF CANADA 4 PER CENT. BONDS, AUTHORIZED BY THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF CANADA, PASSED ON THE 10TH MAY, 1878.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. are authorized by the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada to receive at the office of the former firm, No. 8 Bishopsgate Street Within, on or before Friday, the 6th instant, at 3 p m., tenders for £1,500,000 Canada 4 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the Imperial Government of the United Kingdon, and to be repaid on 1st October, 1913, as per form of bond annexed; and £1,500,000 Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. bonds, of the form and tenor annexed, to be repaid on 1st November, 1908.

The 4 per cent. guaranteed bonds will bear interest from 1st October, 1878, and the 4 per cent. Dominion bonds from the 1st November, 1878, payable half-yearly, on the 1st April and October, and 1st May and November, respectively.

Tenders must be for the whole or part of £3,000,000, in proportion of one-half of guaranteed bonds, and one-half of ordinary Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. bonds; and no tender will be admitted which does not comply with this condition "*by bidding one price for the two stocks united.*"

No tender will be accepted at less than 96½ per cent., and the bonds will be allotted to the highest bidder or bidders, *pro rata*, according to the price offered; tenders at a price including a fraction of a shilling other than sixpence will not thereby get any preference.

The guaranteed portion of the loan will be in bonds to bearer, but the Dominion 4 per cent. bonds can, at the option of the subscribers, be either in bonds to bearer or stock registered in their names, and by virtue of an arrangement entered into by the Imperial and Canadian Governments, the registered stock will be transferable, free of stamp duty, to the proprietors. Bonds to bearer may at any future time be converted into registered stock on payment of 2s 6d. per cent. stamp duty.

For the £1,500,000 Dominion 4 per cent. loan, a cumulative sinking fund of not less than ½ per cent. will be employed in the purchase of Dominion 4 per cent. bonds at or below par, the Government reserving the right to invest the sinking fund in other securities should the price be above par.

Holders of any portion of the £1,547,000 Canada 6 per cent. bonds maturing on the 1st January next, who desire to re-invest in Canadian securities, may pay for any bonds allotted to them, in such maturing bonds, in lieu of cash.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co, reserve to themselves the right to reject any tenders which are not satisfactory, although they may be above the price fixed.

Payment will be required as follows:—5 per cent. on application, and the remaining difference between 75 per cent. and the price tendered on allotment. The subsequent instalments must be paid at the office of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. as follows:—

25 per cent. on 13th January, 1879.
25 " " 13th February, 1879.
25 " " 13th March, 1879.

Payment of these instalments may be made in full, under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on any day when an instalment falls due, or on any Tuesday and Friday. The failure to pay any instalment when due forfeits all previous payments.

Scrip receipts will be issued without delay, and bonds of £1,000, £500, or £100. will be delivered in exchange as soon as practicable.

LONDON, 2nd December, 1878.

FORM OF TENDER FOR £1,500,000, CANADA 4 PER CENT. BONDS GUARANTEED BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM; AND £1,500,000, ORDINARY DOMINION OF CANADA 4 PER CENT. BONDS.

hereby tender for a sum of £ nominal capital, one-half in Canada 4 per cent. guaranteed bonds, and one-half in ordinary Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. bonds, at the price of £ per cent., and engage to accept the above sum, or any portion thereof which may be allotted to , and to pay the subsequent instalments as they become due, in conformity with the terms of your circular of 2nd inst.. enclose the deposit of £ , being 5 per cent. thereon.

London,—
Name,—
Address,—

To Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. } London.
" Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. }

FORM OF GUARANTEED 4 PER CENT. BOND.

Canada.

Under the authority of an Act of Parliament of Canada, passed on the 26th May, 1874, intituled "An Act to authorize the raising of a loan for the construction 'of "certain public works, with the benefit of the Imperial guarantee for a portion thereof,'" this debenture entitles the bearer, on the 1st October, 1913, to the sum of of lawful money of Great Britain, being part of the sum of £3,600,000, raised under the authority of the said Act; the said principal sum to be repaid in London at the banking-houses of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and to interest thereon until repayment of the principal at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the banking-houses of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., in the City of London, on presentation of the proper coupon for the same, as hereunto annexed, namely, 2 per cent. on the 1st of April, and 2 per cent. on the 1st of October, in each year, the said principal sum and the interest thereon being charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, as set forth in the said Act: And whereas, under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, cap. 45, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are authorized to guarantee, in such manner and form, and on such conditions as they think fit, payment of the principal and interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum on all or any part of any loan raised by the Government of Canada, for the purpose of the construction of the Pacific Railway, and the improvement and enlargement of the Canadian Canals, so that the total amount so guaranteed from time to time do not exceed the sum of £3,600,000 and are further authorized to cause to be issued from time to time out of the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, such sums of money as may, at any time, be required to be paid to fulfil the guarantee under the said Act, in respect either of principal or interest, and the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having accordingly guaranteed the due payment of such principal and interest, such guarantee is testified so far as relates to the amount of this debenture by the signature hereto of the undersigned, duly appointed by the warrant of the said Commissioners for such purpose.

FORM OF DOMINION OF CANADA FOUR PER CENT. BOND.

The Government of Canada hereby acknowledges to be indebted to the bearer in the sum of pounds sterling, being part of the sum authorized to be raised in virtue of an Act of Parliament of Canada, passed on the 10th May,

1878, which sum the said Government undertakes to pay on the 1st November, 1908 at the offices of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. in the City of London, in England, with interest in the meantime from the 1st November, 1878, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, such interest being payable half-yearly on the first days of May and November in each year, at the same place, on presentation of the proper coupons hereunto annexed.

The principal and interest of the above sum are chargeable upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, under the authority of the above Act, and a sum equal to one-half per cent. per annum of the principal sum of such portion of the aforesaid loan as may be issued will be set apart and invested for the redemption thereof in four per cent. bonds or stock of the Dominion of Canada, if the price is at or below par, the Government of Canada reserving the right to invest the amount in other securities when the price of the bonds is above par.

This bond may be exchanged for a certificate of inscription, transferable in London, at the office of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Bartholemew Lane,
London, December, 1878.

Sir,—Referring to your letter to Sir John Rose of the 2nd October last, transmitting a copy of a communication dated the 26th September, 1878, from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the subject of the guarantee to be given to the Dominion of Canada, for the balance of £2,100,000 yet to be issued of the loan of £3,600,000 authorized by the 37 Vic., cap. 45, I have now the honor to state, on behalf of the Government of Canada, that I assent to the terms proposed by my Lords in the above communication of 26th September, and that the balance of £64,531 16s. 9d. therein referred to will be held, as requested, exclusively for the purposes of the Pacific Railway.

I have further the honor to state that the bonds will be forwarded in the course of the present month for the signature of the Officer of the Treasury who may be authorized to execute the guarantee.

The yearly certificate of the Auditor-General of the amounts expended on the railways and canals respectively will be duly forwarded.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY,
Finance Minister.

Robert G. W. Herbert, Esq.,
Colonial Office,
Westminster, S.W.

London, 2nd December, 1878.

Gentlemen,—I hereby authorize you to issue a loan of £3,000,000 sterling, for the Dominion of Canada, in bonds bearing four per cent. interest, one-half thereof from the 1st October, 1878, and the other half from 1st November, 1878. A moiety of the loan is guaranteed by the Imperial Government (the bonds maturing on the 1st October, 1913), and the other moiety is in unguaranteed bonds, maturing on the 1st November, 1908.

The prospectus prepared by you and dated the 2nd December instant, contains the terms of the issue, of which I hereby approve, and authorize its public emission accordingly.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY,
Finance Minister.

Messrs. Baring & Glyn,
London, E.C.

London, 2nd December, 1878.

Gentlemen,—Referring to our interview on the subject of the loan for £3,000,000 for the Dominion of Canada, of which half is guaranteed and the remainder unguaranteed, I beg to state the terms on which I understand the issue is to be made:

1st. You are to receive 1 per cent. commission on the unguaranteed portion of the issue.

2nd. No commission is to be charged on the guaranteed.

3rd. The coupons on both to be paid on a commission of half per cent.; and purchases for the sinking fund on the like rate of commission.

4th. You may allow a brokerage of one quarter per cent. on the public subscription.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.,

S. L. TILLEY,

Finance Minister.

Messrs. Baring & Glyn.
London, E.C.

London, 2nd December, 1878.

Dear Sir,—Referring to our interviews on the subject of providing for the financial requirements of the Canadian Government, either by way of temporary arrangements or the immediate issue of a loan, we have the honor to state as follows:

As regards the first alternative, we consider the amount too large, and the time, until July next, too long to recommend its adoption, even if it were practicable, which we doubt. It is impossible to foresee the effect which events, both financially and politically, may have on the money market in the intermediate period, and the condition of affairs may then be more unfavorable than at present.

We are of opinion that you should issue a mixed loan now of an amount limited to your requirements, say £3,000,000.

The time is certainly less favorable than it was when any of the last three or four loans were placed, but if nothing unforeseen arises, we think that, at a fair price, the loan should be taken.

With a fair proportion, say one-half guranteed, you might adopt the plan of offering it to public competition, a minimum price being fixed; that minimum cannot, as formerly, be sealed, but must now, in accordance with the rules of tne Stock Exchange, be open. It might not, in our opinion, considering the present state of the market, exceed £96 10s. per cent., the customary advances, as to payment of instalments, being made in favor of subscribers.

There has been more ease in money during the last few days, and to take advantage of it, we wold suggest the utmost expedition in the issue.

We remain, &c.,

(Signed) BARING BROTHERS & CO.
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley,
Minister of Finance.

London, 2nd Dec., 1878.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter on the subject of the proposed loan, I beg to say that having anxiously balanced the advantages and disadvantages of making temporary arrangements for your financial requirements until next summer, and communicated with Messrs. Baring & Glyn as well as confidentially with other parties

of judgment and experience, I am confirmed in the opinion I verbally expressed t you that it would be hazardous to risk the events—both political and financial— which may arise in the interval. It would appear likely that the Imperial Govern ment will be large borrowers; considerable colonial loans aggregating som £8,000,000 or £9,000,000, which have been hanging over the market for some time must soon be issued, the commercial outlook is the reverse of encouraging and th distress occasioned by the late bank failures will continue to diminish the supply o money available for investment.

There is more ease just at the present moment in the market than there wa some weeks ago, or than seems probable in the immediate future; and, under all cir cumstances I would advise an issue of an amount limited to your requirements for th eighteen months or two years, and that it should be equal moieties of guaranteed o unguaranteed. It would be expedient to make the issue as speedily as possible, the condition of monetary affairs here being extremely unsettled at the present time.

If you decide on the above proportions, the loan may be fairly offered to public tender, provided your minimum price is not too high. That minimum cannot now be sealed as formerly, but, under the rules of the Stock Exchange, must be stated in the prospectus.

If the minimum be too high, it will deter investors, as well as prevent brokers and others from making any efforts to procure lists of subscribers among the dealers. I need not say that any failure would be injurious, and that if the loan was not taken up, you might have to submit to a considerable sacrifice should it not be written for promptly afterwards.

The mistake of fixing too high a minimum was illustrated in the issues of the Metropolitan Board of Works in April, 1877, and that of the Birmingham Corporation in the same month, as well as the one for Australia (Public Works and Railways Loan) in October, 1876, all of which had to be withdrawn and new arrangements privately made.

The minimum must be somewhat under the quoted price of the existing loans— say 1½ to 2 per cent. The quotations in the official list, as you are aware, represent only very small transactions, and the sale of any large amounts would send down the price materially.

The class of institutions and parties who, in more prosperous times, would ordinarily write for considerable lines for the purpose of selling gradually afterwards, is now much more limited than formerly, and a general reluctance to invest, as well as the limited power of investing, must be counteracted by the temptation of a higher percentage of profit than usual.

After reviewing the prices which have ruled for some time and the state of the market for securities of a like class, I think it would certainly not be safe to fix the minimum higher than £96 10s. 0d. making the customary allowances.

Though that minimum is doubtless some indication of the value the seller places on the security, it does not necessarily follow that the tenders will not be in excess of it; on the contrary, if it is wanted by the public they will give the price which they think will ensure their getting it, and there are instances in which the minimum has exceeded by ½ to ¾ per cent.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) JOHN ROSE.

Hon. S. L. Tilley,
Minister of Finance.

LOAN ACCOUNT OF 1879.

		£ s. d.
ın.	£3,000,000: average rate of discount about	4 18 1½
arges	1 per cent. Commission on £3,000,000	£30,000 0 0
	1¼ do Brokerage on £3,000,000	7,500 0 0
	Stamp, duty, &c	7,962 16 8
		£45,462 16 8
	Total charges	$221,252 45
te	Discount on payments in full allowed to the extent of £3,755 6s. 1d.	

PROSPECTUS.

DOMINION OF CANADA LOAN FOR £3,000,000 4 PER CENT. STERLING BONDS OR INSCRIPTIONS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co, and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., the Financial Agents of the Dominion of Canada, are authorized by the Minister of Finance of the Dominion to receive at the office of the former firm, No. 8 Bishopsgate Street Within, on or before Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., sealed tenders for £3,000,000 Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. bonds, of the form and tenor annexed, to be repaid on 1st November, 1908, bearing interest from 1st May, 1879, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st May and 1st November of each year, at the offices of the said Financial Agents in London.

This loan is issued under the authority of the following Acts of Parliaments of the Dominion of Canada: £2,000,000, under authority of 35 Vic., cap. 6, as amended by 38th Vic., cap. 4, and £1,000,000 under the authority of 42nd Vic., cap. 1.

The objects of the loan are:—The repayment of £2,000,000 bonds, bearing a higher rate of interest, of which the greater part fall due in the course of the current fiscal year, and the remainder has been called for redemption; the purchase and equipment of a section of the Grank Trunk Railway, which was authorized by Parliament in its last session, and the prosecution and completion of other public works of the Dominion now in progress.

Tenders must be for the whole or part of £3,000,000, and no tender will be accepted at less than 95 per cent., and the bonds will be allotted to the highest bidder or bidders, *pro rata*, according to the price offered. Tenders at a price including a fraction of a shilling other than sixpence will not thereby get any preference.

The principal of the loan now offered is to be repaid in London in 29 years. Acumulative sinking fund of not less than ½ per cent. per annum will be employed in the purchase of Dominion 4 per cent. bonds or stock at or below par, the Government reserving the right to invest the sinking fund in other securities should the price be above par.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., reserve to themselves the right to reject any tenders which are not satisfactory, although they may be above the price fixed.

Payment will be required as follows:—5 per cent. on application, and the remaining difference between 80 per cent. and the price tendered on allotment. The

subsequent instalments must be paid at the the office of Messrs. Glyn, Mills. Currie & Co., as follows:—

20 per cent. on 28th August, 1879.
20 " 26th September, "
20 " 28th October, "
20 " 28th November, "
Deducting the half year's coupon due 1st November, 1879, less income tax.

Payment of these instalments may be made in full, under discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. on any day when an instalment falls due. The failure to pay any instalment when due forfeits all previous payments.

Subscribers will have the option of receiving bonds to bearer or stock registered in their names, and by virtue of an arrangement entered into by the Imperial and Canadian Governments the registered stock will be transferable, free of stamp duty, to the proprietors. Bonds to bearer may at any future time be converted into registered stock on payment of 2s. 6d. per cent. stamp duty.

The allotment of the loan will be made as early as possible, and in cases where it has not been practicable to make any allotment the deposit will be returned.

Scrip receipts will be issued without delay, and bonds of £1,000, £500, or £100 will be delivered in exchange when ready.

London, 9th July, 1879.

FORM OF TENDER FOR £3,000,000 DOMINION OF CANADA 4 PER CENT. STERLING BONDS OR INSCRIPTIONS.

hereby tender for a sum of £ nominal capital, in Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, at the price of £ per cent. and engage to accept the above sum, or any portion thereof, which may be allotted to and to pay the subsequent instalments as they become due, in conformity with the terms of your circular of 9th instant enclose the deposit of £ being 5 per cent. thereon.

London,

Name,—
Address,—

To Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.,
" Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. } London.

FORM OF DOMINION OF CANADA 4 PER CENT. BOND.

The Government of Canada hereby acknowledges to be indebted to the bearer in the sum of pounds sterling, being part of the sum authorized to be raised in virtue of the Acts of Parliament of Canada, passed on the 14th June, 1872, 8th April, 1875, and 15th May, 1879, which sum the said Government undertakes to pay on the 1st November, 1908, at the offices of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., in the City of London, in England, with interest in the meantime from the 1st November, 1879, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, such interest being paid half-yearly on the first days of May and November in each year, at the same place, on presentation of the proper coupons here unto annexed.

The principal and interest of the above sum are chargeable upon the Consolidated evenue Fund of Canada under authority of the above Act, and a sum equal to one-lf per cent. per annum of the principal sum of such portion of the aforesaid loan may be issued will be set apart and invested for the redemption thereof in four r cent. bonds or stock of the Dominion of Canada, if the price is at or below par, e Government of Canada reserving the right to invest the amount in other securi-es when the price of the bonds is above par.

This bond may be exchanged for a certificate of inscription, transferable in ondon, at the office of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

RETURN

(76)

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 9th March, 1880;—For a copy of a Report dated 16th July, 1878, by J. G. Moylan, Esq., Inspector of Penitentiaries, on the complaint made by certain officers of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul against one of the Physicians of that Penitentiary, and copies of the Letters or other Documents containing such Complaints, and of the examination of witnesses taken down in writing by the said Inspector.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

12th March, 1880.

The Warden placed in my hands letters of complaint against one of the surgeons, Dr. Pominville, written by Officers Lauzon, McIlwain, Belanger and Gauthier.

The letters appear to have been written by one person, and were signed by the officers above-named, and are as follows:—

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 11th April, 1878.

J. A. DUCHESNEAU, Esq.,
Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary.

MR. WARDEN,—In the month of February last I fell sick. It was, in the first place, so said Dr. Pominville, a kind of boil. At the end of eight days it became a sort of carbuncle. There was nothing to be done but apply plasters of bread and milk, and to await patiently until the boil would break.

Feeling more and more ill, I thought I was dying. My parents and friends who came to see me said they were remarking a black spot on the tumor as hard as a stone. They told me daily it was increasing in an awful manner, in such a way that

from being the size of a pea this black spot grew to the size of a boot-heel, at least.

I consulted another physician; he told me it was a carbuncle. He treated me, and I experienced an immediate change.

Pardon me, Mr. Warden, if I enter into so many details. I like to show that it is not on slight grounds that I changed the physician.

I ask if it be possible that part of my account be paid by the Government. I understand that I am to pay out of my own pocket for the attendance and visits. Dr. Pominville is receiving, beforehand, some money for that.

As for the medicines, be they ordered by Dr. Pominville (I don't speak about Dr. Pratt, he owns himself to be incompetent,) or by another physician, I don't conceive that any difference can exist since the amount of the money expended is always the same.

I understand that my demand would seem a little bold, if the uncertainty and tediousness of Dr. Pominville had not compelled me to change the physician.

Be so good as to submit my request to the Minister of Justice. Do believe that whatever may be the decision I shall be satisfied, for it will be based but on impartiality and justice.

I am, with consideration,
Your humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH LAUZON,
Guard in the Penitentiary,
St. Vincent de Paul.

St. Vincent de Paul, 11th April, 1878.

J. A. Duchesneau, Esq.,
Warden Provincial Penitentiary.

Mr. Warden,—In the last month I fell sick; I sent for Dr. Pominville. He answered me that he will come if I send a conveyance for him. He was in good health, but my home, he said, was too far. May I be permitted to ask if I am obliged to furnish the physician of the Penitentiary with a conveyance. If it was so it would cost as much as if the Government did not pay to have us treated when we are sick.

Deign, Mr. Warden, to submit this present application to the Honorable Minister of Justice.

I am with consideration,
Your humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) F. P. McILWAIN,
Keeper of Penitentiary.

St. Vincent de Paul, 11th April, 1878.

J. A. Duchesneau, Esq.,
Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary.

I, the undersigned, Guard of the Penitentiary St. Vincent de Paul, declare and say that in the month of January last, being very seriously ill, I was treated with negligence by Dr. Pominville, Surgeon to the Penitentiary. I say I was neglected, not to say that there was a want of capacity, the thing being out of the domain of my competency. However, I must declare here that according to the opinion of Dr. Pominville, my life was in danger, and that through the want of care or attention on the part of the doctor of the Penitentiary. I ask you as a favor, Mr. Warden,

o be good enough as to transmit the present declaration to the Hon. Mr. Laflamme I am convinced that the Honorable Minister will deign to give it his favorable consideration, and you will do justice.

I have the honor to be, with consideration,
Your most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) MAGLOIRE BELANGER,
Guard to the P. Penitentiary.

Not having heard before any complaint against Dr. Pominville, but even the contrary, having been told by the Warden that he was giving satisfaction, seeing that the writing was the same in all the letters, and that one of them was from an English-speaking officer, written in French, I thought it my duty to make some inquiry into the charges. Accordingly, I requested Rev. Mr. Leclare to act as interpreter, Mr. Lancelot, the Warden's clerk, being present.

Guard LAUZON appeared before me, and was examined as follows:—

Q. Has that letter been written by you (the letter shown to witness)?—No.
Q. Was it written at your request or with your consent?—No.
Q. Did you authorize it to be written?—No.
Q. Did you know its contents when you signed it?—Yes.
Q. Were you asked to complain against Dr. Pominville?—I was asked to sign that letter upon the assurance that it was only intended by it to have my expenses to the other doctor paid by the Government.
Q. Who asked you to sign the letter?—Dr. Germain, of this village.
Q. Do you know who wrote the letter?—I think it was Dr. Germain, as he brought it to my house to sign.
Q. Was it your intention to make any complaint against Dr. Pominville?—No.
Q. Do you think you had any ground for complaint against him?—Dr. Pominville was attentive, but I did not think that he understood my disease.
Q. Did you say anything to the Warden about the treatment of Dr. Pominville?—No.
Q. Did Dr. Germain give any reason for his wishing you to sign the letter?—No.
Q. Did you engage Dr. Germain as your physician?—Yes.
Q. Was anything said about payment?—The doctor said he would not charge for his visits, and that the remedies prescribed by him would be paid by the Government.
Q. Is the statement, then, true which appears in the letter, viz.:—"I understand that I will have to pay out of my own pocket the attendance and visits?—It is not true, as will appear from my last answer.
Q. Did Dr. Pominville ever refuse to attend you?—No.

(Signed) + JOSEPH LAUZON.

Witness, HYP. LANCELOT.

Keeper MCILWAIN was examined as follows:—

Q. Did you see that letter before (the letter bearing his signature shown to him)?—I seen part of it.
Q. Was it signed by you?—Yes.
Q. Do you know the writer of it?—I suspect it was written by Dr. Germain.
Q. Upon what do you ground your suspicion?—Because he brought it to me and asked me to sign it.
Q. Did he give you any reason for doing so?—No; he came to my house with the letter written and asked me if Dr. Pominville had not refused to attend me. I

told him that such was not the case ; but that, on the contrary, Dr. Pominville said he would attend me or any of my family at any time, if I would send a horse for him. As he had heart disease, and because I lived about a mile from the doctor's residence, I saw, on one occasion, that the walk had a bad effect on the doctor.

Q. Did you know the contents of the letter ?—Dr. Germain read something to me that I did not well understand.

Q. Is the statement contained in the letter that Dr. Pominville refused to attend you, true ?—It is not ; he never refused to attend me ; he always attended myself and family.

Q. Had you any reason to make complaint against him ?—No.

Q. Would you have signed that letter, had you fully understood its purport ?—I would not have done any such thing. It never struck me that it would have been used to Dr. Pominville's disadvantage, as I would be sorry to do anything against him, as he did not deserve that from me.

(Signed) F. P. McILWAIN.

Witness : Hyp. Lancelot.

Guard Magloire Belanger, (examined) :—

Q. Did you write this letter ?—No.

Q. Did you ask it to be written by any one ?—No.

Q. Did you sign it ?—Yes.

Q. Did you know its contents ?—Yes.

Q. Are they true ?—No.

Q. Is it true that Dr. Pominville treated you with negligence ?—No ; but in my opinion he sent me to duty too soon on the occasion mentioned in the letter.

Q. Who wrote the letter ?—I do not know, only it was presented to me by Dr. Germain, who asked me to sign it.

Q. Did Dr. Germain give you any reason for asking you to sign it ?—He told me that if Dr. Pominville would lose his place he hoped to replace him.

Q. Did Dr. Pominville ever refuse you his professional services ?—No.

Q. Was it your intention to complain of Dr. Pominville, had not Dr. Germain asked you ?—I never had such intention before Dr. Germain brought me the letter.

Q. Why then did you sign the letter ?—I would never have done it, had I not been asked, and had I not known that other parties had not done the same.

Q. From whom did you learn that others had done the same ?—From Dr. Germain and Guard Lauzon.

(Signed), + MAGLOIRE BELANGER.

Witness : Hyp. Lancelot.

In view of the foregoing testimony, it appeared to me superflous to proceed any further in this enquiry. Enough has been elicited to render apparent the fact that the officers in question were instigated by Dr. Germain to subscribe their names to frivolous, and, in some instances, false charges, which he had himself manufactured against the Surgeon of the Penitentiary.

I considered it proper to warn these officers not to be guilty, again, of the impropriety and injustice of signing any document affecting the character of, or charging with wrong-doing another officer, without first being perfectly satisfied of the truth and accuracy of the statements to which they would subscribe. I further instructed them that the proper course for them to pursue, when they had any real or

maginary grievance to complain of, was to make it known to the Warden, who would either take action himself or refer the matter to the proper authorities for a decision.

The Warden should discountenance all interference, on the part of outsiders, in the affairs of the Penitentiary. It is irregular, strictly prohibited, and leads to very unpleasant results.

The officer should be notified by the Warden that no other than the duly appointed Surgeon to the Penitentiary will receive official recognition. In case of absence from duty, through sickness, it is only his certificate that will be received as valid by the Warden. Fees to any outside Physician will not be paid by the Institution unless his services be called into requisition by the Penitentiary Surgeon, or with the consent of the Warden.

(Signed) J. G. MOYLAN.

July 17th, 1878.

5

RETURN

(76 A)

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 3rd March, 1880;—For Copy of the Report, exclusive of plans, tables, and book-keeping forms, of the Commissioners appointed on the 19th July last, under the provisions of Section 13 of the Penitentiary Act, of 1875, with instructions to report on the State and Management of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
18th March, 1880.

To the Hon. JAMES McDONALD,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—The undersigned have, herewith, the honor to report the result of their investigation and enquiries in relation to the affairs of the St. Vincent de Paul (or Province of Quebec) Penitentiary.

By the instructions addressed to us by you, bearing date the 19th July, 1879, made under the provisions of Section thirteen of the Penitentiary Act of 1875, we were commissioned "to make a special report on the State and Management of the "St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary." Reading our instructions in the light of verbal explanation subsequently given by yourself, and of the letter accompanying such instructions addressed to us by the Deputy Minister of Justice, we have endeavoured (while not allowing any detail having any significance to elude our notice) to take a broad and comprehensive view of all matters pertaining to the state and management of this and kindred institutions.

In the prosecution of our investigation we have taken scrupulous care not to interfere in the least with the executive authorities of the institution, and have tried to avoid giving any unnecessary trouble or annoyance to men whose duties are onerous enough at all times, but particularly so during the progress of any such enquiries.

The statistical, documentary and verbal evidence adduced during our investigation would furnish material for too bulky a document if all were to be included in

our report. We have, therefore, appended only such details as are necessary to an intillegent appreciation of our remarks. We desire it to be understood, however, that every assertion made therein is based upon such detailed evidence, which will be produced, as further appendices, should you desire that course to be pursued.

Although each of us has more particularly investigated those matters which were more intimately connected with his personal and specific studies and past experince, we have jointly traversed in less detail the whole ground covered by the inquiry, and have jointly signed the report.

During the whole of the month of August and a considerable part of September, we remained at St. Vincent de Paul, where, after having presented our credentials to the Warden, we proceeded to the investigation of the affairs of the Penitentiary, by careful perusal of the books and records of the institution, the examination of accounts, by following the officers and convicts through the daily routine of Penitentiary life, and by carefully surveying them in the prosecution of the various works and industries carried on within and outside the prison walls.

Inasmuch as that part of social science which relates to the management of penal institutions, is, above all others, one requiring experience and comparative study, we obtained from you the privilege of inspecting the Kingston Penitentiary, to which work we devoted several days. We were the more anxious for such a visit to the oldest of Canadian Penitentiaries, because we were aware that that establishment had not been subjected to the same discouraging aspersions and complaints, as had been its sister institution, in the Province of Quebec; but, on the contrary, was esteemed at headquarters, as being well managed and as presenting a highly satisfactory condition of affairs.

Our visit convinced us that this opinion was well grounded. One of ourselves had, some years ago, personally visited, for the purpose of study, the most celebrated prisons of the United States; we have both, while pursuing this enquiry, consulted several of the more recent reports and writings respecting the management of these and kindred institutions, and have made ourselves conversant with the literature pertaining to the subject of Prisons and Penitentiaries.

We find nowhere, nor under any system, any institution in which perfection has been reached. Each one has its excellence and its defects; but, as regards the attainment of the higher ends of penal and reformatory institutions, our Penitentiaries rank with the very best.

As regards the question of economy in expenditure and earning powers of convicts, the Canadian Penitentiaries compare favorably with some and unfavorably with others; and we would add that the unfavorable results, when and where such do exist, are due mainly to circumstances not under the control of the managers. In this respect we may be allowed to quote the statement made by the Inspector in his report for the year 1877, in the following terms: "with reference to the management "of the financial affairs of the Penitentiaries, I beg to state that it is conducted "honestly and to the best of their ability by the Wardens. If the system of keeping "the books be defective, the Wardens or Accountants are not to blame." In saying this much in favor of these establishments we must not be understood to mean that everything is there perfect, nor do we guarantee that no trouble or mishaps are possible. We know that a Penitentiary is like a ship at sea, which, trim howsoever good, and direction howsoever able and careful, do not always save from storms and breakage.

In adopting the Kingston Penitentiary as a criterion for comparison, it must be borne in mind that the St. Vincent de Paul Prison is as yet in its infancy (having been inaugurated in 1873), not yet well materially provided or equipped, and not able to receive its full contingent of convicts.

While, on the other hand, the first-named institution, founded in 1835, has been year after year adding to its capacity and its facilities; circumstances which must not be lost sight of in a comparison bearing upon the respective financial or other material conditions of either.

As respects the personal, moral and other higher considerations and conditions bearing upon the primitive and reformatory character of these institutions, we owe it to justice to state our conviction, that on these higher grounds the St. Vincent de Paul is not in any way inferior to the Kingston Penitentiary.

By way of drawing your attention to the more manifest defects and requirements of these two important institutions, we may at the outset state that both suffer from a defective system of accounting; that St. Vincent de Paul Prison suffers further from its general state of incompleteness, an insufficiency of plant, fittings and acreage; while that of Kingston is, at the present time, suffering from a sad lack of constant employment for its convicts. As regards Kingston we have nothing to add to this passing remark, except it be to urge the necessity of seeking a remedy for a state of things which, if not corrected, may lead to disastrous results, inasmuch as nothing tends to demoralization like idleness. We shall, however, further on, proceed at greater length to point out the deficiencies of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Before entering into details as to the present state and management of the institution, which is the special subject of enquiry, it is necessary to offer a few words on its past condition and history.

This institution has suffered, and probably still in some measure suffers in reputation from the misfortunes and mismanagement of its first years of existence, (from 1873 to the end of 1875.) The state of affairs then existing caused the then Board of Directors to report in 1874, that "Its administration has not given satisfaction." Matters went "from bad to worse, and in 1875, the present Inspector reported that the adminis-"tration in every essential respect had become demoralized,' 'adding that in this "opinion he was confirmed by the reports which he received from the Deputy Warden, "the Chaplain, and Chief Keeper." At the end of 1876, a change of Warden having taken place in the meantime, the Inspector was able to report as follows: "I am "happy at being to state, with the experience of fourteen months of Dr. Duchesneau's "regime before me, that the Penitentiary, in all the details of its management, has "been entirely reorganized and improved." It is worthy of remark that during these evil times the lack of discipline and general demoralization existed more among the under officers than among the convicts, whose morals were saved from the worst consequences by the faithful and unremitting exertions of the Chaplains and some other superior officers, whose struggles for good, under the most disheartening conditions, deserves the highest praise. The change of management did not, however, immediately effect the revolution which might have been looked for. Incompetent and unworthy officers still exercised their baneful influence. They could only be weeded out as circumstances came to the knowledge of the Warden which justified their dismissal. These defects have now been, for the main part, remedied, and we believe the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary now possesses, with very few exceptions, a good and thoroughly efficient staff.

This remark we feel justified in making without reserve, having carefully examined the rolls, the causes of removals, the minute books and records of the institution, and having found our opinion derived therefrom fully confirmed by a personal inspection of result.

Morale.

The morale, the discipline, the sanitary and industrial conditions of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary will be separately referred to, and treated in as few words as possible.

The morale of the institution appeared to us to be really excellent. There was in the appearance, the conduct, the health and industry of the convicts, no indication of the existence of vicious practices or of immediate evil dispositions, nor even of determined indocility; on the contrary, the aspect and general behaviour of prisoners we invariably found good to a remarkable degree.

We followed them for days at church, in the school, in the shops, at outside work, and at night in the dormitories, and can bear testimony to their general good demeanour.

There are, of course, offences committed against the prison rules, most of them of a trifling character, some of a more serious kind; but, we repeat it, the general conduct of the bulk of the convicts, and the spirit evinced by them is as good as can be expected to result from the very best application of means of reform which can be used in connection with the population of a penal institution. At church, where the ceremonies of worship are carried on with imposing solemnity, the convicts deport themselves with becoming dignity and exhibit all the exterior signs of a proper respect for religion. Their church music would do credit to many churches conducted under happier auspices.

The proficiency of the convicts at school as well as in the various trades is another proof of the spirit pervading the establishment. Men, and some of them at an advanced age, who could neither read nor write have learned to do both, and others have very materially increased the stock of elementary knowledge they were possessed of when they entered. They avail themselves eagerly of the means of improvement placed within their reach; the libraries are small, but, to all appearances, judiciously selected, and the books are in constant circulation and generally well cared for.

Most of the convicts, it may be said, who had no trade before entering the prison learn one there, and if sentenced for long terms, or if particularly apt, they not unfrequently make themselves master of two.

The health of the convicts, so particularly and exceptionally good at St. Vincent de Paul, is also in a measure an evidence of a high state of the *morale* of its population, the influence of which is discernible in every department, and under all circumstances.

We did not notice any case of despondency of a serious character, and no suicide, nor attempt at suicide, has taken place in this Penitentiary. Not that we would attach a general significance to exceptional occurrence of that sort, but the total absence of such cases is in itself a favorable sign worthy of remark.

These beneficial results are due to the general management of the prison, officers of all grades are entitled to their meed of credit. Religious influences, however, always have been and always must continue to be the essential lever by which the moral nature of men can be moved and reformed, and to these influences, exerted by the worthy Chaplains of this institution, we would fain ascribe in great measure the satisfactory state of its general morale.

These worthy men are not satisfied with a merely perfunctory discharge of their ordinary religious ministration, they constantly and continuously carry out, with zeal and intelligence, the system of personal visitation, advice, remonstrance, encouragement, and teaching known in the nomenclature of prison science, under the name of individualization.

Discipline.

Notwithstanding the difficulties inseparable from the state of incompleteness of the prison, and the crowding and promiscuousness resulting therefrom, the discipline at present is very good. It is humane, even kind, but it is firm, devoid of that littleness which but serves to annoy and irritate. No real offence escapes punishment; and a punishment commensurate with the offence.

It seemingly and effectually tells the convicts that, being humanely and kindly treated, they are expected to show themselves worthy of such treatment, otherwise that they must be prepared to receive the chastisement that the nature of their dereliction and want of proper feelings deserve.

Punishment is not spared within the walls of this institution—indeed the record of punishments is very considerable—but kindness to the well-behaved and sternness towards the others, has the effect of confining the punishments to a small minority of incorrigibles; some of whom receive (being few in number) the bulk of these punishments, by means of which alone they are kept in subjection.

The discipline among officers is also very good. The incompetent and untrustworthy have been gradually eliminated, some by dismissal, some by resignation to avoid dismissal. It must not be understood, however, that all those who have left their employment at St. Vincent de Paul were of that class. Several have retired on account of old age and ill-health, and some, who were at the time of their retirement competent and trustworthy employees, have resigned in order to follow other occupations. The changes amongst the staff of this prison have therefore been very numerous, amounting to no less than about forty officers of all grades, during the short space of time comprised in its history, twelve of whom were removed for actual bad conduct, and ten for incompetency or negligence of duties.

We cannot better close our remarks upon this point than by mentioning that while there we witnessed the performance of one of the most irksome general movements which can test the discipline of both officers and convicts. A circumstance arose which called forth an abrupt order from the Chief Keeper to lock all the prisoners within their cells, and this in the midst of a working day. All sorts of conjectures, as to the reason of such an unusual measure, must have been raised in the minds of both under-officers and convicts, who were equally ignorant of its cause, yet the order, thus sudden and unexplained, was executed with promptitude and precision, without confusion, noise or murmur; the only thing perceptible being an apparent eagerness to obey, mingled with a little anxiety and more than ordinary caution.

Sanitary Condition of the Prison.

The continous exceptionally healthy state of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary would be remarkable under the best of circumstances; it is much more so when it is considered that a notable portion of its population is lodged at night in temporary dormitories of insufficient space. Since its establishment in 1873, this prison has been not only free from all contagious, epidemic or endemic diseases, but also from ailments indicative of morbid or depressing influences of a general character. Such a state of things is so exceptionally good that it is hardly to be expected that it can maintain itself, at the same point, as the normal condition of things.

There have been altogether four deaths at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to the middle of September, 1879; that is, covering a period of over six years, during which the population of the prison averaged, in round numbers, two hundred convicts a year, this being equal to an average mortality of a little over three per thousand of the convict population. Moreover, the causes of these four deaths being known, the record appears still more favorable.

One was the instantaneous result of an accident in blasting; another was caused by a rifle shot received during an attempt to escape; a third resulted from congestion of the lungs produced by an accidental blow, and the fourth was that of a convict who had, when entering the prison, the germ, in an advanced stage of the disease, which carried him off.

The sanitary condition of all the Canadian Penitentiaries is very good, the deaths having stood for the same period of over six years below such averages as are considered very satisfactory in communities of this character, when calculated for a sufficiently long period of time. The average yearly mortality for the time specified was as follows:—

At Kingston, a little over 9 per thousand. At St. John, a little over 6 per thousand. At Halifax, a little over 8 per thousand, including one accidental death at St. John and one case of suicide at Halifax.

The cases of insanity occurring, or being first detected, during imprisonment have, during the same period, averaged a yearly mean, at St. Vincent de Paul, of a little over five per thousand; at Kingston, eight per thousand; at St. John, four per thousand, no such case having presented itself at Halifax. Apart from the extremely favorable rate of mortality, only a small number—indeed smaller than is usually the case in prisons—are incapacitated from work on account of ill-health.

Industry of the Prisoners.

In every industrial department of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary the farm, quarry, stone-cutting shed, smith's shop, carpenter's and other shops, as well as in connection with the necessary household employment, the labor is directed and carried on with commendable skill, zeal and with the most satisfactory results, as to the quantity of the work accomplished and the quality of the work turned out. The permanent improvements made on the farm, including extensive drainage works, a tramway (extending for more than a mile and a half to the quarry, including a bridge of considerable proportions), the extent of heavy rock work, excavations, temporary structures for shop and stables, and more permanent and substantial additions to the Penitentiary buildings itself, yield ample proof that the favorable conditions to which we have borne witness were not merely temporary but have been the normal condition of the establishment for the last two or three years.

In one word, it is but rendering simple justice to say that nothing better could be asked for or expected from prisoners, in the way of industrial pursuits, than what we had the pleasure to witness during our seven weeks' sojourn at St. Vincent de Paul.

Efficiency of Staff and General Management.

The present staff appears to us to be well adapted to the duties imposed upon them, from the Warden to the lower grades. Unavoidably, there are several degrees of fitness, as is always the case; all are not equally good or efficient. We have, indeed, reason to suspect that there are a few of the under-officers, and fortunately but few, who are lacking in some important requisites for their office. In connection with this subject, we think it our duty to mention an occurrence which took place some time ago, in which three or four under officers allowed themselves, as it were, to be enlisted into a sort of conspiracy against of the superior officers of the institution, the medical attendant; and, at the request of a party outside the walls of the Penitentiary, they were induced to sign communications conveying unfounded charges and false statements in regard to this physician, which they themselves afterwards admitted to be such. Upon their admission of guilt, they were, through the generous pardon of the person thus offended against, retained by the Warden, and are reported by him to have, since that date, given no cause of complaint. We could not pass by the incident unnoticed, or without recording our condemnation of an offence which, being in itself a grave moral wrong, showed, at the same time, on the part of the wrong-doers, a fatal want of the proper *esprit de corps* which should animate a body of men who. above all others, have to rely, sometimes in the face of great perils, upon the honest dealings towards and generous help of each other. Notwithstanding the generosity of the superior officer in overlooking and freely pardoning those implicated, we doubt the wisdom of retaining in position men who had proved themselves so utterly recreant to even the commonest decencies of social intercourse.

Again, as regards the efficiency of the staff, but on totally different grounds than those on which the next preceding paragraph is based.

It is further our painful duty to report that the present Accountant has proved himself incompetent for his duties. Previously to his appointment in that capacity he had acted as Storekeeper of the institution, and it is only just to mention that he is reported by his superior officers to have performed his duties as such entirely to their satisfaction. Whatever were his qualifications, however, for other pursuits or functions, it is manifest from an examination of his books, as it was also from the intercourse we have had with him, in matters relating thereto, that his aptitudes and qualifications are not such as are required for the performance of the somewhat complicated duties of Accountant to an institution of this nature. Without reporting to the same extent against the present Storekeeper, we have nevertheless to point out that he, in conjunction with the Accountant, has certified as correct copies of invoices and statements of accounts in which quantities or prices had been erroneously

transcribed; both having evidently contented themselves with ascertaining the correctness of the totals, although those documents were invariably certified as examined and found correct as to prices, quantities and extensions; although the institution has not, as has been charged, been made to suffer any loss thereby. Still such off-hand and negligent modes of conducting office business cannot be permitted to continue.

Whatever may have been the deficiency of these officers, however, the insufficiency of the accounting is not wholly due to their unfitness, but in great measure to the rules and regulations and the system framed to carry them out.

System of Accounting.

The system followed at St. Vincent de Paul is the same as that we found in use at Kingston, so that what may be said of the one equally applies to the other. A very superficial view of the books of account convinced us at the outset that the system which had been in use since 1873, however it may have met the requirements of the institution at that date, is quite inadequate to its present wants. The duties of the Accountant in reference thereto are summarized under Rule No. 123, as follows:—

"He shall make an exact copy in the day-book of every account paid by the "Penitentiary, and shall accurately analyze the same under proper heads of service "on the journal side. He shall in the same way enter all articles sold for the benefit "of the institution, as also articles manufactured within the prison for parties out-"side. He shall receive all monies paid therefor."

The existing system is an attempt to carry out the instructions conveyed in the above regulations, and the attempt, however successful within these limits, utterly and necessarily fails to accomplish the chief end and aim of a proper system of accounts This regulation in effect, provides:—1st. That purchases are to be recorded only when paid for. 2nd. That while yet in store *as material*, every item of such purchases shall have its future use determined, and that the service for which it is anticipated such items may be used, is to be charged with the amount at the time of such payment. 3rd. That no commercial value is to be attached to convict labour, unless that labour be employed upon articles manufactured for parties outside the Penitentiary.

Consequently, no liabilities for goods purchased, at any time, appear on the general ledger, the current indebtedness of the Penitentiary is represented only by a mass of unrecorded invoices, while the expenditure charged under the several heads of service is almost entirely satisfactory, and in great measure ficticious; the aggregate amount of such expenditure being the only fact stated with absolute truth.

It is not pretended that if purchases are carefully made by an officer having a thorough knowledge of the detailed wants of all the industrial departments, he may not very approximately anticipate the use which will be made of, at any rate, a considerable portion of his stock of purchased material; but "accounts" are generally supposed to be a record of financial facts which have actually transpired, not an anticipation of such as are expected to happen.

The financial transactions of institutions of this nature embrace all the elements of other large commercial and manufacturing undertakings. They require a well-considered system upon the double-entry principle, framed in its details to meet the special class of financial facts which may be peculiar to the undertaking. They should exhibit at any time, and at all times, the assets and liabilities of the institution; they should be capable of pointing out the earning power of every venture in which the institution may be engaged, and all this information should be derivable, not from subsidiary sets of books, but from the contents of the general ledger. An attempt has been made during the past fiscal year to establish a system at St. Vincent de Paul designed to overcome the dificiencies alluded to, but it is neither efficient nor complete, besides which it has the demerit of burthening the store-keeper with a vast amount of book-keeping which does not properly come within his sphere of duty,

and for which, we are bound to say, he is entirely unfitted. A set of books more in accordance with the present requirements has therefore been framed, and is herewith submitted for your consideration. In order that it may be the more readily understood, we have prepared, in connection with this set, a memorandum of instructions in relation thereto (Appendix A), which accompanies it, and which, we trust, may meet your approval. In order further to facilitate the practical introduction of the proposed system, a month's transactions have been recorded in detail and passed through the various books and accounts provided (*vide* Appendix B). In submitting the memorandum above referred to, we are perfectly aware of the difficulties of the subject, and of the dangers encountered and annoyance produced by frequent alterations in methods of accounting, and although the present system is misleading and inefficient, we would not recommend any change of system unless that change is to be thorough and radical, and execution of it is to be placed in the hands of parties who are competent, *i.e.*, parties who understand the principles of double-entry bookkeeping. The working out of the proposed schemes rests entirely with the accountant, who will require to intelligently supervise its execution throughout the various departments of the institution.

The Cost of Maintenance and Working.

The result of a comparison of the cost, per head, of the convict population at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul, respectively, has been the principal ground of attack against the latter.

It is all important to point out that such comparisons have but little significance; unless the institutions thus compared are identically circumstanced, the results prove nothing, for it is a commonplace truth that there can be no comparison where terms differ.

Still we have endeavoured, as far as possible, to bring together, under their proper heads of service, the detailed items of expenditure set forth in the reports of the Department of Justice for the years 1875, 1876, 1877-8, 1878-9. (*Vide* Appendix C 1 and C 2.)

The want of uniformity of classification in the reports has been obviated in these tables by analysis under a certain number of identical expenditures.

By a still further analysis of the tables referred to, the following figures have been adduced from which "something may be gleaned as to the main items of working expenses" at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul, respectively, so far as actual cash cost is concerned.

Cash Cost as per Caput.	1875.	1876.	1877-8.	1878-9.
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
St. Vincent de Paul	455 20	408 81	324 15	287 32
Kingston	188 55	170 55	160 22	159 94
Excess per caput at St. Vincent de Paul	266 65	238 25	163 93	127 38
Population at St. Vincent de Paul	126	167	254	283
do Kingston	510	625	695	746
Details of excess :—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	159 94	108 47	74 43	64 84
Rations	15 64	6 51	3 42	10 56
Clothing and bedding	15 22	17 77	18 69	12 66
Fuel	26 69	35 84	16 65	3 21
Farms and Stables	14 45	15 11	29 80	10 06
Sundries, including tools, printing and advertising, shop expenses, contingencies, etc	34 70	54 55	20 94	26 05
Total excess per caput as above	266 65	238 25	163 93	127 38

By this analysis it would appear that from 75 to 87 per cent. (varying a little each year) of the excess per caput occurs under the heads of:

1st. Staff Salaries. 2nd. Rations. 3rd. Clothing and Bedding. 4th. Fuel. 5th. Farm and Stable Expenses. The Salaries of the Staff being by far the most serious item.

We shall take up these items seriatim and deal with each individually; but before doing so, we would direct your attention to the foregoing statement, asking you to observe that the excess of expense per caput has decreased proportionately to the increase of the population, as follows:—

Year.	Population.	Excess per caput.
1875	126	266·00
1876	167	238·25
1877-8	254	163·93
1878-9	283	127·38

from which it may be fairly assumed that when the population reaches 400, or 450, that portion of the working expenses which is fixed and unalterable being spread over a large population, the rate per head will not be in excess of that of the most favored institution, except as far as that excess is due to climate and other causes beyond control.

1*st, Staff.*—The per caput cost of the staff at St. Vincent de Paul was in excess of that at Kingston, as follows:—1875, $159.94; 1876, $108.47; 1877-78, $74.43; 1878-79, $64.84.

This is not surprising when it is considered that nearly one-third of the staff expenses, comprising the salaries of the Warden, Deputy Warden, two Chaplains, Physician, Accountant, Storekeeper and Chief Keeper, constitute a fixed expense irrespective of the number of convicts to be cared for. It follows necessarily, that as the population increases, the per caput cost of this portion of the expenses must, in the ratio of that increase, decline. Thus it will be seen by the foregoing figures that at St. Vincent de Paul the excess per caput over Kingston fell from $159.95, in 1876, when the population was but 126, to $64.84 in 1878–79, when the population had increased to 283.

But, further, a very important element in the cost of the staff is the number of guards employed. It needs but little consideration to conclude, that during the infancy of any such institution as that now under review, the necessity for employing a very considerable proportion of the convict population upon works outside the prison walls, in quarrying stone, excavating works, permanent field work,&c., entails a sensible augmentation of armed guards to prevent escape in ratio with the number and situation of gangs, whether these gangs each comprise half a dozen or a dozen of convicts.

We have carefully scrutinized this important item of expense, and are convinced that in the present condition of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, any material decrease of expenditure would necessarily result in impaired efficiency.

2*nd. Rations.*—The excess per caput in cost of food supply is mainly accounted for by the increased cost of butcher meat at St. Vincent de Paul, as compared with Kingston. This has averaged from nearly a cent per pound to two cents more at the former establishment than at the latter. In some cases the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary has been unfortunate in the purveyors of groceries and other articles comprised within the term "rations," but it is only just to the management to state that the selection of purveyors was vested in the Department of Justice, not in themselves.

3*rd. Clothing and Bedding.*—The excess cost in these items is due mainly to two causes: 1st. Kingston has, in former years, had a larger population than for some years past. The outlay then made for matrasses, blankets, utensils, etc., does not appear in their subsequent accounts, though many of the articles so provided have since been continuously used. Everything had to be purchased anew at St. Vincent de Paul for each addition to the convict population. The one represented, to a large

extent, only renewals; the other original purchases, hence these items are not a fair subject for comparison. As regards clothing, a far larger proportion of the St. Vincent de Paul convicts are engaged in rough quarrying, blasting stone, cutting and masonry work, and will continue to be so employed until the building and work have reached a state of completion. The wear and tear of clothing incident upon such occupation is necessarily much greater than that attending those of a lighter and more sedentary nature. To these causes mainly is due the excess above referred to.

Fuel.—The excess shown under this head may be in part due to the greater rigour of the climate at St. Vincent de Paul, as compared with Kingston, and, in part, to the difference in price, but it is mainly due to the absurd practice of charging all wood and coal to a fuel account, and not afterwards transferring it to the services on account of which it was purchased. A considerable part of the fuel purchased was for the brick and lime kilns, the product of which has gone into the permanent works erected in connection with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; though, owing to the defective system of book-keeping, it appears as an item of current "maintenance expenditure."

Farm and Stables.—The main difference in the cost per head of the farm and stables arises (1st) from the fact that the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary has not sufficient land to supply its stables with forage; (2nd) from the necessity for supplying new harness, waggons and other farming implements, as the increasing population of the prison calls for additional plant, the horses chargeable against the farm being used also for the general purposes of the various departments of the Penitentiary (3rd) to the accidental fires, by which, greatly owing to the wooden temporary structure used, not only the carriages and harness but the horses were destroyed in 1877.

It may further be added that there are other causes which are of a more permanent nature and which will always tell in favor of the Kingston establishment as compared with that of the St. Vincent de Paul, if the total number of prisoners is taken without discrimination, inasmuch as the population of the former comprises females and lunatics, the yearly cost of these classes being in every respect much less than that of able bodied male hard-working convicts.

The principal causes, therefore, of the excess of expenditure at St. Vincent de Paul over Kingston, may be briefly epitomized as follows:—

1. The component parts of their respective populations.
2. The state of incompleteness of the establishment and plant.
3. The insufficiency in the extent of farming land.
4. The occasional transfer of convicts clothed and removed at the expense of the Quebec Penitentiary to Kingston.
5. The comparative smallness of its population.
6. The greater comparative number of convicts employed at heavy work.
7. The provisioning of the convicts from a higher market.

In reference to the last-mentioned item we procured lists from both establishments of the price paid for various commodities, and find them to cost more at St. Vincent de Paul than at Kingston. We are bound, however, to remark that when it is left with the authorities of the prison, with the approbation of the Inspector, to make purchases, we have found that they are made, and can be made, on better terms than when procured under contracts ordered by the Department.

The Penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul was inaugurated in 1873, by the transfer from Kingston of 119 of the Quebec prisoners at that time detained there.

Since then a total of over 350 Quebec convicts have been, from time to time, transferred to Kingston for want of accommodation. The yearly average population calculated on days' sojourn give a mean of 135 in 1874, 126 in 1875, 167 in 1876, 254 for the fiscal year 1877-78, 283 for 1878-79, and for the broken period of six months in 1877, when the unfortunate change from the calendar to the fiscal year took place, a mean of 203.

The number of convicts in the prison on the day of our last visit was 312.

We have before stated that as the population has from year to year increased the expenditure per head has gradually declined. The aggregate cost of maintenance of convicts and working expenses has been as follows:

Years.	Population.	Cost per caput.
1874	135	$510
1875	126	455
1876	167	408
1877-8	254	324
1878-9	283	287

There is every reason to hope that it will soon reach the figures given by Kingston Penitentiary, which have ranged from 1861 to date between the extremes of $117 and $248, (exclusive in both institutions, of course, of expenditure on capital account.)

In closing our remarks on this very important point, we would state that we have detected nothing which could be taken to indicate waste or loss, and, if any thing of the kind has transpired, it must have been trifling in amount. But in remarking this, we desire to be understoed to refer only to those expenditures controllable by the executive officers of the Penitentiary. Some contracts have been given and purchases made at higher rates than the articles could have been procured for; but these transactions were not the act of the officers of the Penitentiary. It was not the fault but the misfortune of the institution that it was so.

Wm. Falding Reports.

Before leaving Ottawa for St. Vincent de Paul, certain reports were placed in our hands, prepared by Wm. Falding, the truthfulness or otherwise of the charges made in which we were instructed to investigate. The matters contained or referred to therein have had our careful attention and scrutiny; but the amount of detail involved is so great that we deem it necessary to confine ourselves in reporting thereon to the general conclusions at which we have arrived, holding ourselves prepared to support those conclusions in such way and at such times as you may desire.

It is to be regretted that in documents conveying such severe and general censure greater circumspection has not been exercised in the language employed, and more absolute accuracy in the statements made. In so far as he has borne testimony to a culpable negligence and incompetency in reference to the matter of accounting and the general conduct of office business, his complaints have already been in a great measure justified by ourselves in our preceding remarks as to the unfitness of the Accountant for the duties of his office, and the shortcomings to a lesser extent of the Store-keeper.

We cannot, however, but reprobate the manner in which accusations have been inconsiderately flung around, not only in these reports, but in other communications which have incidently come under our notice during the progress of this investigation.

Mr. Falding has done good service in drawing more direct attention to the inadequacy of the system of accounts, as well as to the unfitness and incompetency of the agents by whom it has been administered; but he has, in our opinion, fatally injured his future usefulness as regards the institution in question by the recklessness with which he has run a tilt against the entire management, as we believe, after a laborious investigation, without sufficient justification, thus generating an amount of personal ill will which will render harmonious action between himself and many of the superior officers of the institution, in the future, almost impossible.

Complaints of the Warden.

The Warden of St. Vincent de Paul having been requested to lay before us any statements or remarks which he thought to be of importance concerning the working

or welfare of the institution confided to his care and management, directed our attention to several very serious questions, to the gravest of which we shall venture to request your careful consideration. They are as follows :—

1. An order to close the shoe and tailors' shops.
2. An order to cease doing any work for officers and employees of the institution.
3. The manner of framing the estimates.

Closing of Shops.

On the 1st July last, an order was received by the Warden ordering him to close the shoe shop and tailors' shop, and to discharge the instructors, informing him at the same time that arrangements had been made for the manufacture at the Kingston Penitentiary, of shoes and clothing to be used by the convicts at St. Vincent de Paul. The Warden, realizing at once the magnitude of such a calamitous decision obtained through the good offices of one of your colleagues (you being then absent from Ottawa) a suspension of the order until it should be submitted to you for final decision. Whatever may have been the reasons which prompted this measure, it could not be otherwise regarded than as being detrimental to the ends of reformation sought for in such establishments, one of the most efficient aids to which is trade instruction.

It is manifestly desirable, in fact necessary, that a variety of industries should be provided, in order to meet the exigencies of various aptitudes and physical capacities of the convicts, as well as to assure, as far as possible, their future prospects of obtaining work when liberated. This question is paramount to any consideration of a material kind. Experience endorses what reason suggests, viz., that in selecting the trades to be taught to convicts in Penitentiaries those are to be preferred which meet general wants, and which, therefore, offer the best opportunities for employment. Shoemaking and tailoring trades realize these conditions, and at the same time their products are required to supply the daily wants of the institution itself; and we do not hesitate to assert that in every Penitentiary of any importance these two industries, together with those of blacksmithing, carpentering and as many other common trades as circumstances will allow, should always be maintained, at any rate, to the extent required to supply the wants of such establishments each one for itself.

There may be some industries requiring complicated machinery and expensive plant, which might be established in one of the prisons of the country to manufacture goods required by all, but the common trades should be taught and practised in every prison, for its own wants first, and for outside supply if possible.

There has been, of late years, a growing, and, we think, mistaken prejudice on the part of the manufacturing public against bringing the products of the labour of our criminal population into competition with those of others more fortunately circumstanced.

If the energies of the former were all directed into one or two channels, aided by every facility in the way of machinery, it is possible that the products of their labours might, if thrown without judgment upon the market, affect deleteriously kindred manufactures conducted outside the prison walls.

For this reason, amongst many others, we would strongly advise as great a diversity of trades being followed in each prison as is compatible with reasonable economy. For the exercise of due discretion in this respect, we cheerfully admit the necessity, but it would be subversive of the best interests of the community to allow our convicts to waste perhaps the only opportunity they may have of fitting themselves to earn an honest and respectable livelihood, in deference to a mere prejudice. By the last census it would appear that there were (when taken) over 212,000 of the working population of Canada, engaged in industrial pursuits requiring skilled labour.

Our Penitentiary population, after deducting the great number necessarily occupied in what may be termed the household duties of the several establishments, do not reach one thousand in number. When we further take into consideration the shortness of their actual working day and the impossibility, as a rule, of obtaining

rom them the same intensity as is looked for by free labour, we shall not be under he mark if we assume that the product of their labour will not exceed that of six undred free men.

If spread over a sufficient diversity of trades, it is difficult to conceive that the ommodities produced by this small fraction of the population can have a very isastrous effect upon the products of over 212,000. We trust, therefore, that the eformatory value of our prisons may not be lessened by giving too great weight to economical considerations, especially when such considerations are manifestly based upon a fallacy. For viewing the question from a still higher ground, the ground of absolute right according to natural law, no one can repel the argument that the duty of toiling for the support of his life is the convicts duty as well as the freeman's duty, an obligation which carries with itself the correlative absolute right of competing with any other worker. The prisoner having fallen under the tutorship of State, what natural obligations are of the man, though in durance, the State is bound to make him accomplish, and such privileges as are essentially linked with the accomplishment of such obligations, the State is equally bound to vindicate for him. As a matter of strict justice, to throw the convict in the demoralizing jaws of idleness, or to submit him to the debasing and unnatural labour of the tread-mill, would be on the part of the State, at the same time, an injustice and a mistake committed to the detriment of both society, the convict and the Government itself. To occupy prisoners at useful work is therefore, an obligation whether the products of such labour compete with others or not. Of course, care should be taken to regulate the matter in the best possible manner, having regard to the interest of the public chest of the outside trade, and of the convict himself. Speaking of *honest labour* as in contradistinction with convict labour is a fallacious antithesis, the work of useful trades is *honest labour* though the worker may be a criminal.

Work done for Officers.

Until lately it has been customary to supply officers and their families of al grades employed in the Penitentiaries with such of the products of convict labour as they might require. The revenue accruing from these sales was not large; but it was steady, and, being deducted monthly from the pay of the officers, was readily collected. The practice was looked upon as a boon by the officers whose duties confined them so closely to the institution that they had very little opportunity for looking after the purchase of such requirements, and in the case of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary the discontinuance of the practice rendered it necessary for the officers, in many cases, to have recourse to a market 12 miles distant for their necessary supplies, thus involving an expenditure of time and money, both commodities with which they are not over-provided. It is, of course, very desirable that a practice of this nature should be properly regulated, or in the absence of such supervision abuses will necessarily creep in; but we would strongly advise a reconsideration of the Departmental orders lately given for its discontinuance. A Committee consisting of the Inspector, Warden, Storekeeper, and the instructor of the shop producing each different class of articles, might be struck to fix a scale of prices for staple products and to decide the principle upon which custom work done to order should be charged.

On what principle should the market for the products of convict labour be selected if the supply of Government requisites, to be paid for by Government money, is not an appropriate one?

The Framing of the Estimates.

The Warden of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary complains that the institution over which he presides has hardly been equitably dealt with in the framing of the estimates. We have gone carefully over this subject, and are bound to state that the principle of basing the estimates of one institution on the requirements, or on the past expenditure of another, which appears (in part, at any rate,) to have been adopted in determining the requirements of the institution whose affairs are now

under consideration, is practically in its operation disadvantageous to the management of the one which happens to be the least fortunately circumstanced. On this point we must plead the importance of the considerations involved in extenuation of what may seem to be undue prolixity.

The estimates of 1879-80 were based upon an assumed population of 760 at Kingston and 325 at St. Vincent de Paul, (a further item of $6,000 having been included for 50 additional Quebec convicts, whose allocation was left for subsequent determination).

These votes were equal to a per caput allowance of $172 for Kingston, at which institution the actual expenditure for the preceding year had been about $160 with a population of 746, and $224 for St. Vincent de Paul in the face of an expenditure during the preceding year of $287, with a population of 283, the difference being $52 per head upon the assumed population in favor of the latter.

We have already, in another place, pointed out that the per caput expenditure bears (and must necessarily do so) a direct relation to the extent of the population to be provided for, the former diminishing as the latter increases.

We have also pointed out that, in obedience to this law, the excess of the per caput expenditure at St. Vincent de Paul over that of Kingston has gradually been reduced from $455.20 in 1875, to $287.32 in 1878-79. It has still further been pointed out that there are certain fixed working expenses which must be incurred irrespective of the extent of the population. It now remains to be determined whether, in view of these considerations, an appropriation of $224 per head for a population of 325 male working convicts, confined in a prison yet in a state of incompleteness, is equivalent to one of $172 per head for a population of 760 (fifty of whom are female, or insane convicts), in an institution in which almost every possible requisite for economical management has already been provided. The difference, it will be observed, is $52 per head.

Of the appropriation, the sum of $43,440 and $34,020 were for salaries of the staff employed at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul, respectively, or $57 per head for the former, and $104 per head for the latter.

In this item alone, which has already been defended as necessary, $47 per head out of the marginal $52 above referred to is absorbed, leaving $5 per head to cover all the increased expenditure to which we have before adverted and recognized as inevitable, in an ever-increasing and growing establishment, when placed in comparison with one which has been provided with all the requirements for a population of about 800 convicts, besides females and insane. Without here going further with details, we beg to state, that having carefully weighed these considerations, we are satisfied that, had the margin in favor of St. Vincent de Paul been $70 or $75 per head instead of $52, the advantages would still have been on the side of the older established institution.

For the sake of perspicuity we briefly enumerate the items contributing to this necessary increased expenditure, setting against each an approximate estimate of the extent to which each item may be deemed to be chargeable with such increase.

Staff expenses (per caput)	$47 00
Difference in character of a portion of the population.—Fifty female and insane convicts, not over $118 per head, being included in the Kingston estimate, say	4 00
Insufficient acreage, involving necessity of purchasing forage, etc., not required at Kingston	6 00
New outfit in tools, bed, bedding, clothing and utensils for 43 additional convicts, as compared with the partially new outfit to be provided at Kingston	3 00
Greater wear and tear of clothing of convicts at heavy work	2 00
Greater expense due to greater severity of climate and necessity for purchasing fuel and a certain class of provisions in a higher market	3 00
	$65 00

In addition to these known and recognized items, there are many others for which it is desirable more to amply provide; such as the transfer of convicts to Kingston, which involves not only the travelling expenses of the necessary guards as well as of the convicts themselves, but a complete outfit of new clothing for the convicts transferred.

One word as to the vote of $6,000 for 50 additional Quebec convicts. It is accompanied by a proviso that should the above-named contingent remain at St. Vincent de Paul, the amount so voted should be transferred *en bloc* from the estimates of Kingston to those of St. Vincent de Paul. In either case, in accordance with Departmental regulations, their outfit would have to be provided by the latter as well as the cost of transfer, and in this view of the matter possibly $120 per head would suffice to meet the additional cost of 50 convicts superadded to the population of an institution already equipped.

The reasons already given, however, for a more liberal estimate as respects the Province of Quebec are equally applicable to these, as to the greater number already provided for by the vote we have just been considering, save and except that the increase of the permanent population would, upon the principles already sufficiently explained, justify a proportionate reduction. To jump at once, however, from a rate of $224, which should have been notably larger per head, to that of $120, would be to make but a very inadequate provision for the anticipated requirements. We would venture further to suggest that some little elasticity might be imparted to the estimates if provision were made by which, under judicious restrictions, surplus moneys voted under one sub-head might be transferred for use under another.

Parliament would probably, and very properly object to allow sums voted for "staff expenses" to be used for the "maintenance of convicts," but in view of the impossibility of framing an estimate which should meet all the requirements of these institutions in their minutest details, we doubt not, its consent might be obtained to a certain measure of interchangeability of the sums appropriated under the head of service referred to.

Such interchange, however, should, of course, be subject to superior authority upon the recommendation of the Inspector. While upon this subject we may state that it was pointed out to us that the sum of $300 asked for by the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul for "chapel services" was cut down in the actual estimates to $42.25. Fully admitting the necessity for economy, it should not, we think, be forgotten that the expenses of ministering to a small number of convicts is almost as great as if the number were thrice as many, and that the population of this Penitentiary is mainly Roman Catholics; that in the ministrations of that church rites and ceremonies are an important factor, and that they have a right to expect that those who minister to the religious wants of the wards of the state should be placed in a position to do so in accordance with the proper and usual requirements of the church to which they belong or under whose auspices they elect to place themselves. The question of economy, well and broadly understood, is one point in prison management, but it is not, by any means, pre-eminent. To borrow the words of Mr. Tallack, Secretary of the Howard Association, we may say that economy at the expense of real wants "is a peculiarly expensive economy in its results, and somewhat akin to that of a penurious patient, who to save a doctor's fee becomes an invalid for life."

The criminal classes are never so heavy a burden upon the community in prison as they are out of prison, and in view of this fact a certain amount of liberality should be permitted to shine through and gild the edges of those dark comfortless clouds which envelope the less fortunate of our fellow-citizens, who, be it remembered, in many cases differ from others only through lack of domestic and religious advantages on the one side, or lack of sufficient opportunity or temptation on the other.

General Remarks.

The Buildings and Prison Yard.

The permanent buildings at St. Vincent de Paul, so far as they are completed, are well suited for Penitentiary purposes. They are severe in style, and very substanti-

ally constructed. They are, however, insufficient even for present wants, not to speak of the future requirements of the Province of Quebec. At the end of our short sojourn at St. Vincent de Paul there were within the walls of that institution 312 convicts, 144 of whom were lodged at night in temporary quarters. Of these sixty occupied strong cells in a portion of the building never intended for that purpose and lacking the proper space of many thousand feet. Fifty-six occupied wooden cells, insecure and badly situated; twenty were in an associated dormitory, and eight in the dungeon cells. By this time however, 89 recently finished cells will have been fitted up in the new wing.

Adding to the 312 convicts above referred to, 155 Quebec convicts, who formed a part of the population of the Kingston Penitentiary in October last, it will be seen that confining the consideration of the question to present requirements, the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary should be capable of providing for at least five hundred.

And the extension should be so disposed as to admit readily of future extension.

The present prison-yard wall was erected to enclose a yard suitable for a Juvenile Reformatory of 120 boys. It does not enclose within its precincts the entire building, and is otherwise quite unfit for the purposes of the present establishment.

Fortunately what remains to be done both as to buildings and walls can be done and is being rapidly done exclusively by convict labour, and so far as the work has proceeded it has been done in a most creditable manner both as to the quality of workmanship and the rapidity of its execution.

The quarrying, stonecutting, masonry, bricklaying, blacksmithing, carpentering, roofing and the making of bricks and lime, required for the work, are all done by the prisoners, the only outlay of importance beyond their labour being the material of wood and iron.

In examining the plans designed for the completion of the prison we at once saw that, however creditable they might be on purely architectural grounds, the execution of the work as devised (in detail) would burden the sanitary and disciplinary service of the institution with serious and lasting difficulties, and would necessitate partial re-construction in the case of future extension being requested.

Having, while on the spot, made a study of the location and the requirements of the institution, paying special heed to those considerations bearing upon the health of its inhabitants and facilities for economical management, we have ventured to submit certain modifications which will, we think, combine the advantages of utilizing to the full those works which have already been executed, inclusive of the existing temporary walls and wooden buildings, while admitting of comparatively indefinite extension from time to time, and at any time, without interference with those portions already completed.

A ground plan sketch of our proposed alterations, which, by your permission and that of your colleague, the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, has already been submitted and approved by the Chief Architect and the Architect in charge of the works, is herewith annexed (Appendix D).

Farming Land.

A sufficiency of cultivable land is deemed by all authorities to be, as a rule, an essential requisite in connection with every Penitentiary; whether viewed from a reformatory, sanitary or economical stand-point, it is equally desirable and necessary. We crave your indulgence in addressing to you a few words upon this subject under the first and last of these heads, the second requires no allusion. The advantages of agricultural pursuits are, from a sanitary point of view, self-evident even amongst convicts. Hope is the most powerful incentive to good conduct; encouragement to the most potent ally of the officer in his efforts to enforce discipline. The hope of attaining a favorable classification, which shall carry with it a measure of freedom from more immediate surveillance, will induce many not wholly depraved to cultivate habits of self-restraint, which will not only aid the general discipline of the Penitentiary, but will tend to fit the subject of it to withstand the temptation which will, of

necessity, be thrown in his way when, on the expiration of his sentence, he is once more a free agent. The much-lauded "Irish System" owes its popnlarity mainly to this feature, and it may be safely assumed that many who, on leaving the Penitentiary for the first time, and who afterwards relapse into crime, would have escaped the shoals upon which they made final ship wreck had they, before encountering the temptations of their new found freedom, been gradually accustomed to habits of self-control, the very achievement of which of necessity induces a measure of self-respect. While there may be a danger of creating too many tailors, or shoemakers or stone masons, the labor market for tillers of the soil cannot be over-crowded, so long as unoccupied lands are available. The worst of criminals may, if he really desires to reform, place himself (on being released) beyond the ordinary temptation of city life, and may, if he understand the culture of the land, build up a new character and a new life, where his past history is and may remain unknown. No employment realizes these conditions as does the pursuit of agriculture, and viewed from an economical standpoint, the arguments in favor of husbandry as a leading pursuit are not less strong.

The price of commodities is determined not by the cost of production at the point at which they are produced, but by the cost at which they may be laid down in the most favorable market.

When the market is brought to the door of the producer, it follows that all that part of the market price which represents the expense of transport, commissions and profit to middlemen and merchants, and fluctuations in demand and supply is saved.

And the surplus produced (if any should remain after supplying the wants of the institution), however great, can never over-stock the market, nor give cause, or even an excuse, to producers to complain of the unfairness of bringing prison labor into competition with their own. In view of these and kindred considerations, therefore, the late Government were wise in adding a fine farm of 100 acres to the 100 odd acres of ground already attached to the Kingston Prison, and they are likewise to be commended for having at the outset procured for their Dorchester Penitentiary, now in course of erection, a farm of some 600 acres. The St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary is not as yet so fortunately provided. It has at present a little over 100 acres, about sixty of which are occupied by inside and outside yards, an extensive gully, brick yard, quarries, leaving only about 40 acres of farming land, of which a considerable portion was almost a swamp, though it has been partially reclaimed by convict labor. There is adjoining the prison property a farm of about 80 acres, admirably situated, and in every way adapted to the wants of the institution. We are informed that when the present Penitentiary was occupied as a reformatory, the Local Government had the intention of purchasing that farm, but that the project was abandoned on account of the extravagant price then asked by the proprietors. We are in a position to state that at present this property can be had at a fair price, about half the sum demanded on the occasion above referred to. The price now set upon it is $8,000, including a large stone building, which could be utilized at once as a lodgment for the families of at least four officers of the Penitentiary, at an aggregate rental of about $200.

We very strongly recommend that purchase at the price quoted, which is high enough for the proprietors to get, and not excessive for the Government, circumstanced as it is, to pay.

Superannuation of Chaplains and Costumes of Superior Officers.

These two questions, though apparently of an entirely different character, are referred to under one head, because, in respect of them, the Kingston Penitentiary and that of St. Vincent de Paul, have been heretofore differently treated. The name of the Protestant Chaplain attached to the former institution is inscribed on the establishment book, and that officer is thereby entitled to superannuation. The Chaplains of St. Vincent de Paul are not similarly privileged, and inasmuch as they are to all intents and purposes permanent officers, having occupied their situations from the opening of the institution, and given their whole time to the discharge of

their religious duties in connection therewith, it is difficult to understand why they should be differently dealt with. The superior officers of the former institution are likewise more favorably dealt with than their confrères at St. Vincent de Paul, in the matter of receiving a costume from the institution. Some avail themselves of the privilege, others do not, but still the privilege is open to all, while denied to the superior officers of the latter Penitentiary.

The distinction which it establishes is probably the cause of dissatisfaction, rather than any consideration as to the pecuniary value involved.

In dealing with the difficulties which have given rise to the present enquiry, we doubt not the idea must have been suggested to your mind, as it has certainly most forcibly impressed itself on ours, that prison management is not a fit subject for Departmental control, and we feel bound to refer, before closing this report, to the radical change inaugurated by the legislation now in force in relation thereto.

The Penitentiary Act of 1875.

The study of the subject of prison management, if pursued free from the influence of preconceived ideas, must lead an unbiassed mind to the conviction that such institutions should be governed and directed by an organization or body of men free from immediate political or other extraneous influences.

Such organized bodies exist in every civilized country, whether under the name of Inspectors. Superintendents, Directors, or Commissioners, and are generally constituted into Boards, whose relation to the executive officers of each establishment are somewhat analagous to the relation subsisting between Parliament and Cabinet, under a constitutional form of government. Their duties are consultative, deliberative, and in a measure, legislative. They decide upon what general principles the prisons shall be governed, and their decrees, when approved by the Minister of State, are carried into effect by the local executive.

Such was the condition of the question in Canada before the passage of the Act of 1875, which we are bound to call an unfortunate deviation from the usual course pursued in almost every country aiming at the reform of its criminal population.

The reasons to be urged in favor of the appointment of a Board of Directors are obvious, and almost equally self-evident are the reasons why a department, having other and onerous duties, must be unfit to direct from a distance the detailed administration of institutions of such a special and complicated nature.

The government of penal institutions in Christian countries has become a distinctive science—a science too, demanding for its attainment a acontinuity of practice and experience acting upon a diversity of minds. A combination of mental and moral qualities seldom centralized in one person (and of which some important elements are almost sure to be lacking in a department whose main duties are of an entirely different character) is essential to the judicious control of a mixed criminal population, especially if the object aimed at be reformatory as well as premitive.

The avowed object with us is to reform the convicts, and to educate them to honest occupations, as well as to see that they are adequately punished without being crushed.

A Government Department might almost as well undertake to treat, at a distance, the patients of our public hospitals, as direct, by correspondence, the life and conduct of a Penitentiary. The officers and clerks of a department can hardly be considered as *ex officio* authorities on prison matters, and if Directors or Inspectors are made under-officers of a department, they lose, by the very fact of occupying such a position, the freedom, the status, the immunities which are necessary to the proper discharge of their important and often delicate functions, at the same time the feeling or sense of responsibility on account of their trust is materially backward.

The Board of Inspectors, Commissioners or Directors (by whatever name they may be called) should (subject only to supreme authority) have sufficient liberty of action to permit each unit of their body to develop, in his own chosen or assigned sphere of action, that individuality of mind and heart which could not be expected to

govern any departmental action, while, by frequent consultations at the board, the attrition of mind with mind would, through that breadth and diversity of thought, which, perhaps, alone makes consultative bodies useful, prevent that individuality losing its freshness and usefulness by growing with eccentricity. The Warden should carry into execution the matured decisions of that Board, he, too, being allowed that latitude which is essential to the proper exercise of executive power whether vested in one man or a body of men. The history of prison reform proclaims that every real reform, great or small, has been wrought by men so circumstanced, in strange and striking contrast with the result of departmental management historically recorded.

There is, perhaps, no sphere of action in the administration of the duties of which officers of all grades require so much liberty of action, combined with docility and amenability, so much breadth of view and sympathy, combined with decision of character and promptitude of action, and where such liberty of action is demanded by the exigencies of the service, it can only be yielded by those having the power to yield, suspend, or withhold it, and who can, from time to time, witness on the spot the use that is made of it.

A further reason why a Board, and not a single individual, should govern institutions of this nature is that a continuity of practice and experience is required, and the death or removal of one of the body from time to time does not involve the loss of the collective knowledge and practical experience possessed by the Board as a body.

All these principles consecrated by the grand test of time, approved and endorsed by the entire civilized and Christianized world, have been set aside by the Penitentiary Act of 1875. By its provisions all the benefits from diversity of thought, breadth of mental and moral culture, are swept away as useless. One single Inspector is provided for, who is expected (it may be assumed) to combine in his person all the breadth and diversity of a Board, both breadth and diversity being neutralized, however, by the provisions that he "shall be an officer of the department."

These remarks must be understood to have no force against the Department of Justice, *per se*; if they have any force they are intended to apply to the principle and spirit of bureaucracy, not to any special department or individual.

The outflow of the legislation has been such as might have been anticipated—misunderstandings as to the jurisdiction of officers, unfortunate appointments, indefensible contracts, and, worse than all, perhaps, a lurking feeling which, sooner or later, invades all such extraneous departmental trusts, that individuality and earnestness are not recognized servants of the State. It is, therefore, with full confidence in the rectitude of our view, that we recommend to your consideration the advisability, nay, we may say the necessity of abrogating the Act of 1875 and its amendments, and the restoration of a Board of Directors of Penitentiaries, constituted after the manner, and possessing the powers of that which existed prior to the recent unfortunate innovation.

All of which respectfully submitted.

(Signed) J. C. TACHE.

(Signed) EDWARD MIALL, Jr.

Ottawa, 23rd December, 1879.

RETURN

(77)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880; —For copies of all Orders in Council, Regulations, Correspondence, &c., between any person and the Government, since the last Session of Parliament, respecting the drawback promised on ship materials; also, a Statement shewing the names of all applicants, the particulars of the applications made, the amount applied for, the amount allowed and paid in each case, with the dates of such payments.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
16th March, 1880.

RETURN

(78)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 8th March, 1880;—For copies of all Correspondence between the Government and the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territory, or any other person, in relation to the establishment of a Brewery at Battleford, in the said territory.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
12th March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(79)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 8th March, 1880 ;—For a detailed Statement shewing the quantity of Tobacco seized in the County of Charlevoix between the 1st day of January, 1877, and the 1st January, 1880, with the names of the officers who effected such seizures, the instructions to that effect given to such officers, the reports of such officers as to the number of pounds seized, and what became of the tobacco so seized.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

12th March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed*]

RETURN

(80)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 10th March, 1880;—For all Correspondence between the Government of New Brunswick, and the Government of the Dominion, concerning certain Claims made by the former Government against the latter, since the 1st day of March, 1879; also, all Orders in Council since that date, referring to or dealing in any way, by ordering payment or otherwise, with said Claims.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

22nd March, 1880.

On a Report dated 14th February, 1880, from the Honorable the Minister of Finance, stating that he has had under consideration the respective claims advanced by the Government of the Province of New Brunswick through the delegates who recently visited Ottawa for that purpose, which claims are four in number and are as follows:—

A claim for $10,000 on account of Immigration expenditure for the fiscal year 1874-75.

The second claim is that the short term prisoners should be received into the new General Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, and at the expense of the Dominion.

The third claim urged by the delegates arises out of the peculiar position of the Tracadie Lazaretto, and the delegates claimed that the management of the establishment and the Lepers of the District should be assumed by the Dominion Government.

The fourth claim arises out of the construction of that part of the Intercolonial Railway, 37¼ miles in length, between the Shediac Branch and the boundary of the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Committee concur in the views and recommendations submitted in the Report of the Minister of Finance, and advise that the same be approved and acted on.

(Signed) L. R. MASSON.

Approved, 18th February, 1880.

(Signed) LORNE.

The undersigned has the honor to report that he has had under consideration the respective claims advanced by the Government of the Province of New Brunswick through the delegates who recently visited Ottawa for that purpose.

The claims are four in number and are as follows:—

A claim for $10,000 on account of Immigration expenditure for the fiscal year 1874-75.

On enquiry into this claim the undersigned finds that the Dominion Government, for two or three years prior to 1874, in pursuance of an agreement made with the Provinces, had asked and procured from Parliament an annual grant of $70,000 to the several Provinces for the encouragement of immigration; in the Session of 1874, when the estimates for 1874-75 were submitted to the House of Commons, this grant was, however, omitted; but in anticipation of the grant, the Province of New Brunswick had made arrangements to carry out the service, and acting in good faith during the fiscal year in question the Government of the Province made expenditures on Immigration Service to an extent of between $60,000 and $70,000.

The undersigned recommends in this case that an amount of $10,000 be placed in the supplementary estimates of the present fiscal year about to be laid before Parliament.

Notwithstanding Council has already decided upon a course of conduct in reference to the second claim, the undersigned considers it better for the sake of uniformity, to embody it in this report, in order that the matters of the Province may be complete.

The second claim is that the short term prisoners should be received into the New General Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces and at the expense of the Dominion; the claim being founded on the fact that under the terms of Union such prisoners have been received and maintained since Confederation in the St. John Penitentiary.

Council has already decided on this point that a case should be prepared and approved by both parties and submitted to the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

The third claim urged by the delegates arises out of the peculiar position of the Tracadie Lazaretto, and the delegates claimed that the management of the establishment and the Lepers of the District should be assumed by the Dominion Government, and that the expenditure in connection with the establishment should be paid from Dominion funds.

The undersigned cannot but think that there are grounds why this special service should be looked after and controlled by the Federal Government, and that this may be accomplished by either one of two methods, and he therefore recommends that either an Act be prepared for the purpose of placing the Lazaretto under the control of the Department of Agriculture, or that Parliament be asked to grant a vote in aid of the establishment.

The fourth claim arises out of the construction of that part of the Intercolonial Railway, 37¼ miles in length between the Shediac Branch and the boundary of the Province of Nova Scotia. The delegation stated that this section was constructed by a company aided by funds from the Government of New Brunswick, and that the value placed upon it was based upon the amount of the first tenders received for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. They claim that this basis of value as shown by subsequent experince was far too low, and as evidence they mention that although the contribution of their Province towards its construction was $400,000,

the Goverement only received $250,000, and under the circumstances the delegation claim that the section should be re-valued, and that any excess over the amount of the original value should be paid to the Province.

The undersigned suggests that as this claim has been formally made, it is due to the Government of New Brunswick that the basis and grounds of the claim should be examined into, and he therefore recommends that the Honorable Minister of Railways do prepare and submit all the information he can obtain, and that for the purposes of Council such information be procured as early as practicable.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY,
Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th February, 1880.

All which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) L. R. MASSON,
President.

PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER,
OTTAWA, 18th Februrry, 1880.

RETURN

(81)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880;—For Copies of all Petitions and Correspondence with the Department of Marine and Fisheries regarding the Order in Council regulating the prosecution of the Lobster Fishery in the Maritime Provinces.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

22nd March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 19th March, 1880.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister to enclose, herewith, a Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th ultimo, asking for Correspondence regarding the Order in Council regulating the Lobster Fishery.

The Order is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. F. WHITCHER,
For the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ARICHAT, 2nd April, 1879.

To Hon. J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have been requested to forward you the within petition, and would crave the liberty of requesting that the prayer of the petitioners may receive your favorable consideration. It is a matter of vital importance to a large number of the inhabitants of this county.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ISAAC LEVISCONTE,

To the Honorable the Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada.

The petition of the undersigned fishermen, and others intimately acquainted with the circumstances, and deeply interested in the prosperity of the fisheries, residents of Arichat, in the County of Richmond and Province of Nova Scotia, respectfully sheweth :—

That it has been brought to the notice of your petitioners that the fishing of lobsters from the first day of August to the first day of April in the present year is prohibited by a recently passed Order in Council.

That there are in the immediate vicinity several hundred fishermen almost entirely dependent on this branch of the fishing industry for the means of subsistence, who, relying on the regulations previously existing, contracted heavy expenses in the purchase and manufacture of the outfits required for the successful prosecution of this business. That the presence of ice on the coast prevent them from engaging in this fishery sooner than the beginning of May, and that therefore in the limited time now allowed fishermen can scarcely, under the most favorable circumstances, realize sufficient to reimburse their necessary and unavoidable outlay in the purchase of such outfits.

That the restrictions now imposed on their industry are such as will, in the opinion of your petitioners, so seriously affect their interests as to entail upon them a heavy pecuniary loss, and a great amount of hardship, want and destitution.

That your petitioners, judging by the past, believe that the regulations heretofore existing were eminently satisfactory as affording adequate protection to the fishery, while allowing the fisherman to prosecute his business for a time sufficiently long to make it remunerative.

And that therefore your petitioners humbly pray that your honorable body do take their circumstances and petition into your favourable consideration, and deem it expedient to rescind the recent Order in so much as relates to the County of Richmond, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Fisheries Department, Ottawa, 11th April, 1879.

J. Levisconte, Esq., Arichat.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of 2nd instant, on behalf of the inhabitants of the County of Richmond, Province of Nova Scotia, remonstrating against the new regulation for lobster fishing as affects the above named locality,

I am desired by the Minister to inform you that the subject has received careful attention. The conclusion reached by the recent amended regulation, of which a copy is enclosed, is the result of enquiries and observations extending over a lengthened period, and is adopted with an earnest and practical desire to preserve the valuable lobster fishery of the Provinces from serious and permanent deterioration.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. F. WHITCHER,

For the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

House of Commons, Ottawa, 5th April, 1879.

W. F. Whitcher, Esq.,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

Dear Sir,—I beg to forward you herewith the petition of the inhabitants of Wood's Harbour, in the County of Shelburne, asking that Shelburne County be exempted from the provisions of the late "Order in Council" in reference to lobster fishing.

The petitioners claim that every preparation has been made for the prosecution of the fishery as heretofore, and that if continued will be very injurious to their interests.

Please forward the answer of the Department to this petition to me, and oblige,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) THOMAS ROBERTSON,

WOOD'S HARBOR, SHELBURNE CO., 25th March, 1879.

To the Hon. J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

In referring you to an Order passed in Council on the 15th inst., whereby the season for prosecuting the lobster fishery in certain places, shall close on the first of August;

We, the undersigned merchants and outfitters of fishery supplies, residing in Woods Harbour, County of Shelburne, Province of Nova Scotia, beg leave to submit to your Honor the following memorial:—

That, in consideration of the injurious effect of said Order upon the lobster fishery in this place, petitions are about being forwarded through you to the Governor General in Council, praying for the exemption of this section of the county from the operation of said order.

That we, as outfitters for the lobster fishery, in consideration of the trade we hold with these fishermen, would be deeply injured through the operation of said order.

That in the lobster fishery are a large number of poor men, some having large families who, in the event of an unsuccessful season, have to obtain supplies during the winter on the earnings of the next season.

That at this date we hold accounts against a large part of those fishermen to the amount of several hundreds of dollars, expecting payment when sufficient fish are caught.

That in the event of fishing from the middle of May only to the first of August, these fishermen can do no more than pay for their spring supplies, including their fishing gear, &c.

That the Order in Council referred to will have the effect of leaving in our hands a large amount of unpaid accounts, the greater part of which we may never collect.

That by granting the full fishing season as heretofore, the fishermen may be enabled to pay up their debts, and also earn something towards maintaining themselves and families until the return of the fishing season.

Therefore, your memorialists solicit your special attention to their case, asking your Honor to direct your influence in Council towards the exemption of this section of the county from the operation of said order.

We beg to remain, honored Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) JOHN MARDEN,
" SAMUEL K. WOOD,
" WM. W. BEARNEN,
" THOMAS SEARS,
" ISAAC F. FREAMAN.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

An Order having been passed in Council regulating the lobster fishery of certain portions of the Maritime Provinces, making it unlawful to prosecute the lobster fishery "from the first of August to the first of April in each year;"

Wherefore, we the undersigned petitioners, residents of Upper Wood's Harbor and West Wood's Harbor, in the County of Shelburne, Province of Nova Scotia, beg leave to lay before your Excellency:

That near the mouth of our harbour are built two establishments for the canning of lobsters, having, in 1878, expended about $25,000 and given employment to a large portion of us, besides nearly 60 females.

That up to the present time, we have prosecuted this branch of industry from about the middle of May to the end of October, with the exception of August, known as the close season.

That, according to the Order in Council referred to, we are prohibited from earning our daily bread for about ten weeks, or one half of the usual time, leaving out September and October, the two best and most important months in the year to us.

That all our preparations and engagements for the entire season have been completed some time ago; hence the operation of the Order referred to would be ruinous to us, as well as shut up both the packing establishments.

That the lobster canning business has been carried on here for the past six years, yet, last year, the supply of lobsters exceeded any previous year, showing that where the protection of the "seed lobsters" is strictly attended to, no further protection is required.

Therefore the humble prayer of your petitioners is that your Excellency in Council, would be pleased to exempt this portion of the county, allowing us the entire season, as in 1878, and at the same time appoint the beginning of the "close season" two weeks earlier than last year.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

May it Please Your Excellency,—

Whereas an Order in Council, bearing date the fifteenth day of the present month, whereby it becomes "unlawful to fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell and without lawful excuse possess any lobster from the first of August to the first day of April in each year."

Therefore we, the undersigned petitioners, residing in Woods Harbor, in the County of Shelburne, Province of Nova Scotia, beg leave to represent to your Excellency in Council:

That we are very largely interested in two lobster-packing establishments located among us, doing business in 1878 to the extent of $25,000, and giving direct employment to over 250 persons.

That hitherto the law regulating the lobster fishery allowed us to fish the entire season without any restrictions as to time (save the month of August), commencing about the middle of May to the end of October, giving us nearly five months employment.

That our arrangements as to outfits, etc., are made annually with regard to the entire season, and as these outfits, etc., are expensive, by closing the fishing season with the first of August we should have little more than barely time to pay for them.

That our circumstances prohibit us from fitting out for two branches of the fisheries during the same year; hence September and October would be lost to us, and it is chiefly in these two months that we save sufficient to keep our families through the winter.

That before we became aware of your Order in Council referred to, we had completed our arrangements for the entire season as in 1878. Our fishing vessels are supplied with their crews, and we should therefore suffer for the necessaries of life, consequent from the want of employment.

Therefore your petitioners humbly, yet earnestly, pray that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to exempt this section of the county from the operation of the Order in Council referred to, and grant that our close season shall extend from the middle of July to the middle of August.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

WOODS HARBOR, SHELBURNE CO., 25th March, 1878.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 11th March, 1879.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of 5th instant, on behalf of the inhabitants of Woods Harbor, in the County of Shelburne, N. S., remonstrating against the new regulation for lobster fishing as affects the above-named locality.

I am desired by the Minister to inform you that the subject has received careful attention. The conclusion reached by the recent amended regulation, of which a copy is enclosed, is the result of enquiries and observations extending over a lengthened period, and is adopted with an earnest and practical desire to preserve the valuable lobster fishery of the Provinces from serious and permanent deterioration.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. F. WHITCHER.
For the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

To the Honorable the Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada.

The petition of the undersigned fishermen, and others intimately acquainted with their circumstances and deeply interested in the prosperity of the fisheries, residents of D'Escousse and vicinity, in the County of Richmond and Province of Nova Scotia, humbly sheweth:—

That it has been brought to the notice of your petitioners that the fishing of lobsters from the first day of August to the first day of April is prohibited by a recently passed Order in Council.

That there are in this immediate vicinity several hundred fishermen almost entirely dependent on this branch of the fishing industry for the means of subsistence, who, relying on the previously existing regulations have contracted heavy expenses in the purchase and manufacture of such outfits as are required for the successful prosecution of this business. That this fishery cannot be commenced in the County of Richmond earlier than the beginning of May, owing to the presence of ice on the coast, and that, therefore, in the limited season now allowed your petitioners can scarcely under even the most favourable circumstances realize sufficient to reimburse their necessary and unavoidable outlay for outfits.

That the restrictions now imposed on their industry are such as will in the opinion of your memorialists, so seriously affect their means of livelihood as to entail upon them a great amount of hardship, want and destitution.

That your petitioners, judging from the past, believe that the regulations heretofore existing were eminently satisfactory as affording adequate protection to the fishery, while allowing the fisherman to prosecute his business for a time sufficiently long to render it remunerative.

And that, therefore, your petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable Body do take their circumstances and petition into your favorable consideration, and in your wise deliberations do deem it expedient to rescind the recent Order in Council in so much as relates to the County of Richmond, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

We, your petitioners, inhabitants of the County of Guysborough, in the Province of Nova Scotia, humbly petition your Excellency as follows, viz:—

That whereas it is proposed to confine the fishing for lobster to the months of April, May, June and July of each year;

And whereas the lobster fishery has become a very important industry, affording employment to a large proportion of the fishermen as well as others;

And whereas if this regulation came into force it would be a death blow to the lobster business, as fully one-half of the lobsters annually caught are taken in the latter part of the season;

Therefore resolved that we, the subscribers, humbly petition your Excellency not to sanction any such regulation, and, as in duty bound, we will ever pray, etc.

LITTLE RIVER, DIGBY CO., N.S., 25th April, 1879.

To the Minister of Marine and Fisheries,

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of addressing you in behalf of the people of this county, on the subject of the late Order relating to the lobster fishery.

We think that the law is uncalled for as regards this county, although it may be of benefit to localities where the business has been carried on for a score of years. This county has received no benefit whatever from the lobsters from Adam's birth until last season, when two canning establishments commenced to erect buildings and to develop the fact whether lobsters are to be had in paying quantities here or not. They can hardly tell by the first year's trial, as it is a general opinion among men who are best informed about the matter, that for the first five years that the lobsters increase by being baited to the ground. As there is no market for lobsters other than at the factories here, the new industry with us will have to stop before the fittings are paid for, or the shingles on the buildings of the factories. It would be a great blessing if the Government would exempt this county, or even St. Mary's Bay.

Yours truly,

(Signed) H. E. WYMAN.

TO THE HONORABLE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA IN PARLIAMENT NOW ASSEMBLED.

The memorial of the undersigned inhabitants residing at Beaver Harbor, West Newdy Quoddy and Harrigan Cove, in the County of Halifax, and Province of Nova Scotia, most humbly sheweth:—

That such of your memorialists as are engaged in the lobster fishery at our several places of abode have heard with heartfelt sorrow that the existing regulations respecting same have terminated and that an Order of the Government in Council for the Dominion of Canada, has been issued declaring that the fishery season shall be ended on the first day of August, and after the close season no further fishery of lobsters will be permitted during the year.

And your memoralists so engaged as aforesaid, most humbly further beg leave to state that during the past winter they have been employed in preparing their outfits for the whole fishing season as formerly and that for such purpose they have been obliged to contract large debts, and that if the last year's regulations be so altered, that they should only fish from April to August, they will by the end of said term be only enabled to pay for their outfits, and consequently thrown out of employment whereby they might earn what would support themselves and families during the next ensuing winter.

And your memoralists, inhabitants as aforesaid, who are not engaged in such fishery beg leave to certify that we believe the statements herein set forth by the fishermen to be true in every particular, and therefore append our names thereto in the hope that your Honorable House will be pleased to cancel the regulation so made as aforesaid, and make such other Order as will extend the term of the fishery season as formerly after the close season as aforesaid has been ended.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

BEAVER HARBOR, WEST NEWDY QUODDY, and
HARRIGAN COVE, 31st March, 1879.

HALIFAX, N.S., 11th July, 1879.

ALFRED OGDEN, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—We understand there is a petition in circulation on this island for signatures, to be presented to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to extend the time for taking lobsters until the 20th September. Now, we are much opposed to this movement, and hope the Government will not extend the time one day, as we were in favor of this Act at the time it was passed, and we still think it was a wise Act on the part of the Government, and we should be very sorry to have the time extended for a single day. We thought of writing to the Minister in reference to any extension of time, but, knowing your influence greater than ours, we trust you will do all in your power to have the law enforced as it now stands.

Lobsters have been very scarce with us for the past two weeks, which proves the necessity of closing our factories as the time specified by law. Trusting you will give this matter your strict attention

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) FORREST & Co.

CANSO, N.S., 17th July, 1879.

W. F. WHITCHER, Esq., Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR,—I received your telegram in answer to mine in Halifax; please accept thanks for the same. I am delighted to hear from you that you intend enforcing the lobster law. Lobsters are very scarce all along the coast of Nova Scotia. Nearly every factory is closed or nearly closed; few have done anything this season. At every place on the coast where packing has been carried on for from four to eight years the lobsters are almost entirely exterminated, but where factories are located in new places, say Cape Breton, north side, and Nova Scotia, north side, lobsters are quite plentiful. I fear we have already exhausted this valuable fishery, and sincerely hope the Government will strictly enforce the law and punish severely the slightest violation. I enclose a letter from Messrs. Forrest & Co., of Georgetown, who are the largest packers on Prince Edward Island; they see the necessity of the order being fully carried out. You may receive many petitions asking for an extension of time, but I trust they will have no effect upon the Government, as every man interested in the welfare of the country and the fisheries will act as a detective to bring to justice any who may offend.

I remain yours truly,
(Signed) ALFRED OGDEN.

LISCOMB, 18th July, 1879.

To the Hon. J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEAR SIR,—Pardon me, sir, for the liberty taken in writing you these few lines, relating to the late lobster law passed by the Dominion Government of Canada last

winter. Having been in and still employed in the business of packing lobsters for the past thirty years, and having thirty years experience in all branches of the hermetically sealed business for the firm of W. K. Lewis & Bros., of Boston, Mass., I thought I would like to give you a few of my ideas concerning the "close time" for the preservation of the lobster. For the past six years I have been on this coast as superintendant of three Gusysboro' lobster factories of Messrs. W. K. Lewis & Bros., viz. : - Marie Joseph, St. Mary's, at the mouth of St. Mary's River, Sherbrooke, also at Liscomb Harbor, where I make it my headquarters, Nova Scotia I have invariably found that the months of July and August, both on this coast and the coast of Maine, that the lobster ought not to be taken for caning, or any other purpose. It is no profit to the packer of lobsters or to the fisher of the same. The major part of the lobsters caught in months of July and August are weak, in fact sick. They crawl in shore and under the rocks and kelp for protection they will not come out from their hiding places, no matter how well baited the fisher has his traps for catching them. Now, sir, a word as regards the time for catching the lobster prescribed by the Government. It gives the fisherman from the tenth of the month of April up to the first of August. Now, sir, every one that is acquainted with the business of packing lobsters knows that the month of April is too early for the fisherman on this coast to put out his traps, as the lobster is too far out in deep water to set his traps for them, and then again, the month of April is windy and the water too cold for the lobster to move about much. Of all the years that I packed on the American coast, I never thought to commence packing till the first of May, without the spring was very early. Even this spring I did not commence operations in our factories not by two weeks as soon as I did in 1878, for the reason—the season was cold and backward, more so than last, and for July, as I remarked before, is just no month at all. Therefore, the lobster fisher has only two months of the four prescribed by the law comparatively to fish for lobsters. Now, sir, the month of July is about expired, and Liscomb Factory and Marie Joseph closed up about the first of the month. St. Mary's is about to shut down ; will probably close this week for the very reason it is no profit to the firm or fishermen to operate any longer. Now, sir, I will ask, what is the man going to do who has made "lobster fishing" a speciality through May and June. You may answer, he may go a cod fishing; but, sir, those who have made "lobster fishing" their act of calling for the past four or five years are not prepared to cod-fish. They have no boats, no lines, no nets, in fact nothing to take the first step towards the cod fishing business. Their situation may seem strange to you, but I will explain : here at Liscomb and St. Mary's River, the firm has found traps, boats, in fact everything for the lobster fishery, without any expense to the fisher, for the past four years. Now, sir, they are entirely destitute of any means to cod-fish, and also the most of them, and, in fact, all of them here at Liscomb, are so situated that they cannot leave home to labor for a maintenance for their families the coming winter. Now, sir, I would ask, in their behalf (taking their situation as my plea), would not the Council over which your honor presides deem it as a "lawful excuse" for my fishermen at Liscomb and St. Mary's to fish for lobsters through September and October. The fishermen at Marie Joseph are differently situated from those at Liscomb and St. Mary's factories. A great many of them, in fact about all of them, own their boats, and only went lobstering till the codfish put in an appearance, and then they were off after the codfish, leaving the factory to take care of itself, and pick up what lobsters it could through the remainder of the season. Although we packed through the fall months of 1878, I can go before any magistrate and solemnly swear that Marie Joseph and St. Mary's factories have packed through May and June of 1879, as many cans as they did in the months of May and June, 1878, using about the same number of traps each season.

The present law, sir, as regards to not fishing through the fall months, was a complete surprise to the most of my fishermen, they not hearing a word about it till just before I arrived in Nova Scotia, about the 1st of April. Situated as they were, they could not do any better than to fish for lobsters under the present law. But, sir, I can assure you, that if the law should not be repealed or modified the present

winter, there will be but a very few lobsters caught, and a very few fish for the same nother season. Knowing their present situation, they cannot do so.

If, sir, the present law should be so modified as to commence fishing for lobters the first of May and close through the months of July and August, and commence the 10th September and fish through the fall months. I think, sir, from what experience I have had in the business of packing lobsters, that the supply in the catch of lobsters would always exceed the demand on the Nova Scotia coast. It is entirely different, sir, as regards the catch of lobsters between this coast and the catch of the same on the American coast. Besides the factories, there are a great many smacks that furnish the markets of New York, Boston and Portland in the shell. You would be surprised, sir, to see and know of the immense quantity of lobsters that is carried from the waters of the State of Maine to supply the above markets through the season. Now, sir, I do not write you for the benefit or advantage of the firm which I represent, for they know nothing of my doing so, but simply for the welfare and benefit of a great many poor lobster fishermen, who, I know, are without means or ways to provide for the wants of winter. I do hope that the Council will take their situation into consideration and look at both sides of the question as it is; the want, poverty and destitution of the poor fisherman and his family, on the one hand, or the mistaken idea that there will be a few lobsters less to packers another season, on the other. What matters a few cases of lobsters loss to the packer in comparison to the suffering and privation of the families of many a Nova Scotia fisherman. The packers, sir, have wealth, means and plenty of this world's goods to stand up under it.

I write and speak of things and facts just as they are. If, Sir, you were aware of the motive which caused the present law in my country, as regards not packing lobsters after the first of August, you would think different of the present law in Nova Scotia. I wish it was my privilege to stand before the Council over which your honor presides, and state a few ideas as relating to the law, and through and by what means it passed the Committee of Fisheries in the House of Assembly in Maine, to whom the matter was referred. It would astonish the Council to know from what selfish motives it arose. I have been before the Committee of Fisheries twice, relating to the lobster law in my own country, and probably would have gone before them again last winter had I been at home.

Neither was the managing partner of the lobster department of the firm which I represent in Nova Scotia at home until after the law was silently and carefully passed. It was not, sir, for the protection of the dear lobster. No, sir, far from it; it was so framed, so indicted, that the fisherman had not a word to say or a voice in the affair. The law, sir, allows him to fish for or catch, at all times, as many as he pleases, and to do what he pleases with them, but he knows it is no use for him to fish if the packer does not pack, and as the smacks must have all *hard shell lobsters* to carry to the markets in August and through the fall months, therefore, there is but a very few that are willing to fish for lobsters through the fall months for the smacks, without they can have the chance to sell their cullings to the factories.

Hoping, sir, you will pardon my intrusion (but I thought it my duty) in writing you upon this subject. Knowing the situation now, and what it will be, of the lobster fisherman and his family the coming winter (as I have already remarked), I thought it my duty to state to your honor the situation of the lobster fishermen here at Liscomb, Guysboro' County, Nova Scotia.

I remain yours, &c.,

(Signed) A. K. ROBINSON,

Agent for W. K. Lewis & Bros'.

Lobster Factories, Guysboro District.

HALIFAX, N.S., 18th August, 1879.

W. F. WHITCHER, Esq., Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I had the pleasure of an introduction to you last winter, by m friend, Mr. Alfred Ogden, when we discussed together the new Lobster Law. Th packing on this coast is now over, and the fall short is very great; in fact, the cry i almost universal that there are no lobsters to be caught, and the wisdom of the ne law is far more generally acknowledged than I expected it would be.

My firm in England is the largest there is in this lobster business. Last year they handled 80,000 cases (4 doz. 1 lb.), and as lobsters are now at ruinously low prices consequent on the glut in the market (over supply is not a strong enough word), they write me a very anxious enquiry as to enforcement of the law, as they have heard that some packers have expressed a determination to pack in defiance of the law. A packer in Lunenburg County wrote me that he thought he would have no difficulty in getting the overseers' permission to pack in September, if I would advise his doing so. I replied that if any attempt to pack came to my knowledge I would inform upon them myself. My firm has advertised the law very largely both in England and on the continent, and I think it would be most disastrous not to have it strictly carried out, besides for ever destroying faith in such legislation by this country.

If you can do so, I would feel greatly obliged by your writing me and advising whether it is the intention of your Department to enforce the law rigidly, or is it at all likely that any exceptions will be made; I mean as regards packing, and not as regards any permission which may be given for the catching of lobsters for consumption in the shell. I have always advised that the law would be strictly enforced, but the question has now been asked me, and I am anxious to give an authoritative reply. If you will enable me to do so, you will confer a favor on

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

OTTAWA, 14th February, 1880.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR—I beg to forward herewith a lengthy petition from a portion of my constituents, asking for changes in the season allowed under Order in Council for the prosecution of the lobster fishery.

I trust you will give their request your best consideration, and, if possible, comply with the prayer of their petition.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOS. ROBERTSON, M.P., *Shelburne*.

CAPE ISLAND, SHELBURNE CO., 29th December, 1879.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Cape Island, in the County of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, humbly sheweth:—

That for nearly ten years past the lobster fishery has been one of the principal industries of this place, furnishing good employment to a large number of fishermen and artisans. Experience has shown that, contrary to the opinion of some who have no practical knowledge of the business, there can be no reasonable fear of the lobster beds becoming exhausted, at least, on this coast. The Order in Council made by the Dominion Government, in reference to the close season coming into operation last summer has had a most damaging effect, reducing many of the fishermen to actual want, and through them, seriously affecting the interests of other classes of society.

The real situation may be truthfully and clearly stated in a few words. The fishermen went to usual expense in fitting out, not anticipating a change in the law.

The autumn is the most favorable season for fishing. This was prohibited, no other work could be obtained, and destitution has been the result. Many who could always provide comfortably for their families are now called upon to face the coming winter without even the necessaries of life. Men in this condition cannot be convinced that the depriving them of their means of living is designed to benefit them ultimately. Should this state of things continue for another year, emigration or starvation must ensue.

We therefore make an earnest appeal that the Order may be either cancelled or amended in such a manner as to allow the fishery to be prosecuted for the months of May, June, September and October; and your petitioners will ever pray.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, 16th February, 1880.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward herewith another petition from lobster packers and fishermen, of the County of Shelburne, asking for a change of season now allowed under Order in Council for the prosecution of the lobster fishery.

I trust the Government may be enabled to grant the prayer of their petition.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS ROBERTSON, M.P., *Shelburne.*

WOODS HARBOR, 28th November, 1879.

To the Hon. J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Township of Barrington, County of Shelburne, Province of Nova Scotia, humbly sheweth:—

That the Order in Council passed in spring of 1879, whereby the lobster fishing season closes on the last day of July, has proved very disastrous to us, inasmuch as we are debarred from prosecuting this means of earning a livelihood for at least one-half of the season.

That for lobster fishing with us, the month of April is absolutely worthless, leaving us in reality only the three following months in which to earn our subsistance for the whole year.

That from our knowledge of the habits of the lobster, we are of opinion that two months of close-season, from the time of commencing to shed the shell, would fully meet the end in view by the enactment of the Act referred to.

That a modification in the present law, whereby we may be permitted to catch lobsters during the months of May, June, September and October, would enable us to obtain a great measure of success, while the length of the fishing season would remain as at present.

Therefore, your petitioners respectfully ask that your honor in Council would be pleased to grant the prayer of this petition by amending the law so as to enable us to prosecute the lobster fishing during the months of May, June, September and October.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

To the Hon. J. C. Pope,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

The petition of the undersigned lobster packers and fishermen of the Count of Restigouche, Bonaventure and Gaspé, in the Bay des Chaleurs, humbly sheweth

That as far as the lobster fishing is concerned this season it has proved a to failure up to the 1st of July, comparatively speaking. The only reason which c be assigned is the unusual continuation of cold and windy weather, which must ha kept the fish out in deep water.

That your petitioners have been at a great outlay, preparing and rigging packing and fishing, so much so that unless an extension of time is granted, in orc that they may be encouraged to prosecute the business, they will be under the nec sity of closing up their factories and abandoning their business altogether, which w prove a very great loss and injury, not only to your petitioners, but to many othe who receive employment in connection with the business on the Bay des Chaleurs.

That your petitioners earnestly pray that your Honorable Department may pleased to take all the circumstances connected with the matter into your most fav able consideration, and grant an extension of time for fishing from the present clos season to the 1st of October, in order that your petitioners may have some encourag ment to continue the business.

May it, therefore, please your Honorable Department to grant the request this, our petition, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Bathurst, N.B., 8th August, 1879.

The Hon. J. C. Pope.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Sir,—Herewith I beg to hand you the petition of preservers, fishermen and othe directly or indirectly engaged or interested in the lobster fishery in this count They set forth, that owing to the late opening of their fishing season they are at considerable disadvantage compared with those in the business in the more souther part of this Province and Nova Scotia, and, I may also add, Prince Edward Island.

The presence of ice in our bay (Chaleur) prevents the getting out of traps f some weeks after the fishery season has fairly opened in more favored quarters, a thus the time in which fishing may be lawfully prosecuted under the present regul tions is very materially shortened. While all agree that a close season is necessar they are confident that a short extension of the open would have no injurious effec

With the petitioners views and arguments generally I agree, but instead date named by them, venture to suggest the 10th September as being the better tim

Respectfully soliciting the favor of your early attention, and that in the eve of your compliance with the wishes of the petitioners, you will give telegraph instructions to the fishery officers.

I remain, yours very truly,
(Signed) K. F. BURNS.

To the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Of the Dominion of Canada, Ottawa.

The petition of the undersigned fishermen, fish preservers, and dealers in t County of Gloucester, New Brunswick, humbly sheweth :—

That the lobster fishing this season on this coast has proved short and unremune ative, and caused sad distress among the boat hands and others of the poorer class employed in the business.

That we would respectfully suggest that we labor here under great a disadva tage compared with the parties engaged in the same business in Nova Scotia and th southern part of this Province, and, we think, unnecessarily so. In those parts the

n commence fishing lobsters in the month of April, while here it is June, or the t days of May, before we can begin, so that our season is some five or six weeks orter than theirs, which is a ruinous difference.

That the spawning time here is delayed by the pressure of ice in the spring, and e latter part of May here will only compare with the beginning of April in Nova otia and southern New Brunswick.

We would, therefore, pray that you would take this matter into your serious con leration, and relieve the trade from the difficulties and distress under which it is oring by the limited time afforded to fish, and extend the time to the 20th Sep- mber or first of October, which would only then compare with the 15th August in e more southern waters.

As a large number of the present class of persons gain a summer livelihood by e prosecution of this business, it becomes a matter of almost life or death to them, tting aside the pecuniary loss of the preservers and dealers altogether. We trust that ou will at once see the justice as well as good policy of granting the prayer of this etition.

And as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Fisheries Office, St. John, 9th September, 1879.

Hon. James C. Pope,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Sir,—On the petition of the inhabitants of the counties of Westmoreland and Kent, praying for an extension of the lobster fishing time until the 20th instant, I have the honor to report that fishing in these counties has already been extended three weeks later than in the Bay of Fundy and southern parts of Nova Scotia, and that in view of the great over production of canned lobsters, I cannot recommend compliance with their request. If granted to these petitioners, all the other northern counties will expect the same concession, and thus the close time will become a mere dead letter.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. H. VENNING, *Insp. Fisheries.*

Shediac, May 5th, 1879.

Hon. J. C. Pope,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, &c.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find a petition from a number of lobster canners in this district, which they have handed me to forward to you. I trust you may be able to meet their wishes, as there can be nothing done here in taking lobsters before the last of May or first of June. Last year the first taken in my district was May 27th; the year before June 5th, and the year before June 3rd, which, according to the present regulations, would give them a very short season.

Respectfully yours.
(Signed) W. B DEACON, *Fishery Overseer.*

Shediac, April 16th, 1879.

To the Honorable J. C. Pope,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Dear Sir,—The petition of the undersigned lobster packers of Westmoreland and Kent Counties, in the Province of New Brunswick, humbly sheweth:—

1st. That the present fishery regulations, adopted by the Governor-General in Council on the 13th of March last, in adjusting the time between the different sec-

tions of the Dominion for fishing lobsters, do not give your petitioner a fair chance to compete with lobster packers in other places, and are oppressive and prejudicial to the interest and trade of your petitioners, unnecessarily depreciating our trade and business.

2nd. It is a well known fact that on account of the ice on the coast of the Northumberland Straits, that it is imposible to catch any lobsters before the last of May or first of June, consequently, from the twentieth of April to the first of June the Act is a dead letter to us and wholly useless.

3rd. That as the law now stands our actual fishing season is not over two and one-half months.

4th. That your petitioners do not stand on an even footing with the counties adjoining the Bay of Fundy and all southern Counties, as their season for fishing is fully six weeks in advance of that on the Northumberland Straits.

5th. We have been to a heavy expense in making preparations for this season's business, and if you do not grant us a longer fishing season it will be ruinous to us.

6th. We pray you will give this matter your consideration and change the time allowing us to fish from the first of June to the last of September, which will only be the length of time now allowed (four months).

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

RICHBUCTO, N.B., 1st February, 1880.

WM. F. WHITCHER, Esq.,
Dept. Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—The undersigned fish packers, residing and doing business in Kent County, in this Province, who shipped one and a half million pounds of preserved lobsters last season, observe that at a meeting held in Bathurst, resolutions were passed to petition the Department of Marine and Fisheries to extend the lobster fishing season in and for the County of Gloucester, until September the twentieth, or for a period of one month longer than by the law at present enforced is allowed.

The undersigned consider so long an extension of the season would be detrimental, not only to the fisheries, but also to the packing trade in general.

Should the petition referred to receive favorable consideration at the hands of the authorities, we think, owing to similarity of climate existing between Bay des Chaleur and this county, undue preference would be granted to one, if not extended to both localities.

We are, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) HENRY O'LEARY.
" JOHN H. BELL.

OTTAWA, 8th March, 1879.

Honorable J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

HON. SIR,—Since I had the pleasure of seeing, you with others, relating to the time of fishing lobsters, I have inquired from the "Dominion Packing Company," and also from Mr. Henry O'Leary, parties who are largely interested in this line of business in my county, and I herewith enclose you their reply; Mr. Murray is the manager of the "Dominion Packing Company."

I think they should, at least, have three months for fishing, and as they never commenced before the first of June they should be allowed to catch lobsters until 1st September.

I remain honorable, Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) G. A. GIROUARD, M.P.

Copy of Telegraph.)

RICHBUCTO, N.B., 3rd March, 1879.

To G. A. GIROUARD, M.P.

Season's late; want until first September, at least; this leaves three (3) months fishing; June, July, August.

(Signed) H. O'LEARY.

Copy of Telegraph.)

BUCTOUCHE, N.B., 3rd March, 1879.

To C. H. MURRAY.

Will, from opening of navigation up twentieth of August, do for fishing lobsters.

(Signed) G. A. GIROUARD. M.P.

Copy of Telegram.)

BUCTOUCHE, N.B., 5th March, 1879.

To G. A. GIROUARD, M.P.

No. Want as last season. Please close season the same.

(Signed) C. H. MURRAY.

OTTAWA, 3rd April, 1879.

Hon. J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

HON. SIR,—Herewith I enclose a letter from Mr. Bell, who states that the new lobster fishing regulations will greatly injure the packers, as they have gone into heavy expense with the expectation that they would be allowed to catch lobsters for longer season.

I respectfully pray, for the benefit and interest of lobster business in my county, your Department to extend the fishing season until the 1st September; if not possible, to have it as usual for the next coming season at least.

I have the honor to be, hon. Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. A. GIROUARD, M.P.

41, SIMCOE ST., TORONTO, 31st March, 1879.

G. A. GIROUARD, Esq., M.P. for Kent Co., N.B., at Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 21st inst., to hand, enclosing new lobster law for which accept my thanks.

It gave me very much surprise to see Section 3rd pass, in connection with entire prohibition after August 20th, and without any consultation whatever with those largely engaged in the fishery. The Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries must have been misinformed regarding the extent and nature, &c., of our lobster fisheries; otherwise, I feel sure, such a law never would have been passed.

Briefly, our position is this, viz.: The season opens with us from 20th to last of May (the last two years not a lobster was caught before 30th May) and ends 1st November, being a little over five months, and females, with eggs attached, average from 30 to 50 per cent. of all taken from beginning to end of season, ranging from 5 to 80 per cent.

Now, please consider that, during the new prohibited season (which lasts two months and ten days), we are not allowed to catch any kind of lobsters and, during the fishing season allowed by this new law, we are compelled to liberate from 30 to

50 per cent of the whole catch, when lobsters never were so plenty that we could afford to throw any away (excepting a few days). Thus this Section 3rd would effectually prohibit profitable fishing altogether, not taking into consideration Section 2nd at all.

These statements are facts and quite easy to prove, and the views are reasonable, and certainly the enforcement of this law can only result in ruin and bankruptcy to every law-abiding man engaged in the business, as such a one cannot descend to the despicable practice of combing the eggs of the females as was practiced under a similar law three years ago, and which caused its repeal, too.

I think it unfortunate that those engaged in the manufacture, etc., should not have been consulted previous to submission of a law relating to them as well as to the fish. The preservation of the fish ought to be of more moment to us than any other class of men in the country, and as the pioneer of this business in Kent County, I never have been consulted in reference to any of the three or four laws already rescinded, their failure being caused by not understanding habits, etc. I certainly consider two months and ten days of itself is too much prohibition out of a season of five months, not considering the female clause at all, and that we ought to have the privilege of fishing up to 1st September, at least, with no restriction but their being nine inches long. Naturally, believing the last law final, I have made heavy preparations and engagements (for me) for another season, which it will be ruinous as well as impossible to attempt to carry out under this law as it is. Therefore, confer a great favor by laying this before the Honorable Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and report his reply at earliest convenience. Expect to leave in four or five days. We used to fish only three months or so, but with new style of traps we can fish to November.

Faithfully,
(Signed) R. B. NOBLE.

Richibucto, July 9th, 1879.

Hon. J. C. Pope,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Dear Sir,—I am aware of several delegations waiting on your honor to allow them an extension of time to fish lobsters.

Now, sir, as I am the largest dealer in New Brunswick, and more interested than any other man, having factories all the way from Cape Bald to Escuminac, and three factories on the north side of Prince Edward Island, and should you decide to extend the time, I could pack a large quantity.

But, looking to my own interest in the future, and to the interest of our country, my honest advice to the Department would be to close all factories sharp on time. Should you give them a month, they will not be satisfied, and will require another month, and so on You can believe me that the fish are getting very scarce fast; 600 traps this year will not fish as much as 300 last year, and should you give way and allow them a longer time, it would have a depressing effect on the market.

I have no object to gain in writing you, only in the true interest of our common country, and should the season be extended, I will personally gain more than any one man in the Dominion. I hope you will consider the matter seriously before you extend the time.

I beg to remain yours respectfully,
(Signed) H. O'LEARY.

Richibucto, June 9th, 1879.

To Honorable J. C. Pope, Esq.,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Esteemed Sir,—Enclosed please find a petition with our honest views regarding our fishery here, which is endorsed by the most influential and reliable men of our

county, of at least the northern part, and which, we trust, will have your deepest consideration as it vitally affects our interests. While we are well aware of the conflicting and sectional and personal views advanced, we still presume the truth and justice of the matter can be sifted out, for all we ask for is simply a fair length of fishing season with fair reasonable restrictions capable of being enforced, which will preserve our lobster fishing for the future. The object of the Nova Scotians, allow me to state, is primary to curtail the supply, the manufacture, so that they can obtain better prices and for poor goods. You will find by observing within list that my tall tins (which are my 2nd class goods) are higher than any others from the simple fact that I understand my business and attend to it. The majority of the packers of my acquaintance care more for quantity than quality, and they wish to curtail us to help their trash up in price. We also trust you will overlook any want of formality in petition not complied with, as if any, it is through ignorance, not intention, as it was got up hastily with very pressing business; while the petition asks for a state of affairs infinitely better than existing one. I myself think last year's law much better than either, if faithfully carried out (I presuming that last year's law did not include prohibition of females in fishing season) which is superfluous with close season, we believe. With distinguished regards,

I am faithfully yours,
(Signed) R. B. NOBLE.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 3rd June, 1879.

Messrs. R. B. NOBLE and others,
Richibucto, County Kent, New Brunswick.

GENTLEMEN,—I am desired by the Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 9th instant, enclosing a petition from certain lobster packers and fishermen in the County of Kent, remonstrating against the new regulations for lobster fishing, on the ground that it would be injurious to the interests of the petitioners, and to inform you that the subject has received careful attention.

The conclusion reached by the recent amended regulation, of which a copy is enclosed, is the result of enquiries and observations extending over a lengthened period, and is adopted with an earnest and practical desire to preserve the valuable lobster fishery of the Provinces from serious and permanent deterioration.

With reference to that part of the petition in which the petitioners draw the attention of the Minister to the difficulty of complying with Section 3 of the regulations, I am to state that the local fishery officers have received special instructions in the matter. As female lobsters in spawn are found more or less at various times during the open season, the Department does not desire that this prohibition should be insisted upon to an indiscriminate extent, so as to unreasonably impede fishing and hamper the business of canning. Neither is it at all desirable that such portion of the regulation should be rigidly applied as to necessiate or encourage any person to resort to a practice of removing the eggs at the time of capture, so as to conceal the evidence of condition.

This would not have the effect designed by the restriction, namely, to protect the breeding lobsters and thereby preserve the fishery in a good state of productiveness.

The local fishery officers are therefore instructed to exereise such reasonable discretion in this respect as shall not unduly restrict the operations of the fishermen and canners, whilst, at the same time, afiording fair protection to the spawning lobsters.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. WHITCHER.

For the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

P.S.—Mr. Noble objects to the prohibition of female lobsters in spawn, because when he fished from May to November, some 39 to 50 per cent. of the catch had eggs attached. Probably this arose from fishing so long through all the spawning season and the average will be very small up to the 20th August.

(Signed) W. F. W.

To the Honorable the
Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada.

We, the undersigned packers and fishermen, and others interested, beg to solicit your most earnest consideration of the following facts and claims relative to the recent lobster law (passed 13th March last) for our Kent County, N.B., which legislation we find to be so oppressive as to threaten to extinguish our industry. If the 3rd section alone were capable of being rigidly enforced, and which 3rd section cannot be enforced, for following reasons, and is therefore impracticable and unwise, and consequently will fail to accomplish the laudable object of the Department and our desire: the preservation of the fishery combined with a remunerative industry to those engaged therein, which joint objects we believe to be quite compatible when the habits, season and style of fishing is understood, which, we firmly believe, could not have been the case with regard to our county, or it never would have been passed as it is. Therefore, we respectfully submit the following facts and reasons to you, respectively, knowing the former to be true and believing the latter just, also claiming the extension of our season to 1st September, on following reasonable grounds, which we have no doubt your good sense will approve of also, viz:

The reason why we find the law generally oppressive is because we cannot do a remunerative business under it at all, for which it was only fairly so heretofore. It cannot, of course, be profitably continued under a 50 per cent. prohibition such as this is. For instance, this law allows fishing until 20th August, and fishing only began the past two seasons on the 30th May (it usually begins with us the last week of May); this gives us actually 2 months and 20 days fishing, and out of this we are compelled by this law to throw away all with eggs attached, ranging from 5 per cent. to 80 per cent., averaging from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the whole catch; and when the fact is considered that not even the very first year we began fishing we could afford to throw any fish away excepting only a few odd days per season, how can it be expected that this industry can continue under the 3rd section. It never can be done so, lawfully, is clear, unless, indeed, we were making fortunes heretofore, or we expected to get double prices in future—the former is not true, and the latter unreasonable on the face of it. Now, if all this be true, and it is, nothing short of ruin stares every packer (honest ones) in the face.

The reason why 3rd section is impracticable is because it can only be left to the good-will of the fishermen to carry out, for they cannot be watched and can do as they have formerly done. They have cut and brushed the eggs off in the past and killed egg lobsters to prevent eating bait, &c., and when factories use one part without eggs a large share of the prohibited part is used also, and it will result in being premium for an evasion of the law, and the only style of law to be satisfactory, must, in our opinion, be whole prohibition, like last year's law, which there is plenty of after the 1st September.

The reason why we ask the extension of our season to 1st September is because it is not reasonably long considering the length of our actual fishing season. For instance, we have shown it is actually only 2 months and 20 days long by this law, and the actual season lasts to 1st November, five months, and we certainly think two months, September and October, quite sufficient prohibition out of the five months, with no other regulation whatever only excepting that prohibiting catching under nine inches long, and for this best of reasons that in the nine years, more or less, we have been in the business here, we have noticed no sensible diminishing of the catch yet. As until last season we used hoop-traps, which could only be used profitably

up to 15th or last of September, but with box-traps we can fish till November. In Nova Scotia and Maine the case is not a parallel one at all, as they began fishing these traps years ago, and have besides a season of six better weather months than we have five. Again, the Nova Scotians begin fishing the same time in April that we do in May and they can fish till August; they have three actual months' fishing and we 2 months and 20 days. Is this just to us? The reason we cannot begin before is that the ice usually leaves here even later than in Newfoundland. We have the same number of nominal fishing months as the Nova Scotians, but not the same actual number fishing days they have, which we respectfully ask for—ten days being quite an item in three months' fishing, to which, anyway, we think we are justly entitled.

For all these reasons, &c., we ask for the entire repeal of the law in reference to lobsters with eggs attached, as entirely unnecessary in the first place, and totally impracticable in any case, and therefore an annoyance as it is; also, for the extension of our fishing season until 1st September. All which, we believe, will not result to the injury of the fishing, and be as little as we can profitably do with. All which we respectfully submit to your distinguished consideration, &c.

To the Hon. Mr. Pope,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada.

The petition of the undersigned residents of District of Gaspé, engaged in lobster fisheries, humbly represents:—

That by the Order in Council passed in the month of March last, it was forbidden to catch lobsters in the Canadian waters, for the future, from the twentieth of August until the twentieth of April following.

Your petitioners would humbly represent that the best season for catching lobsters, and the time that they are in the best condition, is during the months of September and October; that the close season should be from the fifteenth of July until the first of September, at which time the lobsters are spawning and casting their shells, and unfit for use.

Your petitioners would therefore humbly suggest that it would confer a great benefit on all parties engaged in this fishery, if the Order in Council aforesaid was amended, and time during which lobsters should not be fished be from the fifteenth of July until the first of September following, which is the only time during the year that the lobsters spawn and cast their shells; furthermore, that during the winter season there are never any lobsters taken in this section of the Dominion, the fishing only commencing in the latter end of May and lasting until the end of October.

Trusting that you may take the prayer of this petition into your favorable consideration.

Your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Woods Island, P.E.I., 14th August, 1879.

The Hon. J. C. Pope, M.P.,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries Department,
Dominion of Canada.

Dear Sir,—I was spending last Monday with the lobster preservers around Point Price, who informed me they had petitioned you some time ago for an extension of time this season, and that they had received a reply to the effect that the matter would be favorably considered.

To-day, however, I have just read from that reliable sheet, the *Patriot* newspaper what purports to be a communication from "Uncle Dan," who seems to have an idea that he, and he only, is the essential mouth-piece to both speak for and

counsel the farmers as to growing white oats for the West India market, and now cautions lobster packers against continuing further operations beyond the 20th inst., in compliance with the Order in Council to that effect.

All I have to ask of you in relation to this lobster business, is simply to extend similar privileges to two or three factories who did not get started or operations begun until about the 20th June, (in place of the 20th April as provided for in the Order in Council) and whose owners only ask a limited extension of two or three weeks to enable them to work up the cans and stock still left over, and fulfil contracts, which I have every reason to hope you will favorably consider, and thereby prevent serious loss to the parties interested, including

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SHANKS.

BELFAST, 23rd June, 1879.

Hon. J. C. POPE, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEAR SIR,—As it came to the knowledge of the undersigned that there is a certain memorial got up by Alex. Dixon & McDonald, Joseph Lance, and Fraser & Co., proprietors of three lobster factories in operation at Point Prim, asking for extension of time for certain reasons set forth in their petition: first, that these lobster factories are built on the furthest out point of the Island and they are compelled to fish in eight fathoms of water in the course of the mail steamers, and, therefore, are under a great disadvantage in comparison to those that fish in harbors and inlets, because they cannot go out only in calm weather. Second, that they can get no fish before the 10th June, and are very scarce until the first week in July, and you can see by reports of the press that other factories put up hundreds of thousands of cans before the above-mentioned can get a lobster. Third, that on account of their fishing so far out in the Gulf they hardly ever get soft-shell or spawn or small lobsters, as they go in close to the shore in time of spawning and casting the shell.

Now, as the proprietors of the said factories only ask for one month's extension over the time now allowed by law, we do not think their request anyways unreasonable, as they have gone to a great deal of expense, and up to this time have done little or nothing, on account of the reasons set forth in their petition, and if the time is not extended it may be ruinous to them and a great injury to this part of your constituency, as there are a great many poor people who get employment from them.

Hoping that you will give their petition your serious consideration, etc.

LIVERPOOL, N.S., 26th, January, 1880.

To the Honorable Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEAR SIR,—Seeing that the lobster packers of Prince Edward Island have been asking for an extension of the present lobster law, I feel it my duty, on behalf of the business, to say that the present law is sufficient in every particular and needs no alteration, and pray that if possible you will do your best to keep it as it is. If any alteration is made it will surely end in the ruination of the packers and the business, and ultimately throw thousands of poor people out of employment, and tend to destroy more lobsters than is necessary. The present law is satisfactory, except to a few grasping individuals. I am speaking to you with the voice of a majority of the packers of the south shore of Nova Scotia, and pray the law may not be altered.

I remain your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM J. MARSHALL, *Lobster Packer.*

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 25th August, 1879.

WM. H. SHANKS, Esq.,
Woods Island, County Queens, P. E. Island.

SIR,—Referring to that part of your letter of the 14th inst., which states that the lobster canners about Point Prim had received a reply to their petition for an extension of the lobster-fishing season, in which it was promised that their request would be "favorably considered," I am desired by the Minister to state that there must be some mistake on that score, since all similar applications have not been favorably entertained, and there is no record of any exception in this case. The same parties have already been officially informed that the extension of time asked for cannot be granted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. F. WHITCHER,
For the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Thursday, 13th day of March, 1879.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and under the provisions of the 19th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 36th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 60, and known as "The Fisheries Act,"—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following Fishery regulation be, and the same is hereby made and adopted:

Lobster Fishery.

All previous Orders in Council relating to the Lobster Fishery are hereby rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:

1. In that part of the Province of Nova Scotia, comprising parts of the Counties of Cumberland and Colchester, on the Bay of Fundy, the Counties of Hants, Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's, Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysborough, Richmond, Cape Breton and Victoria; also in the Province of New Brunswick, comprising part of the County of Westmoreland, on the Bay of Fundy, and the Counties of Albert, St John and Charlotte; it shall be unlawful to fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or (without lawful excuse) possess any Lobsters *from the 1st day of August to the first day of April* in each year.

2. In that part of the Province of Nova Scotia, comprising the Counties of Inverness, Antigonish, Pictou, and parts of Colchester and Cumberland, on Northumberland Strait; and that part of the Province of New Brunswick comprising the Counties of Westmoreland (in part), Kent, Northumberland Gloucester and Restigouche; also in the Provinces of Quebec and Prince Edward Island; it shall be unlawful to fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or (without lawful excuse) possess any Lobsters *from the 20th day of August to the 20th day of April* in each year.

3. It shall be unlawful at any time to fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any female Lobsters in spawn or with eggs attached, soft-shelled, or any young Lobsters of less than nine inches in length measuring from head to tail, exclusive of claws or feelers; and when caught by accident in nets or other fishing apparatus lawfully used for other fish, they shall be liberated alive at the risk and cost of the owner of the net or other apparatus, or by the occupier of the fishery, on either of whom shall devolve the proof of such actual liberation.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, *Clerk, Privy Council.*

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
FISHERIES BRANCH, OTTAWA, 2nd June, 1879.

SIR,—Referring to the terms of an Order in Council, dated 13th March, 1879 affecting the Lobster Fishery, I am desired by the Minister to instruct you, that this regulation is to be discreetly enforced.

Besides fixing a specific close-time, between given dates, the regulation provides generally against the destruction of berried lobsters; but as female lobsters in spawn must be found more or less at various times throughout the open season, the Department does not desire that this prohibition shall be insisted on to an indiscriminate extent, so as to unreasonably impede fishing and hamper the business of canning. It is not at all desirable that such portion of the regulation should be so rigidly applied as to necessitate or encourage any persons to resort to a practice of removing the eggs at the time of capture, so as to conceal the evidence of condition. This would not have the effect designed by the restriction, namely: to protect the breeding lobsters and thereby preserve the fishery in a good state of productiveness Therefore you will exercise such reasonable discretion in this respect as shall not unduly restrict the operations of the fishermen and canners, whilst at the same time affording fair protection to the spawning lobsters.

Please also to understand that during some part of the fall months, when fresh lobsters are again fit for food, an Order in Council will be passed to authorize their being caught for a certain period for immediate consumption, but not for curing or exportation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. F. WHITCHER, *Commissioner of Fisheries.*

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
FISHERIES BRANCH, OTTAWA, 15th August, 1879.

SIR,—The Minister having carefully considered the various statements made in petitions and other correspondene, respecting the existing fishery regulations applicable to the Lobster Fishery, I am desired to inform you that it is not found advisable to extend the time for fishing and packing therein prescribed. The Order in Council of the 13th March last will continue to be strictly enforced. It is believed to be for the best interests of all persons concerned, and the Minister trusts that canners and fishermen alike will be benefitted by the results.

There is said to be an intention in some quarters to keep open the factories, ostensibly for the purpose of canning mackerel, but in reality to offer an inducement to lobster fishermen to catch and supply for manufacture. The fishery officers are therefore enjoined to exercise increased vigilance, and to prosecute, with the utmost rigor of the law, any persons who evade or violate the same. Well-disposed persons,

many of whom are extensively engaged in catching and curing lobsters, have assured this Department of their countenance and support in enforcing what they believe to be timely and judicious means of rescuing our lobster fisheries from permanent injury. The fishery officers will therefore avail themselves of information and assistance from such sources, and will not fail to report in what quarters and from what establishments any hostility proceeds.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. F. WHITCHER, *Commissioner of Fisheries.*

RETURN

(82)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st March, 1880;—For a detailed Statement of expenditure incurred during the years 1878 and 1879 in repairing Lighthouses, and erection of new buildings at the Light Station, McNutt's Island, Shelburne Harbor, Nova Scotia; and a similar statement of expense incurred during the same years at Cape Sable Light Station, in the same County.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

22nd March, 1880.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

(83)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For a Return shewing the quantity of Wheat, Oats, Peas, Barley and Corn Imported from the United States from the 15th March, 1879, to the 1st day of February, 1880, together with the Duty actually collected on each kind of Grain, and the quantity of Wheat and Oats in Bond on the 1st day of January, 1880, and also, a copy of a Bond now existing, and held by the Government in respect to Wheat and Oats, and the names of all obligors to such Bonds.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

17th March, 1880.

RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of Wheat, Oats, Peas, Barley and Corn imported from the United States from the 15th March, 1879, to the 1st February, 1880, together with the Duty collected on each kind of Grain.

Articles.	Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Duty Collected.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		$		$	$ cts.
Wheat ..... Bush.	7,151,462	7,499,291	7,951	6,091	1,187 83
Oats ..... do	214,102	63,207	80,518	27,658	8,051 88
Peas ..... do	1,685	2,599	1,685	2,599	169 51
Barley ..... do	9,987	4,619	8,361	3,731	1,261 35
Indian Corn ..... do	5,398,994	2,542,726	987,628	422,906	74,076 34
Total	12,776,230	10,112,442	1,086,143	462,985	84,715 91

J. JOHNSON,

Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 16th March, 1880.

83—1

(Copy) CUSTOMS.

(*Special Bond—Grinding and Packing Wheat in Bond.*)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Know all men by these presents that we, W.& J. Spink and W. P. Howland & Co.,are held and firmly bound unto Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her Successors and Assigns, in the sum of nine hundred dollars current money of this Dominion, to be paid to Our said Lady the Queen, Her Successors and Assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us, jointly and severally for and in the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, dated at Toronto, this twenty-first day of August, in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, holden in the fortieth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs," it is amongst other things enacted, that the importer of any wheat, maize or other grain, may grind and pack the same in bond, provided that such grinding and packing be done and conducted under such regulations and restrictions as the Governor in Council may from time to time make for such purpose; and the said regulations may extend to the substitution of flour and meal in quantities equivalent to the produce of such wheat, maize or other grain. And whereas the Governor General in Council, on the 10th day of July, in the year 1879, made certain regulations and restrictions in respect to the matter aforesaid, which said regulations and restrictions are to the effect following, that is to say:

1st. The Collector of Customs at any Port of Entry shall receive entries of foreign wheat, maize or other grain to be ground and packed in bond, for exportation or consumption, and such Collector shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, such wheat, maize or other grain to be forwarded on to the Port of Destination, where may be situated the mill or mills at which the said wheat, maize or other grain is to be ground and packed in bond, as by law permitted.

2nd. The wheat, maize or other grain shall be so forwarded under bonds to be taken, either by the Collector at the Port of Entry, or by the Collector at the Port of Destination, as may best suit the convenience of the importer, which bonds shall be taken for an amount that will cover the duties chargeable upon the said wheat, maize or other grain, and be conditioned for the due payment of such duties, should such wheat, maize or other grain, or the quantity of flour and meal, representing such wheat, maize or other grain, go into consumption, or for the due exportation of such wheat, maize or other grain, or the equivalent thereof in flour and meal, and on proof of the payment of such duties, or of the due exportation as aforesaid, within one year from the date of the said bond or bonds, the said bonds shall be duly cancelled; and if such bonds shall be given at the Port of Destination, a certificate of such payment or exportation under the hand of the Collector of Customs of such Port, shall be forwarded to the Collector of the Port of Entry at which such wheat, maize or other grain shall have been imported or entered for manufacture in bond.

And whereas, the above bounden W. & J. Spink and W. P. Howland & Co. hath lately imported into the Port of Toronto, a certain quantity of wheat to be ground and packed in bond for exportation or consumption, in the quantities following, viz:—3,000 bushels of wheat, value $2,934, duty at 15 cents per bushel, $450; the duties in respect of which amounting to the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars have not been paid, and which wheat they the said W. & J. Spink are desirous of entering under the said regulations so made and imposed by the Governor General in Council, in accordance with the said Act.

Now the condition of the above written obligation is such, that if the above bounden W. & J. Spink do and shall duly pay to the Collector at the Port of Toronto, or to such other party as may be duly authorized to receive the same, the full amount

f all duties payable before such wheat, maize or other grain, or the quantity of flour nd meal representing such wheat, maize or other grain, in the quantity, and of the escription following, that is to say : Four hundred and fifty dollars, should the same o into consumption, or if the said W. & J. Spink, do and shall duly export such heat, maize or other grain, or the quantity equivalent thereof in flour and meal; nd further do and shall duly prove payment of such duties or exportation as afore-aid within one year from the date hereof, and do and shall well and truly conform o and abide by all regulations in respect thereto imposed by competent authority, hen the above written obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain of full force nd effect.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of L. A. TILLEY.

W. & J. SPINK. [L.S.]
W. P. HOWLAND & Co. [L.S.]

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the bond in force at this Port for the due exportation of the produce of wheat and other grain warehoused nder regulations for the grinding of wheat in bond.

JNO. DOUGLASS, SUR.,
Acting Collector.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF TORONTO,
3rd March, 1880.

RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of all Oats and Wheat remaining in Bond in the Dominion of Canada, on the 1st January, 1880, (exclusive of British Columbia.)

Articles.	Remaining in Bond 1st January, 1880.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Bush.	$
Oats	21,982	5,963
Wheat	224,308	225,467
Total	246,300	231,430

NAMES of Obligors to all Bonds given for Oats and Wheat, and in force 1st January, 1880.

Port.	Names of Obligors.	Port.	Names of Obligors.
Clifton	Howland & Spink.	Montreal	A. W. Ogilvie & Co.
Dundas	John Wilson.	do	D. Butters & Co.
St. Thomas	G. L. Oill & W. C. Reid.	do	Ira Gould & Son.
do	G. H. Gordon.	St. Catharines	Sylvester Neelon.
Toronto	W. J. Spink & W. P. Howland & Co.	do	James Norris.
Montreal	J. McDougall.		

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th March, 1880.

RETURN

(84)

To an Order of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880;—For a Return of all Wheat Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Wheat, Barley, Indian Corn and Oats Imported into each of the Provinces (exclusive of British Columbia), since March 14th, 1879, up to 1st day of February, 1880, and the Duty collected thereon.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
17th March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 16th March, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the returns called for by the enclosed Addresses from the House of Commons, bearing date 20th and 23rd February last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.

RETURN of all Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Wheat, Barley, Indian Corn and Oats Imported into each Province of the Dominion (exclusive of British Columbia), from the 14th March, 1879, to the 1st February, 1880, and the Duty collected thereon.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Articles.		Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Duty.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$ cts.
Barley	Bush.	4	6	4	6	0 60
Indian Corn	"	868,433	364,778	739,591	306,202	55,469 97
Oats	"	149,188	40,720	39,081	12,700	3,908 15
Wheat	"	317,310	301,095	3,688	2,336	553 36
Flour of Wheat	Brls.	6,315	35,876	6,842	39,009	3,419 99
do Rye	"	27	88	27	88	13 50
Oatmeal	Lbs.	23,682	788	24,082	804	120 45
Indian or Cornmeal	Brls.	6,338	13,654	6,471	13,921	2,590 38
Total			757,005		375,126	66,076 40

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of certain Articles imported and entered for Consumption; also the Duty collected thereon, in the Province of Quebec, from the 15th March, 1879, to 1st February, 1880.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Articles.		Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption		Duty.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$ cts.
Wheat Flour	Brls.	10,085	39,612	7,911	29,182	3,955 78
Rye Flour	"	100	275	100	275	50 00
Oatmeal	Lbs.	25,457	869	25,457	869	127 29
Indian or Cornmeal	Brls.	2,678	5,516	2,448	5,000	979 98
Wheat	Bush.	6,829,681	7,194,205	90	123	13 58
Indian Corn	"	4,395,561	2,106,918	125,417	53,454	9,407 93
Oats	"	23,393	7,527	78	67	7 80
Total			9,354,922		88,970	14,542 36

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Barley	Bush.	804	1,090	804	1,090	120 60
Indian Corn	"	98,003	52,273	85,660	44,516	6,424 61
Oats	"					
Wheat	"	524	455	524	455	78 61
Flour of Wheat	Brls.	25,130	130,089	23,621	122,216	11,811 00
do Rye	"	68	313	68	313	34 00
Oatmeal	Lbs.	60,022	1,536	60,022	1.536	300 10
Indian or Cornmeal	Brls.	94,867	225,290	92,630	221,097	37,052 87
Total			411,046		391,223	55,821 79

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Wheat Flour	Brls.	13,740	79,222	13,540	77,946	6,770 13
Indian Corn	Bush.	28,078	14,600	28,078	14,600	2,107 54
Indian or Cornmeal	Brls.	44,078	98,990	43,553	97,766	17,421 96
Oatmeal	"	24,364	858	23,244	819	116 22
Wheat	Bush.	148	62	148	62	22 20
Rye Flour	Brls.	2	8	2	8	1 00
Total			193,740		191,201	26,439 05

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Indian Corn	Bush.	5,143	2,085	5,143	2,085	385 76
Oats	"	34,834	12,465	34,834	12,465	3,483 40
Flour of Wheat	Brls.	1	6	1	6	0 50
Oatmeal	Lbs.	50,720	936	50,720	936	253 61
Indian or Cornmeal	Brls.	289	700	289	700	116 10
Total			16,192		16,192	4,239 37

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of certain Articles Imported and Entered for Consumption, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Articles.	Imported		Entered for Home Consumption.		Duty.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		$		$	$ cts.
Indian Corn..... Bush.	79	48	79	48	5 93
Oats..... "	969	461	969	461	96 90
Wheat..... "	4	5	4	5	0 60
Flour of Wheat..... Brls.	2,358	9,166	2,358	9,166	1,179 00
Oatmeal ..... Lbs.	40	3	40	3	0 20
Indian or Cornmeal..... Brls.	4,268	9,687	4,013	8,929	1,605 60
Total.....	.....	19,370	.....	18,612	2,888 23

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Provinces.	Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Duty.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$ cts.
Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Wheat, Barley Indian Corn and Oats	Ontario.....	.....	757,005	.....	375,126	66,076 40
	Quebec..	.....	9,354,922	.....	88,970	14,542 36
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	411,046	.....	391,223	55,821 79
	New Brunswick..	.....	193,740	.....	191,201	26,439 05
	Manitoba..	.....	16,192	.....	16,192	4,239 37
	P. E. Island.....	.....	19,370	.....	18,612	2,888 23
	Total.....	.....	10,752,275	.....	1,081,324	170,007 20

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th March, 1880.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

RETURN

(85)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880;—

For a Return of all Coal and Coke (distinguishing kinds) Imported into each Province of the Dominion (exclusive of British Columbia), since March 14th, 1879, up to February 1st, 1880, and the duty collected thereon.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
16th March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 15th March, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the Return called for by the enclosed Address from the House of Commons, bearing date the 20th February last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

RETURN of all Coal and Coke (distinguishing kinds) Imported into each Province of the Dominion (exclusive of British Columbia), from 14th March, 1879, to 1st February, 1880, and the Duty collected thereon.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Articles.		Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Duty.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$		$	$ cts.
Coal, Anthracite	Tons.	363,997	1,089,218	278,660	797,710	139,331 08
do Bituminous	"	294,327	852,694	257,571	758,032	128,786 95
do Other	"	396	914	399	914	198 26
Coke	"	1,776	8,404	1,776	8,404	888 59
Total		660,496	1,951,230	538,403	1,565,060	269,204 88

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Coal, Anthracite	Tons.	147,563	351,999	146,914	349,211	73,457 42
do Bituminous	"	139,890	245,945	120,180	209,352	60,090 26
do All other	"	4,977	9,392	3,649	6,676	1,824 80
Coke	"	370	1,150	370	1,150	184 85
Total		292,800	608,486	271,113	566,389	135,557 33

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Coal, Anthracite	Tons.	13,796	35,288	12,851	32,358	6,430 25
do Bituminous	"	1,089	5,738	1,089	5,738	544 50
do Other	"	4	15	4	15	2 25
Coke	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		14,889	41,041	13,944	38,111	6,977 00

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Coal, Anthracite	Tons.	29,960	78,926	25,853½	65,386	12,926 63
do Bituminous	"	2,771½	8,045	2,665½	7,792	1,332 75
do All other	"	5,606	11,600	5,606	11,600	2,803 13
Total		38,337½	98,571	34,125	84,778	17,062 51

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Coal, Anthracite	Tons.	859	4,708	859	4,708	429 50
do Bituminous	"	119	754	119	754	59 50
Total		978	5,462	978	5,462	489 00

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Coal, Anthracite	Tons.	1,004	2,364	1,004	2,364	502 00

ETURN of all Coal and Coke (distinguishing kinds) Imported into each Province of the Dominion, &c.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Provinces.	Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Duty.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Tons.	$	Tons.	$	$ cts.
oal of all kinds and Coke..	Ontario.....	660,496	1,951,230	538,403	1,565,060	269,204 88
	Quebec.....	292,800	608,486	271,113	566,389	135,557 33
	Nova Scotia	14,889	41,041	13,944	38,111	6,977 00
	New Brunswick..	38,337½	98,571	34,125	84,778	17,062 51
	Manitoba.....	978	5,462	978	5,462	489 00
	P. E. Island	1,004	2,364	1,004	2,364	502 00
Total (exclusive of B. Columbia).....	.....	1,008,504½	2,707,154	859,567	2,262,164	429,792 72

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th March, 1880.

RETURN

(86)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For a Return showing the Quantity of all Foreign Salt Imported into Canada since the 1st day of July, 1879, to the 1st day of February, 1880; the value of such Salt, the Countries from which it was shipped, and the Duties, if any, paid thereon; also what quantities came in in bulk, and what in packages.

By Command,

J. C AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

19th March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 18th March, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the Return called for by the enclosed Address from the House of Commons, bearing date the 23rd February last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.

RETURN showing the Quantity of all Foreign Salt Imported into Canada from the 1st July, 1879, to the 1st February, 1880; the Value of such Salt, the countries from which it was shipped, and the Duties collected thereon, distinguishing the quantity entered in bulk from that imported in packages.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Duty.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Dutiable.		Lbs.	$	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Salt, in bulk	United States	131,850	266	131,850	266	105 36
	Spain	160,000	170	160,000	170	128 00
		291,850	436	291,850	436	233 36
" in packages	United States	225,313	1,757	232,433	1,821	278 93
	Total, dutiable	517,163	2,193	524,283	2,257	512 29
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
" Free	Great Britain	79,189,444	143,186	79,189,444	143,186	
	United States	4,750,245	9,713	4,750,245	9,713	
	Spain	3,119,188	4,989	3,119,188	4,989	
	Portugal	3,648,900	5,499	3,648,900	5,499	
	British W. Indies	10,793,535	24,120	10,793,535	24,120	
	French W. Indies	1,232,940	3,297	1,232,940	3,297	
	British Guiana	13,900	30	13,900	30	
	Newfoundland	324,883	770	324,883	770	
	St. Pierre	5,040	18	5,040	18	
	Total, free	103,078,075	191,622	103,078,075	191,622	

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1880.

RETURN

(87)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880;—For copies of all Returns made by the Great Western Railway Company of Tolls and other receipts from Port Stanley Harbor, shewing on what class of imports the tolls have been collected, and the expenditure made by the said Railway Company in connection with the said harbor.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECTETARY OF STATE,
22nd March, 1880.

RETURN

(88)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For a Statement in detail of all sums paid out over and above the contract price for the building of the Examining Warehouse at Montreal, shewing at the same time the value of the additional works, as well as the difference between the quantities specified in the tenders, and those found in the works as executed,

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
22nd March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(89)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1880;—For a Return of the amounts expended on the repairs done to the Negro Point Breakwater, in St. John, since the damage, Fall of 1878; also, the money realized from the sale of any lumber which was a part of such breakwater; also, the amount paid to Mr. D. W. Clark for his services in connection with the same, from the time of its damage to the present.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
22nd March, 1880.

RETURN

(90)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 8th March, 1880;—For copies of the Report of the Engineer who performed the surveys at Carleton and New Richmond in the County of Bonaventure, with a view to the Erection of Piers.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
22nd March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(91)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 8th March, 1880:—For all Petitions and Correspondence asking the Government to make an appropriation for the improvement of Beach and protection of Harbor, Cape Negro Island, Shelburne County, and the report of the Engineer sent to that locality by the Department of Public Works in the year 1879.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
22nd March, 1880.

RETURN

(92)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 2nd March, 1880;—For a copy of all Correspondence between the Government and the Quebec Government concerning the purchase by the Dominion Government of the Quebec Provincial Railway, known as the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
19th March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(93)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—For a Return shewing the depth of water on mitre sills, in each lock, on the Williamsburgh Canals during the season of navigation, for the past six years, giving the highest and lowest points of water on sills each month for the period asked; also, shewing the number of vessels or steamers detained in said Canals each year for same period, in consequence of insufficiency of water in said Canals, and the length of time so delayed, and copies of all correspondence in connection thereto.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
18th March, 1880.

RETURN

(94)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 8th March, 1880;—For copies of all Surveys, Engineers' Reports, Correspondence, Memorials, Papers and Documents having reference to certain contemplated improvements at the mouth of Belle Creek, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
22nd March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(95)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st March, 1880;—For all Plans, Correspondence, Papers and Telegrams in connection with the unpaid claim of Calvert Vaux, for services rendered in respect to the grounds in front of the Parliament Buildings.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
22nd March, 1880.

RETURN

(96)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 2nd March, 1880;—For copies of Correspondence and the Report of the Engineer employed by the Government to examine into and report upon a Petition for the opening of a Channel from Porter's Lake to the sea.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
22nd March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(97)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 8th March, 1880;—For copies of Engineers' reports of Surveys made at Fifteen Point, Egmont Bay, Skinner's Pond and Kildare, in Prince County, Prince Edward Island, during the summer of 1879, with a view to making Harbor Improvements at said places.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
22nd March, 1880.

RETURN

(98)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 2nd March, 1880;—For copies of Correspondence and the Report of the Engineer employed by the Government to examine into and report upon a Petition for the extension of a Breakwater, commenced in the year 1878, at Three Fathom Harbor.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
22nd March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(99)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 8th March, 1880;—For Return of Correspondence, copy of Contract, if any, and all other information in reference to the contract given owners of tug-boat "Sultan," of Miramichi, last season, to do certain Government work; shewing amount of said contract, how much of the said work the "Sultan" accomplished, how much was paid her owners, if they are at present putting forward any further claims, and how remainder of her work was done.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

22nd March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

(100)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 2nd March, 1880;—For copies of Correspondence and the Report of the Engineer employed by the Government to examine into and report upon a Petition for the dredging of a Channel in the Harbor of Jeddore, in the County of Halifax.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
22nd March, 1880.

RETURN

(101)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 2nd March, 1880;—For Reports and Plans of the Surveys made at Petite Rivière, County Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, in view of the proposed construction of a Breakwater there.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
22nd March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(102)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th February, 1880;—

For a Return of all Vessels carrying cargoes of Tea direct from China or Japan, entered at any Port of the Dominion, and at any Port of the United States *in transitu* to Canada, with a Statement of the Total Quantity of Tea so Imported.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
23rd March, 1880.

This Return also covers a similar order of the 23rd February, 1880.

OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the Returns called for by the enclosed Orders from the House of Commons, bearing date the 16th and 23rd February last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.

RETURN showing the Quantity of Tea imported into the Dominion of Canada, direc from the countries of production, either by the St. Lawrence or *in transit* through the United States, for each Six Months between 1st January, 1872, an 31st December, 1879 (exclusive of British Columbia.)

Period.	Quantity of Tea Imported direct from Countries of Production.		
	Via St. Lawrence.	*In transitu* through United States.	Total.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Six months ending 30th June, 1872	331,418	1,247,522	1,578,940
do 31st December, 1872	2,436	1,021,638	2,024,074
do 30th June, 1873	.....	2,519,590	2,519,590
do 31st December, 1873	501,942	819,186	1,321,128
do 30th June, 1874	487,425	2,598,647	3,086,072
do 31st December, 1874	32,799	1,231,354	1,264,153
do 30th June, 1875	22,439	1,180,692	1,203,131
do 31st December, 1875	.....	967,836	967,836
do 30th June, 1876	.....	2,059,337	2,059,337
do 31st December, 1876	.....	530,412	530,412
do 30th June, 1877	.....	703,130	703,130
do 31st December, 1877	.....	831,122	831,122
do 30th June, 1878	.....	690,114	690,114
do 31st December, 1878	12,689	534,893	547,581
do 30th June, 1879	.....	1,171,600	1,171,600
do 31st December, 1879	.....	2,248,268	2,248,268

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1880.

RETURN of all Vessels carrying cargoes of Tea direct from China or Japan, entered at any Port in Canada, or at any Port in the United States *in transitu* to Canada, with a Statement of the total Quantity of Tea so imported, from the 15th March, 1879, to 31st January, 1880, inclusive.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel,	Port of Arrival in Canada.	Port of Arrival in United States.	Quantity of Tea imported, per Invoice.	Remarks.
				Lbs.	
ept., 1879	Brumshire.....	Brantford.....	New York	1,758	Exact date of arrival at
do 1879	do	do	do	4,716	New York cannot be given.
ct., 1879	Benarty	do	do	5,278	
do 1879	Glenlyon.	do	do	800	
do 1879	Benarty	do	do	1,500	
Nov., 1879	Galley of Lorne.....	do	do	4,384	
an., 1880	Glencoe.....	do	do	5,944	
				24,380	(Signed) H. B. LEEMING, *Collector.*
About Aug 5	SS. Gaelic.....	Brockville.....	San Francisco	18,446	Ent'd Aug. 19, '79, E. No. 349
do 5	City of Tokio....	do	do ...	23,603	do Oct. 8, do 720
do Sept. 25	Belgic.....	do	do ...	2,317	do Nov 19, do 1030
do Oct. 23	City of Tokio.....	do	do ...	18,071	do Jan. 6, '80, do 1374
do Dec. 14	Belgic	do	do ...	7,448	do Jan. 27, do 1482
				69,885	(Signed) GEO. EASTON, *Collector.*
July, 1879	Douglas.....	Hamilton.....	San Francisco	4,785	
do 1879	Oceanic.....	do	New York	3,235	
Aug., 1879	Belgic	do	do	3,044	
do 1879	City of Peking.....	do	San Francisco	18,477	
Sept., 1879	Glenfinlas.....	do	New York.....	33,525	
do 1879	Gordon Castle.....	do	do	2,584	
do 1879	Brumshire.....	do	do	6,426	
do 1879	Glamis Castle	do	do	15,374	
do 1879	Seraphis.....	do	do	34,561	
Oct., 1879	Glenlyon.	do	do	9,894	
Dec., 1879	Celtic Monarch.....	do	do	22,386	
Jan., 1880	Benarty.....	do	Boston.....	5,704	
do 1880	Glencoe.....	do	do	28,040	
do 1880	Tokio Main.....	do	do	6,445	
				194,480	(Signed) A. MCKENZIE, *Collector.*
1879.					
Sept. 13	China.....	Kingston	San Francisco	6,957	
do 15, 17	Brumshire.....	do	New York.....	3,102	
Oct. 11	City of Tokio	do	San Francisco	14,312	
do 29	Glenlyon.	do	New York.....	850	
Nov. 1	do	do	do	3,009	
do 12,13,19	Glamis Castle.....	do	do	8,363	
do 17,19	do	do	do	5,595	
do 19,25	do	do	do	13,337	
do 27	Galley of Lorne.	do	do	7,997	
Dec. 9	do	do	do	731	
do 24,29	Glencoe.....	do	do	3,963	
1880.					
Jan. 2,6,7,9	do	do	do	7,881	
do 2	do	do	do	7,123	
do 2,6,9	do	do	do	16,652	
do 31	Lord of the Isles.....	do	do	2,192	
				102,064	(Signed) W. R. MINGAYE, *Collector.*

RETURN of all Vessels carrying cargoes of Tea direct from China or Japan, entered at any Port in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Arrival in Canada.	Port of Arrival in United States.	Quantity of Tea imported, per Invoice.	Remarks.
				Lbs.	
Mar. 29,1879	Glenlyon.	London	New York	4,496	
Aug. 23,1879	Gaelic	do	San Francisco	5,010	
Sept. 25,1879	Glenfinlas	do	New York	12,620	
Oct. 22,1879	Benarty	do	do	12,893	
Nov. 5,1879	Glenlyon	do	do	7,415	
do 17,1879	Hinchina Morn	do	do	1,320	
do 17,1879	Glamis Castle	do	do	19,516	
Dec. 17,1879	Per Express	do	San Francisco	8	Sample.
do 29,1879	Glencoe	do	New York	26,149	
Jan. 12,1880	Lowdown Castle	do	do	19,452	
				108,879	(Signed) R. REID, *Collector.*
Apr. 15,1879	Glenlyon.	Ottawa	New York	8,802	
July 30,1879	Mary Whitridge	do	do	24,458	
Oct. 22,1879	Pacific Railway	do	Chicago	8,090	
Nov. 9,1879	Glenlyon.	do	New York	12,602	
do 13,1879	Glamis Castle	do	do	25,829	
Jan. 2,1880	Glencoe.	do	do	12,530	
do 12,1880	Lowdown Castle.	do	do	28,475	
do 14,1880	do	do	do	8,836	
				129,622	(Signed) Z. WILSON, *Collector.*
Mar. 25,1879	Glenlyon and G.T.R.	Toronto	New York	4,489	
do 31,1879	do do	do	do	6,903	
do 31,1879	Glenfinlas and G.W.R.	do	do	8,437	
May 6,1879	Hayden Brown do	do	do	9,093	
July 8,1879	Gordon Castle and Oswego Belle.	do	do	12,312	
do 15,1879	Belgic and G.W.R.	do	San Francisco	15,926	
Aug. 3,1879	City of Peking&G.W.R	do	do	15,780	
do 6,1879	Mary Whitridge do	do	New York	6,496	
do 20,1879	Gaelic and G.T.R.	do	San Francisco	15,576	
do 28,1879	Gordon Castle&G.W.R	do	New York	595	
do 29,1879	Glenorchy do	do	do	5,894	
Sept. 1,1879	Gordon Castle do	do	do	105	
do 11,1879	China do	do	San Francisco	15,656	
do 12,1879	Glenfinlas do	do	New York	1,930	
do 12,1879	Oceanic do	do	San Francisco	15,569	
do 18,1879	Brumshire do	do	New York	3,253	
do 20,1879	do G.T.R.	do	do	6,550	
do 20,1879	Glenfinlas and Oswego Belle.	do	do	44,568	
Oct. 5,1879	Glenfinlas and G.T.R.	do	do	8,580	
do 6,1879	do do	do	do	20,835	
do 13,1879	Seraphis do	do	do	9,938	
do 13,1879	City of Tokio do	do	San Francisco	15,905	
do 25,1879	Belgic do	do	do	16,502	
do 27,1879	do do	do	do	15,426	
do 28,1879	do do	do	New York	16,222	
do 30,1879	Glenlyon do	do	do	5,950	
Nov. 5,1879	P. A. Goddard do	do	San Francisco	6,168	
do 8,1879	Belgic do	do	do	7,083	
do 15,1879	City of Peking do	do	do	16,056	
do 17,1879	Glamis Castle do	do	New York	3,413	
	Carried forward				

RETURN of all Vessels carrying cargoes of Tea direct from China or Japan, entered at any Port in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Arrival in Canada.	Port of Arrival in United States.	Quantity of Tea imported, per Invoice.	Remarks.
				Lbs.	
	Brought forward	....	.....	.....	
Nov. 17,1879	Glamis Castle & G.T.R	Toronto	New York.....	1,900	
do 19,1879	City of Peking do ..	do	San Francisco	15,377	
do 20,1879	Glenlyon.	do	New York.....	8,087	
do 24,1879	Glenlyon and G.T.R..	do	do	4,604	
do 27,1879	Belgic do ..	do	San Francisco	2,900	
do 28,1879	Glenlyon do ..	do	New York.....	2,900	
Dec. 3,1879	Hasty do ..	do	do	6,725	
do 5,1879	Galley of Lorne&GWR	do	do	10,327	
do 9,1879	Gaelic and G.T.R..	do	San Francisco	15,754	
do 23,1879	do do ..	do	do	27,640	
do 27,1879	Celtic Monarch do ..	do	New York.....	11,664	
do 30,1879	City of Tokio do ..	do	San Francisco	33,088	
do 30,1879	Glencce and G.W.R...	do	New York... ...	4,464	
do 30,1879	Gaelic do ...	do	San Francisco	9,272	
Jan. 7,1880	Lowdown Castle&GTR	do	New York.....	17,212	
do 8,1880	Belgic and G.T.R.....	do	San Francisco	11,286	
do 10,1880	Gaelic do	do	do	5,675	
do 12,1880	Glencoe do	do	New York.....	49,839	
do 13,1880	do G.W.R.....	do	do	3,476	
do 15,1880	do do	do	do	56,438	
do 16,1880	Lowdown Castle&GTR	do	do	6,407	
do 19,1880	Glencoe and G.W.R.	do	do	17,813	
do 20,1880	Lowdown Castle do .	do	do	4,356	
do 21,1880	do do ..	do	do	8,353	
do 21,1880	Oxfordshire and G.T.R	do	do	32,391	
do 22,1880	Belgic do ..	do	San Francisco	8,568	
do 26,1880	Lowdown Castle do .	do	New York.....	3,744	
do 26,1880	Oxfordshire & G.W.R	do	do	21,060	
do 27,1880	Belgic do ..	do	San Francisco	33,727	
do 29,1880	C. Redman and G.T.R	do	New York.....	20,820	
do 30,1880	Glencoe and G.W.R...	do	do	13,443	
				800,520	(Signed) JOHN DOUGLAS, Surveyor, *Acting Collector.*
Aug. 23,1879	SS. Gailio.....	Quebec.....	San rancisco	9,378	Overland fr'm San Francisco
				9,378	(Sgd) J. W. DUNSCOMBE, *Collector.*
March, 1879	Harter.....	Montreal	New York,.....	11,854	
do 1879	Glenmartney..... ...	do	do	21,618	
Apr. 11,1879	Clemona..	do	do	29,946	
do 14,1879	Hayden Brown...	do	do	8,575	
do 15,1879	Obed Baxter.....	do	do	4,048	
do 20,1879	Cyphunes	do	do	171,601	
do 1879	Glamorgan	do	do	10,556	
July, 1879	City of Peking	do	San Francisco	51,568	
do 1879	Gaelic..	do	do	57,122	
do 1879	Oceanic....	do	do	5,738	
do 1879	China.	do	do	38,579	
do 1879	Nagayo.	do	do	12,172	
Aug. 28,1879	Glenfinlas	do	New York.....	79,634	
do 1879	Brumshire.....	do	do	3,648	
Sept., 1879	City of Tokio..... ...	do	San Francisco	82,905	
do 1879	Gaelic	do	do	11,538	
Oct. 6,1879	Bremarty	do	New York.....	116,914	
	Carried forward	....	....	.....	

RETURN of all Vessels carrying cargoes of Tea direct from China or Japan, entered at any Port in Canada, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Arrival in Cnnada.	Port of Arrival in United States.	Quantity of Tea imported, per Invoice.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	.....	.....	.....	
Oct. 7,1879	Scotland.	Montreal.. ..	New York.....	24,807	
do 20,1879	Glenlyon.	do	do	80,730	
do 1879	Seraphis.....	do	do	82,242	
do 1879	City of Peking..	do	San Francisco	10,716	
do 31,1879	Glamis Castle.....	do	New York.....	27,774	
Nov. 14,1879	Harter..	do	do	166,815	
do 14,1879	Galley of Lorne	do	do	182,136	
do 1879	Belgic	do	San Francisco	83,161	
do 1879	Horoshimamora	do	New York.....	206	
do 1879	Teviot and Ocean King	do	.....	13,566	SS. Teviot to London and Ocean King to Montreal.
Dec. 4,1879	Sunbeam.....	do	New York... ...	84,728	
do 12,1879	Celtic Monarch..	do	do	51,428	
do 12,1879	Glencoe.	do	do	145,729	
do 24,1879	Lowdown Castle.....	do	do	263,739	
do 1879	Diomed....	do	do	4,567	
do 1879	City of Tokio....	do	San Francisco	99,887	
do 1879	Ægean	do	New York.....	29,306	
do 1879	Lord of the Isles	do	do	27,728	
Jan. 5,1880	Signet and Brooklyn....	do	Portland.....	11,038	S.S. Signet to Liverpool and SS. Brooklyn to Portland.
				2,108,319	(Signed) W. B. SIMPSON, *Collector*

RECAPITULATION.

Quantity of Tea imported direct from China and Japan, from 15th March, 1879, to 31st January, 1880, inclusive.

Provinces.	Ports.	Imported direct from China and Japan from 15th March, 1879, to 31st January, 1880.	
		Quantity.	Total.
		Lbs.	Lbs.
Ontario	Brantford	24,380	
do	Brockville	69,885	
do	Hamilton	194,480	
do	Kingston	102,064	
do	London	108,879	
do	Ottawa	129,622	
do	Toronto	800,520	
	Total, Ontario		1,429,830
Quebec	Quebec	9,378	
do	Montreal	2,108,319	
	Total, Quebec		2,117,697
	Total		3,547,527

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1880.

RETURN

(103)

an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—

For all Correspondence with the Government concerning the dangerous cliff in Champlain Street on the Citadel property in the City of Quebec.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State

EPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

22nd March, 1880.

---

n accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

(104)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th February, 1880;—

For Copies of all Instructions given to Canadian Commissioners respecting negotiations with France and Spain, with copies of documents conveying Her Majesty's sanction of such negotiations, and all correspondence with the Imperial Government on the subject. Also, for a statement shewing, in detail, the several amounts paid to Canadian Commissioners and others in connection with such negotiations, with the names of the recipients and the nature of the services rendered. Also, for copies of all reports made by such Commissioners, or any other documents which will shew the progress made with such negotiations.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

24th March, 1880.

The Government of Canada, to Alexander T. Galt. Dr.

For general expenses incurred between 15th November, 1878, and 15th April, 1879, on public business in London, Paris and Madrid, under Order in Council appointing him as Commissioner, and Hewitt Bernard, Assistant Commissioner, and in accordance with instructions of Finance Minister, viz. :—

Expenses to and from Ottawa, with passage to London and personal outlay to the 25th November	$ 259 00
Expenses with H. Bernard, in London, between 25th November and 10th December, about	400 00
Hotel bills at Paris, 3,046.75 frs. to 3rd January, 1879	609 43
Outlay by J. B. Davila, courier	2,496 00
Payment to H. Bernard to meet expenses, detained by illness, and return to London, £111	555 00
Translator at Madrid, £20	100 00
General expenses, including various hotel bills and other outlay by self and H. Bernard, between dates named	473 61
Expenses returning to Canada *via* New York, about	200 00
	$5,093 04

Montreal, 1st May, 1879.

(Signed) A. T. GALT.

Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G., services as Commissioner, (5½ months)	$3,208 33
Lt.-Col. H. Bernard, services as Assistant Commissioner, (3½ months)	933 33
	$9,234 70

Schedule of accompanying Documents.

Letters introducing Sir A. T. Galt to Lord Lyons, H. M. Ambassador at Paris.—3rd, 5th, and 6th December, 1878.
Hon. S. L. Tilley's instructions.—9th December, 1878.
Sir A. T. Galt's Report.—1st January, 1879.
" " " Letter to Hon. S. L. Tilley.—25th January, 1879.
" " " " of thanks to H. M. Minister at Madrid.—7th Feb'y, 1879.
" " " Report, with enclosures (5).—20th February, 1879.
" " " " " " (1).—26th February 1879.
" " " " to the Governor-General.—2nd April.

London, 3rd December, 1878.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, K.G.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that, in coming to England, I was charged by the Government of Canada to endeavor to enter into negotiations with the Government of France for a relaxation of their duties on certain products of Canada; and I had purposed to ask, through you, the assent of Her Majesty's Government to our action in such respect, upon which I should have proceeded to France to effect the desired object.

My recent assumption of the duties of the Minister of Finance, renders it imperatively necessary that I should return at the earliest moment to Canada, and under these circumstances it is quite impossible for me personally to attend to this matter.

I have, therefore, requested Sir Alexander Galt, who is now in London, charged with a mission of a similar character to the Government of Spain, (as you are already aware,) to act on behalf of the Government of Canada.

And I have, therefore, the honor to request that you will move the Foreign Office to put Sir Alexander Galt, through Her Majesty's Ambassador in Paris, in such communication with the French Government as will best attain the objects of the Canadian Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) S. L. TILLEY, *Minister of Finance.*

DOWNING STREET, 6th December 1878.

Sir ALEXANDER GALT, G.C.M.G.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you a despatch which, in compliance with his request, has been addressed by the Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Lyons, introducing you and explaining the object of your mission to Paris, with instructions respecting the course to be taken by Lord Lyons in the matter.

I am, Sir, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Commercial, No 167.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 5th December, 1878

MY LORD,—I transmit to your Excellency herewith a copy of a letter which has been addressed by Mr. Tilley, the Canadian Minister of Finance, to Secretary Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, relative to the desire of the Government of Canada to obtain a reduction of the duties levied in France on certain products of Canada; and requesting that Sir Alexander Galt, G. C. M. G., may be placed in communication with the French Government for this purpose.

I have accordingly to introduce Sir A. Galt, (accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Bernard,) the bearer of this despatch, to your Excellency, from whom you will receive further explanation on the subject of his mission; and I have to request that you will place him in communication with the proper authorities in Paris.

When you have conferred with Sir A. Galt, and have made the French Government acquainted with the wishes of the Government of Canada, I shall be glad to learn your opinion as to the manner in which any arrangement with the French Government should be carried into effect, namely, whether under the circumstances, it should be effected by ordinary legislation, or whether it should be embodied in a special convention relative to a trade between the Dominion of Canada and France. Her Majesty's Government do not desire, in the present state of the question, to express preference for either course. The formal negotiations between the Governments of this country and of France on the subject, should be conducted by your Excellency; settlement the of the details of the arrangement being dealt with by Sir A. Galt.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) SALISBURY.

Confidential.

LONDON, 9th December, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR ALEXANDER,—Referring to the negotiations which it is desirable should be entered upon with the Government of France for the reduction of duties upon the sale of Canadian shipping in France, and which I have requested you and Colonel Bernard to undertake, and referring further to the discussions which I have

had with you respecting the terms to be granted on either side, I now furnish you with a copy of the letter which I have addressed on this subject to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in accordance with which you have received from Her Majesty's Government authority for the necessary action in negotiating the same through Lord Lyons.

I now submit for your general guidance the following points :

1. The most important object to be obtained is the remission of the duties imposed in France on the sale of Canadian-built ships in that country.

2. Your attention should also be given to the establishment of such rates of duty as will practically admit on reasonable terms of the introduction into France of Canadian manufactures in agricultural implements, tools and cutlery.

3. The modification of duties on salted fish, and generally on any other articles in the French tariff which may be beneficial to Canada.

On our side you are authorized to propose the following modification of our duties on wines, viz : that no higher standard than the English in regard both to strength and duty will be adopted by Canada, that is to say, twenty-five (25) cents per gallon at or below twenty-six, (26) degrees of spirit, and sixty (60) cents per gallon for all wines over twenty six (26) degrees except sparkling wines.

You may, if you find it expedient, constitute a medium class at thirty-five (35) degrees of strength, with a duty of forty (40) cents. This authority may be useful to you in your Spanish negotiations.

I trust it may not be necessary for you to discuss the question of our duty upon brandy. It is now uniform with that on all other spirits of much inferior quality and value, and unless the French Government made a stipulation concerning it, I wish to reserve the right of imposing a somewhat increased duty. If you find it impossible to avoid the question, I can only authorize you to pledge us not to increase the present rate of duty.

You are aware that difficulties may very probably be raised by the French Government in taking up this subject at present, owing to the general consideration of their tariff having been referred to a Committee of the Chambers; but I trust that you may be able to separate at least the question of shipping from the general question, and you are at liberty to stipulate or agree to the modification of the wine duties as an equivalent for their concession of this point alone.

The most convenient form will probably be that of a Commercial Convention under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, such Convention being also made necessarily subject to submission to and ratification by the Parliament of Canada. Such Convention should, if practicable, be made for a certain number of years.

You will be good enough to advise me from time to time.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

The Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.

Downing Street, 6th December, 1878.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you a despatch, which, in compliance with his request, has been addressed by the Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Lyons, introducing you, and explaining the object of your mission to Paris, with instructions respecting the course to be taken by Lord Lyons in the matter.

I am, &c,

(Signed) Robert G. W. Herbert.

Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G.

Extract from despatch from the Marquis of Salisbury to His Excellency Lord Lyons, dated London, 5th December, 1878.

"When you have conferred with Sir A. Galt, and have made the French Government acquainted with the wishes of the Government of Canada, I shall be glad to learn your opinion as to the manner in which any arrangement with the French Government should be carried into effect, namely, whether under the circumstances, it should be effected by ordinary legislation, or whether it should be embodied in a special convention relative to trade between the Dominion of Canada and France. H. M. Government do not desire, in the present state of the question, to express preference for either course.

"The formal negotiations between the Government of this countrry and of France on the subject should be conducted by Your Excellency; the settlement of the details of the arrangements being dealt with by Sir A. Galt."

PARIS, 1st January, 1879.

The HON. S. L. TILLEY, Minister of Finance, Canada.

SIR,—We have the honor to state, for the information of the Government, that, agreeably to your instructions, dated 9th December, we left London on the 11th December, and on the following morning delivered our despatches to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador.

His lordship promised to see M. Waddington, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and through him to arrange an informal interview with M. Teisserene de Bort, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Lord Lyons suggested that the most convenient course for us to pursue was to discuss the various points unofficially with M. de Bort, and, if it appeared practicable to effect an agreement, that he would then be prepared to act officially.

Considerable delay occurred, owing, as we were informed, to the pre-occupation of Ministers with the Budget, and with the closing of the Chambers, preliminary to the senatorial elections. It was, therefore, only on the 19th December that we learned from Lord Lyons that he had arranged for an interview with M. Teisserene de Bort, the Minister of Commerce, for the following morning.

Our very serious attention had, meantime, been given to the doubtful position of public affairs, and especially to the effect upon our negotiations, of the French Chambers being already in possession of the new tariff, as recommended by the Government. If the tariff were to become law, as submitted, it was probable all the concessions respecting shipping, required by Canada, would be obtained without binding the Dominion in any way. But, looking at the action of the party in favor of higher duties, and the general movement throughout Europe in the direction, we did not believe we would be justified in refraining from the negotiations we were instructed to conclude. The only point then remaining for us to settle was, how far we should go in requiring concessions from France in regard to manufactures other than ships, indicated in our instructions as Nos. 2 and 3. On this latter point we could not hesitate in deciding that the position of the tariff rendered any prospect of success in these matters very doubtful; while even if entertained it would involve such a protracted negotiation that it would be better to accept whatever the Chambers might decide on these points, especially as the new tariff did not contemplate placing such manufactures and products of Canada at any disadvantage as regarded other countries.

We therefore felt ourselves in the situation contemplated by your instructions, and obliged either to confine ourselves to the discussion of the shipping and wine duties, or to abandon the negociation.

After mature reflection, it appeared to us that we should best fulfil the wishes of the Government by endeavoring to conclude for the reduction of the duty on shipping, in exchange for the reduction of the duties on French wines; and the more

so, as we were aware that it was important to get it settled in time for this winter's ship-building.

We also knew that the reduction of the duties on wine could only be effected by Parliament itself.

In this view we could only draw the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the other subjects as matters of great mutual interest and advantage.

Having thus settled our course, we waited on M. Teisserene de Bort at his official residence, on the 20th December, and had an informal discussion, of which we reduced to writing the more important heads on our return.

It was in the following terms:—

"Upon an appointment made through Lord Lyons, Sir Alexander Galt and Colonel Bernard waited upon M. Teisserene de Bort, Minister of Commerce, at his office, at 10 a.m., on Friday, the 20th December.

"Sir Alexander Galt stated that he and Colonel Bernard had been deputed to represent to the French Government certain matters connected with the French duties on Canadian ships, that such had been entrusted to the Minister of Finance of Canada, but that he had been obliged to return to Canada, and that he (Sir Alexander) and Colonel Bernard therefore represented the Canadian Government in respect to the matters in question.

"He added that the present communication was necessarily informal, as if the French Government concurred in the proposition to be made, the formal carrying of it into effect would be made through Her Majesty's Ambassador.

"M. de Bort expressed himself as happy to receive any suggestions on the subject.

"Sir Alexander then stated that in 1860, and for ten or twelve years afterwards, Canadian built ships were admitted to registration and sale in France, as being within the terms of the English Treaty with France, and paid accordingly thereunder a duty of two francs per ton, but that at the latter time, and probably as a result of financial exigencies, occasioned by the French loan, the French Government had come to the conclusion that Canadian built ships could not be dealt with as theretofore, and that they must be regarded as foreign ships, and pay the duty on foreign ships of forty francs per ton, and such duty had been accordingly imposed from that time.

"Sir Alexander also stated that, previous to the year 1874, the Canadian duties on French wines were much lower than they are now, and on the same principle as those in England; but at that time the Government, actuated, perhaps, by similar financial necessity, had imposed a duty of thirty-six cents on wines of twenty degrees of alcohol, and seventy-two cents on all above that degree, and $1.50 on bottled wines, besides a duty on bottles.

"Sir Alexander added that the result had been seriously to diminish the trade between France and Canada.

"He stated that the building of ships in Canada was an industry followed very largely by the French in Quebec, and afforded an employment for numbers of them in the winter months, that the ships so built were more suited to France, and could be purchased more cheaply, than from any other country, and that the advantage of their admission would accrue not only to Canada but to France also, whilst, as an equivalent for a return to the old rate of duty as before mentioned to have been levied as under the English Treaty, the Canadian Government offered to reduce the duties on French wines to rates not higher than those of England.

"Sir Alexander added, that the Canadian Parliament would be in Session about February next, that there had been a recent change of Government which would involve a reconsideration of the tariff, and that if the French Government would assent to the proposition, it would be very gratifying to him to be able to inform his Government that the arrangement had been agreed to and to be carried into effect by a Governmental Order, upon which the Canadian Government would at once introduce and carry their portion of the agreement in their Tariff Statute.

"M. de Bort remarked, that in France they were in the same position as Canada in the respect that they must also submit Tariff measures on their part to the Corps Legislatif.

"Sir Alexander replied that the circumstances of the case was somewhat different. In the case of Canada, the duties on French wines were fixed by Statute, and could only be varied by Statute, and that the object of his pressing for an early arrangement was to enable the Government of Canada to make the necessary legal changes; whilst in the case of France it would simply be a return to an interpretation of the English Treaty, which had existed for upwards of twelve years, and been varied by exceptional circumstances.

"M. de Bort asked if the Canadian ships were built of pine or of oak, in replying to which Sir Alexander informed him that they were built principally of pine; sometimes with iron ribs or girders; but that he was not aware that any iron ships had been built for exportation, that, in fact, the Canadian built ships were more suited to the French trade than others, and were cheaper, and that in the agreement he hoped might be made, it would be in respect to the various classes of ships.

"Sir Alexander stated further that the recent Exhibition had shewn that there were other articles with which Canada could supply France, and that in the lighter articles *de luxe*, Canada would reciprocally take from France, that the Government of Canada would gladly open negotiations for a mutual consideration of reductions which might be made on either side, but that Sir Alexander felt that it was inopportune to enter into a discussion at that time, as it was obvious that it would be necessary to enter into more prolonged details, which would result in the necessity of legislation by both countries. On the present occasion he asked such an expression of opinion on this point by the French Government as would hereafter promote mutual concessions in the arrangement of their respective duties.

"M. de Bort concurred in the possibility of such a consideration and agreement.

"M. de Bort then said that he could, of course, then only express his individual opinion on the matter; that he must necessarily submit the proposition as to the Canadian ships and French wines to his colleagues."

We also, on the same day, handed Lord Lyons a copy of the foregoing memorandum.

Upon the 23rd December, we received a note from Lord Lyons to the effect that M. de Bort would receive us on the following day, and stating his own readiness to meet us beforehand to inform us of the purport of M. de Bort's conference with his colleagues.

We accordingly waited on Lord Lyons who stated that M. de Bort had informed him that with every wish to meet the proposals we had informally made, his colleagues were of opinion that they could not do so, as it would be virtually taking the question out of the hands of the Chambers. Lord Lyons said he had combatted this position, and although he feared it would be useless, yet he advised us to press the matter still further before accepting the matter as final.

We then waited on M. de Bort and a conversation ensued, of which the following is our synopsis, made immediately upon leaving him.

December 24th, 1878.

Lord Lyons having communicated to Sir Alexander Galt, that M. Teisserene de Bort would see him and Colonel Bernard to-day, so as to inform that of what had passed at the Council of Ministers respecting the Canadian proposals, they accordingly waited on M. de Bort to-day.

M. de Bort stated that he had submitted to his colleagues the proposition made by Canada at the previous interview, viz., that Canada would adopt a Tariff rate of one shilling per gallon on wines of twenty-six degrees of alcohol, and not exceeding the English rate on wines above that strength; whilst France would restore Canadian shipping to its old position as existing formerly in the imposition of two francs per ton, in lieu of the forty, fifty and sixty francs now in force,—that his colleagues

approved of the proposal as basis for future arrangements, but that they had submitted to the Chambers a new Tariff, that the Chamber would meet again on the 14th January, and that discussions on the Tariff would probably occupy three or four months; that the Chambers might consider it improper if the Ministry made any change whilst the Tariff was yet under discussion; but the Ministry were prepared to recommend such an arrangement as proposed by Canada for their adoption.

"Sir Alexander Galt expressed his satisfaction at having the approval of the Ministry to the arrangement proposed, but he submitted that the Canadian Government were in the same position as regards the necessity of submitting the measure to their Parliament, and that to enable them to do so with any prospect of success, it was absolutely necessary that they should be in a position to state that their reductions on French wines were proposed in conformity with an understanding with the French Government, that they would invite the French Chambers to reduce the duties on Canadian shipping in the terms suggested; that it was the more important as the proposals of the Canadian Government in reference to their own Tariff would involve an increase of duties on most articles, and that it would be quite hopeless, except as arising out of an understanding with the French Government, to attempt to reduce the duties on an article *de luxe* like wine.

"Sir Alexander therefore ventured to suggest that the objects as approved by both Governments, might be attained by a diplomatic interchange of notes, stating the terms upon which it was considered mutually advantageous to agree.

"M. de Bort enquired when the Canadian Parliament would meet and when its legislation would be completed, to which Sir Alexander replied that the Parliament would meet in February, and the Tariff probably become law in April. He therefore suggested that it would be convenient to name the first of May as the period when the reductions of duty on each side should take place.

"M. de Bort seemed doubtful whether the Chambers would have completed their labors on that day, upon which Sir Alexander suggested that the Canadian Government would be entirely satisfied with the assurance of the French Cabinet, that in case the tariff had not at that date become law, an administrative order to take effect from the first of May should be issued for the admission of Canadian shipping at the reduced rate of duty to remain in force until the final action of the Chambers.

"M. de Bort stated that he saw no objection to the arrangement as proposed, being defined by an interchange of official notes with H. M. Ambassador, and proceeded to recapitulate the points as follows, viz.:—That such notes should express the intention of the Canadian Government to submit to their Parliament the proposal to reduce the duties on French wines to one shilling per gallon on wines of 26° of strength and not exceeding the English rate on wines above that strength; and that the French Government would recommend the Chambers to reduce the duties on Canadian built shipping, whether of wood, of wood and iron, or of iron, to two francs per ton, to take effect respectively on the first day of May next.

"To this Sir Alexander assented and M. de Bort stated he would recommend the proposition in the above terms to his colleagues and inform Sir Alexander of the result."

This memorandum we also handed to Lord Lyons.

Failing to receive the answer promised M. de Bort, after the lapse of two days we addressed the following note to him:—

27th December, 1878.

My Dear M. T. de Bort,—I scarcely like to trouble you during the Christmas festival, but I trust you will kindly pardon my enquiry whether it has yet been convenient for you to learn the views of your colleagues on the Canadian question, or when I may hope to hear from you.

As you are aware, I am very anxious to be able to advise my Government early on this subject, as it has an important bearing on the arrangement of their commercial policy for submission to the Canadian Parliament in February.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. T. GALT.

On the evening of the 28th December we received M. de Bort's reply, in the following terms:

(*Translation.*)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TRADE,
MINISTER'S OFFICE, 28th Dec., 1878.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the basis of the arrangement which you did me the honor to to submit to me, has been accepted, in principle, by the Council of Ministers, so that regular negotiations may now be entered into upon that basis by His Excellency Lord Lyons.

Congratulating myself upon the fact that a commercial convention will draw together more closely the ties of cordial sympathy which exist between our two countries, I beg, Sir, to tender to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) TEISSERENE DE BORT.

SIR ALEX. GALT, G.C.M.G.

This note was immediately forwarded to Lord Lyons.

Upon the following evening we received this further note from M. de Bort:

(*Translation.*)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TRADE,
MINISTER'S OFFICE, 29th Dec., 1878.

MY DEAR SIR,—In the few lines which I wrote you yesterday, I did not inform you of a circumstance which was then unknown to me, and which modifies the basis of the arrangement which you proposed to me.

In asking for ships constructed in Canada and brought to France, the application of the duty on admission to like rights as French vessels, paid by vessels constructed in England, you no doubt thought that the tariff of 2 francs per ton measurement might be applied to you. I also supposed so yesterday, but having learned from a despatch which has reached me from Vienna that the prolongation of the Austro-French Treaty has been definitely refused, the assimilation tariff of 2 francs conceded to Austria will cease to be in force from 1st January, 1879, and will be replaced by a duty of 20 per cent. a ton on ships, and 10 per cent. on wooden hulls.

As I presume that this considerable modification may change your views, I hasten to inform you of it, and at the same time to express my great regret at having to communicate it to you at so late a period, but yesterday morning I still hoped that the treaty with Austria would be prolonged, at least for some months.

Accept, my dear Sir, the assurance of my high and cordial consideration.

(Signed) TEISSERINE DE BORT.

SIR ALEX. GALT.

As the acceptance of our proposals so fully expressed in the note of the 28th, was by the later note of the 29th December, withdrawn, we waited on Lord Lyons for consultation upon the morning of the 30th, having previously acknowledged receipt of M. de Bort's two notes, expressing our great solicitude at the position, and stating our intention of waiting upon him in the course of the day. At our interview with Lord Lyons he expressed great concern at the changed aspect of matters, and also at the apparent intention of the French Government, on 1st January next (1879), to raise the duties on English shipping to the treaty rate of twenty francs. He was anxious that we should see M. de Bort as soon as possible, and advise him of the result, for communication to London.

Lord Lyons observed that on receipt of M. de Bort's note of the 28th December, he had regarded the matter as settled, and had already written to London for final instructions as to the form of the convention.

We therefore proceeded to the residence of M. de Bort and had an interview, of which the following are our notes:—

"30th December, 1878.

"In consequence of the note of M. de Bort of the 29th instant, Sir Alexander Galt and Colonel Bernard waited upon him to-day at one o'clock.

"Sir Alexander stated that M. de Bort's note of 28th instant, informing him of the acceptance by the French Government of the basis proposed at their last interview, had given them great pleasure, but the subsequent note of yesterday caused them much solicitude.

"Sir Alexander said he understood M. de Bort to mean that as the rate of two francs per ton only existed under the Franco-Austrian Treaty now about to expire, the legal rate would, on 1st January next, become that settled under the English Treaty, to wit: twenty francs and ten francs; and that consequently the French Government could not give effect to the proposed arrangement with Canada.

"M. de Bort, after expressing regret at the unforeseen difficulty which had arisen, and his confident expectation on the 28th instant that the Franco-Austrian Treaty would be continued at least until the new tariff was passed, said that Sir Alexander had correctly understood his note, and that he was at the moment engaged in writing Lord Lyons to inform him that the duty after 1st January would be that settled by the English Treaty.

"Sir Alexander then said that the view of the Canadian Government in proposing to reduce the wine duties, in exchange for the rate of two francs, had been adopted notwithstanding the proposal of the French Government to make the general tariff the same rate, on the very ground of the uncertainty that must ever attend the action of Parliament; and that he thought the agreement might still be made, as it secured advantages to France, on grounds already accepted by M. de Bort, as consistent with the general interests of France. But that failing such arrangement it would be impossible for Canada to make the concessions on the wine duties, if the only reduction to be made by France was to twenty (20) francs; and that Canada would prefer waiting the action of the French Chambers, which might still reduce the duty to two francs.

"M. de Bort explained that the rate of two francs was inserted in the proposed tariff, because it could be defended on the ground of existing treaty arrangements with Austria; but that once ended by the expiration of the treaty, he much feared the Government would be unable to carry the proposed rate, which he expected the Chambers would augment, though possibly not to twenty or ten francs. He added that if the Austrian Government had consented to prolong the treaty until the tariff had passed, he could have made the agreement with Canada.

"Sir Alexander then asked whether, if the arrangement were made with Canada, it would not have lapsed with the treaty with Austria.

"M. de Bort replied that while the treaty with Austria lasted the rate was two francs, and the Government would have felt justified in making the new arrangement with Canada, which, when made, would equally apply to England and other nations having the 'most-favored-nation' clause; but that Austria having terminated the treaty, the Government felt they were not justified in making a new treaty which would interfere with the free discussion by the Chambers.

"Sir Alexander then said he distinctly understood that the arrangement with Canada would have been permanent, even after the termination of the Austro-French Treaty, and would have applied to England and other most-favored nations, to which M. de Bort assented.

"Sir Alexander then expressed his deep regret at the untoward event, and said that he presumed the negotiation must be considered as at an end, waiting further action by the French Chambers, which might make a renewal unnecessary.

"M. de Bort thereupon stated that since sending the note of yesterday he had been in communication with the Austrian Minister, and was to see him on the subject of the treaty immediately, and that before definitely considering the matter as closed, he wished Sir Alexander and Colonel Bernard to await the issue of that interview; that the interests of France were much concerned in even the temporary prolonga-

tion of the treaty, which he yet hoped to secure, inasmuch as the French duties on very many other articles besides ships would instantly revive, to the great disturbance of commerce, and that, in such case, he would be prepared to resume the negotiations at the point where they were left by his note of 28th instant.

"Sir Alexander assented to this request of M. de Bort.

"M. de Bort then suggested that, in the event of these negotiations not being renewed, it would be mutually advantageous if their progress were embodied in notes to be exchanged, to which Sir Alexander replied that such notes must necessarily be official, and he must submit the suggestion to Lord Lyons, by whom alone it could be done."

Lord Lyons was then informed by us of what had passed, and we subsequently handed him copy of our last memorandum.

We are not yet advised of the final decision of the Austrian Government, but the foregoing record of our negotiations will satisfy you that, even if renewed, it would not be prudent for Canada to proceed further except under treaty. This conclusion, at which we have ourselves arrived, has made it evident that under our present authority, resting solely on your letter of instructions, we could not undertake such formal engagements, nor do we believe that the Imperial Government would sanction it, as they would certainly require to be advised in the most formal manner of the wishes of the Canadian Government. This necessarily causes serious delay, and materially modifies the conditions under which you desired us to conclude the arrangement for shipping alone. A treaty could scarcely be completed before the meeting of the Canadian Parliament, and as regards the effect on your ship-building interest, the delay of a month or six weeks seems practically to involve the loss of the present season.

We, therefore, have made up our minds that in any event it is our duty to refer the whole subject for the consideration of the Government, and we venture respectfully to suggest that the future negotiations may now, with advantage, be extended to other Canadian products, while it may be well for you to consider whether there are any other productions of France which you would desire to treat with exceptional liberality.

On this last point, it may be suggested, that an engagement to treat French goods as favorably as those of England, might secure a sufficiently favorable concession, to warrant further demands upon France; especially if the policy of the Canadian Government should induce them to impose discriminating duties against any other country.

In connection with this subject we desire to advise you that under the treaties existing between Germany and Austria and Italy, those countries stand as most-favored nations.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) A. T. GALT,
" H. BERNARD.

MADRID, January 25th, 1879.

The Honorable S. L. TILLEY.

SIR,—In reference to the negotiation with the French Government, of which we have recently reported to you the abrupt suspensien by reason of the expiration o the Austro-French Treaty, we have the honor to state that it appeared by the London *Times*, received here yesterday, that a treaty had been just concluded between France and Austria, by which the latter was placed on the "most-favored-nation" basis.

Sir Alexander, therefore, at once addressed a letter to Lord Lyons, stating that under those circumstances the French Government might be now disposed to close the Canadian matter.

He added that it probably would be useless to attempt to make a permanent agreement just then; but that if the French Government would consent to place Canada on the "most-favoured-nation" basis assuming that such would leave the duty on shipping at two francs per ton, he would be ready to undertake that the Canadian

Government would reduce the duties on French wines to the English standard, and would not advance the rates as long as our shipping is admitted at two francs per ton.

Sir Alexander further asked Lord Lyons to ascertain informally the views of M. Teisserene de Bort on this matter.

We are, &c.,
(Signed) A. T. GALT, *Commissioner.*
" H. BERNARD, *Assistant-Commissioner.*

MADRID, 7th February, 1879.

His Excellency
The Hon. L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

SIR,—We had the honor, on the 15th January, to advise your Excellency that we had applied by cable to the Government of Canada for an extension of our power to enable us to treat respecting the trade of Canada with the Peninsula, in the belief that we should thus be able more effectively to promote the main object of our mission.

This extension of power has, we are informed, been granted, but its official notification has not yet been advised.

The Spanish Government having, however, informed us of their desire to postpone, until the meeting of the Cortes, the further discussion of reciprocal arrangements for trade between Canada and the Spanish West Indies, we have decided that it is not necessary for us to open the other question, but that it may be better dealt with hereafter, either in connection with the Canadian negotiations or as part of any arrangement which may hereafter be made between Her Majesty's Government and Spain in respect to trade with the United Kingdom.

We are therefore induced to adopt this course from the desire that would certainly exist with the Canadian Government that we should be specially careful to avoid any subject that could, in the slightest degree, interfere with or embarrass the negotiations of Her Majesty's Government. This result might possibly arise from a discussion on our part of the duties on Spanish wines.

It only, therefore, remains for us to express to you the grateful sense we entertain of your uniform attention and personal aid in promoting the objects of our mission, which we have not failed to convey to the Government of Canada; and, in conclusion, to thank you most sincerely for the personal courtesy we have uniformly experienced from you.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) A. T. GALT, *Commissioner.*
" H. BERNARD, *Asst. Commissioner.*

LONDON, 20th February, 1879.

The Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Minister of Finance.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, having learned whilst at Madrid, on the 6th instant, that the French Government had introduced a Bill to re-establish the rates of duty lapsed by the termination of the Austrian Treaty in favor of the nations with whom treaties of commerce existed, I considered that an opening had arisen for resuming my negotiations with that Government.

I according telegraphed Lord Lyons, enquiring whether Canada could be included in the Bill, and received a reply from His Excellency that it was very doubtful, but I had better proceed to Paris.

In the absence of Colonel Bernard, who was unfortunately detained at Seville by indisposition, I had previously made up my mind that it was inexpedient to open any negotiation with the Spanish Government on the subject of direct trade with Spain. There remained, therefore, nothing to detain me at Madrid. I accordingly

addressed the enclosed letter to Mr. West, the British Minister, and proceeded without delay to Paris, arriving there on 9th instant.

I immediately waited on Lord Lyons, who informed me that M. Waddington had requested him to acquaint me that the position in which matters stood precluded their entertaining my proposal, though he much regretted it. I urged upon Lord Lyons my wish to see M. Waddington personally, and to have the benefit of his presence and support on behalf of the representations I desired to make for the Government of Canada. To this His Excellency cordially assented, and arranged an interview for the following day, 10th instant.

Accompanied by Lord Lyons, I then waited upon M. Waddington, and stated the reasons why the claims of Canada should be considered, and handed him a short clause, which I proposed should be added to the first section of the Bill.

M. Waddington enquired whether I was authorized to conclude the proposed arrangement, on which point he was assured by Lord Lyons that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to give effect to the understanding, if arrived at.

M. Waddington then requested me to put the reasons I had given into the form of a "note verbale," to be handed to him by Lord Lyons, and stated that he would submit the questions to his colleagues.

In the course of the same day I furnished Lord Lyons with the enclosed "note verbale," which was duly transmitted to M. Waddington.

On the 12th inst., I had the satisfaction of learning from His Excellency that the Government had accepted the proposal as made by me, and would recommend the Committee of Chambers, in whose hands the Bill was, to insert the proposed clause.

On the 14th inst., the Committee had not yet considered the subject, and as it would evidently be decided either favorably or otherwise at their meeting, I consulted with Lord Lyons respecting the propriety of my longer stay in Paris, believing that in view of the extreme importance of furnishing you with early advice of the action taken, it was better that I should settle with His Excellency the mode and terms of the agreement, and then return to London to obviate any delay in getting the formal sanction of the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries of State. In this view His Excellency acquiesced, and I returned here the same evening.

On the evening of the 15th inst., I was informed, through the Foreign Office, that the Committee had accepted and placed the proposed clause in the Bill, which was set down for discussion for the 18th, and on the 17th I telegraphed the position to Sir John Macdonald.

On the 18th, I was informed that the Bill had been postponed till to-day, 20th inst., of which I duly informed Sir John Macdonald, and I now await the result.

I may add that I have arranged both with the Colonial and Foreign Offices, that, in the event of success, no delay will be permitted to occur in furnishing Lord Lyons with full powers. If necessary, I shall return to Paris, but it does not appear at present to be required, as I have every assurance from His Excellency that no delay will occur.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. T. GALT, *Commissioner.*

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received the enclosed letter from the Foreign Office, by which I regret to observe that difficulties are made to the clause respecting Canada. I have telegraphed to Lord Lyons, asking if my return to Paris will be of any service. It seems probable, however, that the question will be decided to-day.

(Signed) A. T. G.

Memorandum.

Canada submits to the French Government her proposal to be admitted, as a dependency of Great Britain, to the benefits of the Bill now before the Chambers, reducing certain duties to the "most favored nations" on the following grounds:

That in 1860-1 Canada followed the example of Great Britain and adopted the same scale of duties on French wines, except sparkling wines; and, at the same time, reduced the duties on a variety of French goods, receiving, through an understanding arrived at with the French Consul-General in Canada, concessions of duty on certain of her productions, especially shipping.

That, though not named in the Anglo-French Treaty, Canada not only received the same treatment from France, but was also permitted to benefit by the Austro-French Treaty, notwithstanding the provisions of the General Tariff.

That this state of affairs continued undisturbed from 1860-1 to 1873, with great mutual benefit to trade.

That in 1873 the French Government, finding that Canada was not specifically mentioned in the Anglo-French Treaty, imposed the duty on shipping prescribed under the General Tariff, thereby increasing the duty on Canadian shipping from two francs to forty francs per ton, while English and other shipping was still admitted at the lower duty.

That in 1874 the Government of Canada increased the duty on French wines of 26 per cent. to three shillings per gallon from one shilling.

That the result of these mutual augmentations of duty has been disastrous to the trade of both countries, as is thus shown:

In 1874 Canada imported from France	$2,302,500
In 1877, only	1,410,732
Decrease	$ 891,768
In 1874 Canada exported	$ 267,212
In 1877	319,330
Increase	$ 52,118
Total falling off	$ 839,650

wholly in the exports of France.

Canada is now desirous of returning to the position held for thirteen years, and is ready to revert to her former duties on French wines, in consideration of obtaining the "most-favored-nation" treatment as regards her shipping and other productions; these duties upon wines being the same as in England, one shilling or twenty-five cents per gallon for 26 per cent. of alcohol, and two shillings and sixpence or sixty cents for wines above that strength up to 42 degrees, except sparkling wines, which have always been treated as luxuries. Bottled wine also paying the ordinary duty on bottles in addition.

It is further submitted that Canada only now asks that effect be given in her case, as regards shipping, to precisely that which is proposed by the General Tariff now before the Chambers, while in the interests of more extended trade, she is willing to stipulate for reductions in her own duties, which on the adoption of the proposed General Tariff, would not be required.

Finally, the present proposal by Canada, in the more extended form of a permanent convention, was considered and approved by the late Government of M. Dufaure, through M. Teisserene de Bort, and the negotiations were only uncompleted by the termination of the Franco-Austrian Treaty, to remedy the conditions arising out of which, the present Bill has been submitted to the French Chambers.

N.B.—The foregoing memorandum was sent, at his own request, to M. Waddington by the hands of Lord Lyons, on 10th February, 1879.

Supplementary Memorandum respecting Duty on Canadian Shipping.

It is further submitted that the duty does not protect the ship-building interest of France, so long as the ships of other nations are admitted at the low duty, while it

certainly advances the cost to the French shipowner by excluding Canadian cheaply-built ships from competition in France.

It is wholly unproductive as a source of revenue, as Canadian shipping cannot be imported at a duty of forty francs, whilst others are admitted at two francs.

The sole effect of the high duty has been, and is, to exclude from French markets a valuable customer of four millions of people, who cannot buy if they are not permitted to sell.

N.B. The above memo. was in like manner forwarded on the 11th February, 1879.

Clause suggested to M. Waddington.

"Provided that it shall be lawful for the President to decree that this Act shall extend to the Dominion of Canada as a dependency of Great Britain."

Memorandum of proposed agreement with French Government.

In the event of the President being authorized to place the Dominion of Canada on the same footing as Great Britain as regards the French Tariff under the Bill now pending.

Her Majesty's Government propose that the President shall issue his decree to that effect so soon as the Government of the Republic are officially notified that the Parliament of Canada have established the duties on French wines, except sparkling wines, at a rate not exceeding twenty-five cents per imperial gallon on wine containing not exceeding twenty-six degrees of alcohol, and sixty cents on wines above that strength, up to forty-two degrees. Bottled wines to pay in addition, the ordinary duty on bottles.

The agreement to be fulfilled on or before 1st May next.

Telegram from Lord Lyons, Paris.

With reference to my despatch, Commercial No. 77, of yesterday, the Committee have agreed to add to Bill, a clause empowering the President to extend it to Canada, but an opposition which has arisen to the Bill itself will lead to debate and delay, and possibly additional clause may be lost, even if the Bill is carried.

Minister for Foreign Affairs will be unable to say anything more definite until Tuesday afternoon, if then.

Please inform Sir Alexander Galt, who is at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 20th February, 1879.

Sir ALEXANDER GALT, G.C.M.G.

SIR,—With reference to the note from this office of the 18th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that His Lordship has received a further telegram from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, to the effect that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had told him yesterday that so strong an opposition to inserting the Canadian clause in the Bill for the re-establishment of the Franco-Austrian Tariff had sprung up in the Committee, that he doubted very much whether after all it could be inserted.

Lord Lyons adds that M. Waddington promised to let him know positively about this to-day.

Lord Lyons pressed M. Waddington strongly, but without success, to have recourse to some other mode of giving effect to the Canadian proposal if he should not be able to do so by the Bill.

I am, &c, (Signed) T. V. LISTER.

LONDON, 26th February, 1879.

Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of 20th instant, I have now the honor to enclose copy furnished me by the Foreign Office of despatch from Lord Lyons of 21st inst.

Upon receipt of this despatch I communicated with you by cable, and as soon as your final instructions on the night of the 22nd were received, I returned to Paris, and waited upon Lord Lyons on Monday morning, 24th inst.

I regret exceedingly to state that His Excellency informed me, the Bill had passed the House of Representatives on the 22nd Saturday, without the clause respecting Canada.

After full consultation with Lord Lyons, we both agreed that further effort for the moment was useless, and I accordingly telegraphed you by cable.

On the 25th I returned to London, and to-day have addressed the enclosed letter to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I propose to sail to-morrow on my return to Canada.

I am, &c., (Signed) A. T. GALT, *Commissioner.*

The Right Hon.
Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

LONDON, 26th February. 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to state that I have duly informed the Government of Canada, of the final determination of the Government of France not to remove the disabilities under which the trade of Canada with France now suffers—a decision which is rendered irrevocable through the passage by the Chamber of Deputies of the Bill in which it had been previously agreed to insert a clause for the above purpose.

I am now instructed by cable telegram to request that Her Majesty's Government will formally convey to the Government of France, the expression of the profound regret with which the Government of Canada have received this information—and at the same time to state their hope, that an early opportunity may arise for restoring the equitable and advantageous trade relations which formerly so happily existed.

In conclusion, permit me to tender my thanks for the official assistance which has been given to my mission by your Department and that of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and also to add that my acknowledgments are due to Her Majesty's Representatives at Paris and Madrid, for their support of the representations I was instructed to make to the Governments of France and Spain on behalf of the Government of Canada.

I have, &c., (Signed) A. T. GALT.

Commercial, No. 100.

The MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., &c., &c. PARIS, 21st February, 1879.

MY LORD,—With reference to my commercial despatch No. 80, of the 15th inst, and to the telegram *en clair* which I despatched to your Lordship at 12 o'clock last night, I have the honor to inform your lordship that I went the day before yesterday to M. Lepère, the new Minister of Commerce, to speak to him on the subject of the proposed Canadian clause in the Bill for re-establishing the old Austrian Treaty duties.

I was very sorry to find that M. Lepère himself seemed to be strongly of opinion that the insertion of this clause in the Bill in question would be illogical, inappropriate, and not in harmony with the scope of the Bill.

I argued that these difficulties appeared, after all, to form rather than substance, and that it would be a great pity to sacrifice a positive good to mere formal considerations of this kind. After some further conversation on this point, I suggested that if after all what I sincerely hoped would not be the case, the Committee adhered to its formal objections, a short separate Bill might be brought in relative to the Canadian matter.

With regard to this latter suggestion, M. Lepère said that steps might be taken to give effect to the Canadian proposals when negotiations were begun with foreign powers generally, as they probably would be next autumn; but he maintained very positively that the Canadian question could not be treated separately at an earlier time.

With regard to the insertion of the Canadian clause in the Austrian Treaty Duties Bill, he promised, at last, to recommend it if he found the disposition of the Committee at all favorable.

I reminded M. Waddington, yesterday, of his promise to let me know the decision of the Committee. In consequence of a critical debate in the Chamber of Deputies, His Excellency was not able to see me till night. He then told me that it had been found that the insertion of the Canadian clause would place the whole Bill in jeopardy, and he added that the Government could not risk the rejection of a Bill of so much importance to the trade between France and European countries, and particularly to that between France and the United Kingdom.

I pressed upon him the suggestion that the Canadian proposals might be carried into effect by a special Bill. He did not set aside this suggestion so decidedly as M. Lepère had done, but I am obliged to confess that he held out very little hope that anything would actually be done before the autumn.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

To His Excellency the Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

May it Please Your Excellency:

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions received from the Minister of Finance, I proceeded to Paris on the 11th December last, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard, A.D.C., for the purpose of effecting certain arrangements with the Government of France, relative to the removal of disabilities under which the trade of Canada has suffered for several years past.

The subject of the proposed negotiations having been brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State for the Colonies requested the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to instruct Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, Lord Lyons, to support the representations we were instructed to make on behalf of Canada.

Upon our arrival in Paris we immediately placed ourselves in communication with Lord Lyons, and after repeated interviews with the Minister of Commerce, we had reason to believe that a satisfactary result would be attained; when the unforeseen termination by Austria of the Austro-French Treaty of Commerce induced the French Government to withdraw their assent to the proposed convention, while stating their desire to effect the object at an early future occasion.

The details of this negotiation are fully set forth in the accompanying report addressed to the Minister of Finance on the 1st January last.

Upon the 2nd January we proceeded, in obedience to further instructions received from your Excellency's Government, to Madrid.

While at Madrid I observed that the French Government had decided to submit a Bill to the French Chambers restoring the scale of duties on many articles lapsed in

consequence of the abrupt termination of the Austro-French Treaty. As it appeared possible to secure under the proposed Bill the objects desired by the Government of Canada, I immediately drew the attention of Lord Lyons to the subject, and ultimately, in accordance with a telegraphic suggestion from His Excellency, I proceeded myself to Paris, being unfortunately deprived of the valuable aid of Colonel Bernard, owing to his serious indisposition.

The renewed negotiations at Paris once more secured the concurrence of the French Government in the views of Canada; and a clause to this effect was introduced into the Bill. But, ultimately, Monsieur Waddington informed Lord Lyons, that apprehension of Parliamentary opposition to the Bill had caused the French Government to decide to drop the clause respecting Canada.

The details of this final negotiation are fully stated in the accompanying reports to the Minister of Finance, dated 26th January and 20th and 25th February.

I regret exceedingly that it has not been possible at present to place the trade of Canada with France upon a satisfactory footing. But inasmuch as the assent both of the previous and of the existing Governments of France, has been given to the proposals of Canada, I trust the time will soon arrive when circumstances may enable them to give effect to that which is so manifestly in the true interests of both France and Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A. T. GALT, *Commissioner.*

OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1879.

The Hon. the Secretary of State. OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, my report to His Excellency the Governor General, with accompanying documents, on the subject of my recent mission to France; and to request that you will be pleased to cause the same to be laid before His Excellency.

I have, &c., (Signed) A. T. GALT, *Commissioner.*

MESSAGE.

(105)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, 1880.

LORNE.

The Governor-General transmits to the House of Commons copy of the Correspondence which has taken place between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, relative to the appointment of Sir A. T. Galt, as High Commissioner to represent Canada in England, and to reside in London.

(Copy)—Canada.

Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach to the Marquis of Lorne.

DOWNING STREET, 1st November, 1879.

MY LORD,—I received from your Ministers, during their recent visit to England, a confidential memorandum, of which I enclose a printed copy, urging the necessity of providing further means for constant and confidential communication betwen Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada, and recommending that a representative of the latter Government should be appointed to reside permanently in London, and that he should be granted a quasi-diplomatic position.

2. Her Majesty's Government are very sensible of the advantage which might result from the appointment by the Dominion Government of a gentleman who, residing in this country, would be fully empowered to explain their views on the various important questions connected with Canada, which, from time to time, demand consideration, and which might often be more satifactorily, as well as more expeditiously, dealt with if such means of oral communication were provided. Looking, however, to the position of Canada as an integral portion of the empire, the relations of such a person with Her Majesty's Government would not be correctly defined as being of a diplomatic character, and while Her Majesty's Government would readily accord to him a status in every way worthy of his important functions, his position would necessarily be more analogous to that of an officer in the home service, than to that of a Minister at a Foreign Court.

3. He would therefore primarily communicate with this Department on the various subjects which might be entrusted to him, and while Her Majesty's Government would readily avail themselves of any information he might afford, and give the fullest consideration to any representations he might make on behalf of the Canadian Government, it would, of course, rest with the Secretary of State for

Foreign Affairs to determine in each case in what precise capacity his services might best be rendered in the event of any negotiations with a Foreign Court, on subjects affecting the interests of the Dominion. In some instances, for example, it might be desirable for him to remain in London and advise with Her Majesty's Government there, while in other cases he might, in accordance with the precedents which have been quoted, be more usefully engaged in assisting Her Majesty's Representatives abroad.

4. I have deemed it necessary to refer to these details because it is desirable that there should be no misunderstanding as to the precise position which could be accorded by Her Majesty's Governments to an officer holding an appointment which the Government of Canada propose to establish, but I do not anticipate that the views which I have expressed will be felt by your Ministers as placing any insuperable difficulty in the way of the practical realization of their wishes; and I would only add that if such an appointment should be decided upon, it would seem, for the reasons I have stated, more appropriate that the officer should be designated by the title of "Dominion" or "Canadian Commissioner," than by any title implying a diplomatic status or position.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor-General,
The Right Honorable
The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.
&c., &c., &c.

MEMORANDUM.

The policy of the Empire having devolved upon Canada the administration of the whole of British North America, and the care and protection of British interests therein, experience ia daily showing the necessity of providing the means of constant and confidental communication between Her Majesty's Government and Her local advisers in Canada, in extension of the more formal relations subsisting through the correspondence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the Governor-General.

Canada has ceased to occupy the position of an ordinary possession of the Crown. She exists in the form of a powerful Central Government, having already no less than seven subordinate local executive and legislative systems, soon to be largely augumented by the development of the vast regions lying between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains. Her Central Government is becoming even more responsible than the Imperial Government for the maintenance of international relations towards the United States, a subject which will yearly require greater prudence and care, as the populations of the two countries extend along, and mingle across the vast frontier line, three thousand miles in length.

The Canadian Government has, in short, become the trustee for the Empire at large, or half the continent of North America, and is bound to administer the trust not only for the benefit of the present limited population, but with the intention and policy of making the great resources of the Dominion in the highest measure promotive of the interests of the British people and the dignity of the Crown.

The organization—government—and settlement of the vast regions of British North America are all subjects which the Canadian Government must desire to deal with in the common interest of all, while in trade and commerce it is daily becoming more evident that advantage would arise in definitely settling such arrangements between the United Kingdom and her vast dependency as may produce more thorough identity of interest and more uniform policy towards each other, and towards foreign nations.

It appears to the Canadian Government eminently desirable to provide for the fullest and most frank interchange of views with Her Majesty's Government, and for the thorough appreciation of the policy of Canada on all points of general interest. Otherwise there appears to be danger of a feeling growing up of indifference, if not of actual antagonism and irritation upon both sides. The idea must be avoided that the connection of Canada with the British Empire is only temporary and unabiding, instead of being designed to strengthen and confirm the maintenance of British influence and power.

It is now being found in practice that there are constantly questions arising, connected with the administration of affairs in Canada, requiring discussions in a mode, and to an extent wholly impracticable by the ordinary channel of correspondence through the Governor General; and periodical visits have to be made to London for this purpose by the important members of the Canadian Government, entailing serious inconvenience. At this moment the following subjects are thus under consideration: The Pacific Railway, and important collateral subjects —Treaties of Commerce with France and Spain—Esquimault Graving Dock—Military defence of Canada generally, and of British Columbia more especially—while the fishery and commercial clauses of the Washington Treaty may, at any moment, be re-opened by the United States; with many other matters of importance connected with the better organization of the military force of the Dominion.

It is manifestly impossible that the views of the Canadian Government on such subjects can be submitted for the intelligent consideration of Her Majesty's Government in any other mode than that of personal communication; and as the subjects themselves relate to different departments of administration, the necessity arises for the absence from their posts at this moment of not less than three Ministers.

It is further submitted that the very large and rapidly augmenting commerce of Canada, and the increasing extent of her trade with foreign nations, is proving the absolute need of direct negotiations with them for the proper protection of her interests. In most of the treaties of commerce entered into by England, reference has only been had to their effect on the United Kingdom; and the Colonies are excluded from their operation, a fact which has been attended with most unfortunate results to Canada, as relates to France. This is, to a certain extent, unavoidable, in consequence of the control of all customs having been granted to Canada; but a necessity has thus arisen for providing separate and distinct trade conventions with all foreign powers with whom Canada has distinct trade. With the differing views held by the Parliament of Canada on such subjects, from those of Her Majesty's Government, there is a manifest difficulty in asking the latter to become responsible for the representations required to be made, and foreign governments find it difficult to understand our present system. The Canadian Government therefore submit that when occasion requires such negotiations to be undertaken, Her Majesty's Government should advise Her Majesty specially to accredit the representative of Canada to the foreign court, by association for the special object, with the resident Minister or other Imperial negotiator.

The suggestion is merely asking Her Majesty's Government to establish as a rule the precedent which was created in 1871, when Sir John A. Macdonald was made a member of the Joint High Commission to Washington, and later, in 1874, when Mr. George Brown was officially associated with Sir Edward Thornton, at the instance of the Canadian Government, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of commerce between Canada and the United States.

With the view of giving effect to the foregoing policy, the Government of Canada suggests that Her Majesty's Government should consent to receive an official representative from Canada for the purpose of securing the most early and confidential communication of their views on all subjects; and that, when so requested, the proposed Minister should be duly accredited to foreign Courts in the manner above mentioned.

The Canadian Government desires to surround the proposed appointment with all the importance which should attach to an official charged with such high duties.

He should, therefore, be selected from the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and specially entrusted with the general supervision of all the political, material and financial interests of Canada in England, subject to instructions from his Government.

The dignity of the office, and the advantage of its proper recognition, especially at foreign Courts, appear to require a more expressive title than that of Agent-General; it is therefore suggested that the designation should be Resident Minister, or such other name of equal import as Her Majesty's Government may suggest.

The Canadian Government attaches great importance to this matter, and hopes that Her Majesty's Government will see no insuperable difficulty in giving the Canadian representative a quasi-diplomatic position at the Court of St. James, with the social advantages of such a rank and position.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.
S. L. TILLEY.
CHARLES TUPPER.

(Copy.)

The Marquis of Lorne to Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, December 24th, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your consideration, a copy of an approved report of a Committee of the Privy Council respecting the appointment of a Canadian Representative to reside in England, to be styled "High Commissioner of Canada," to confer with Her Majesty's Government on all important matters affecting the Dominion, which formed the subject of your despatch of the 1st November last.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LORNE.

The Right Honorable
Sir M. E. HICKS-BEACH,
&c., &c., &c.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council for Canada, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 22nd December*, 1879.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 1st November last, upon the confidential memorandum of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper urging the necessity of providing further means for constant and confidential communication with Her Majesty's Government, and also for the representation of Canada in the future negotiation of Treaties of Commerce with foreign nations.

The Committee desire to express their gratification at the manner in which their views have been met by Her Majesty's Government, and they share in the conviction of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, that no insuperable difficulty exists in the realization of their wishes.

The Committee recognize the fact that Canada cannot, as an integral portion of the Empire, maintain relations of a strictly diplomatic character. But they respectfully submit that while this is true as respects foreign nations, it does not accurately represent the actual state of facts in regard to the United Kingdom. Her Majesty's Government is unquestionably the supreme governing power of the Empire, but, under the British North America Act, self governing powers have been conferred

upon Canada in many most important respects, and Her Majesty's Government may on these points be more correctly defined as representing the United Kingdom than the Empire at large. In considering many questions of the highest importance, such as the commercial and fiscal policy of the Dominion as affecting the United Kingdom, the promotion of Imperial interests in the administration and settlement of the interior of the Continent, and on many other subjects, indeed on all matters of internal concern, the Imperial Government and Parliament have so far transferred to Canada an independent control that their discussion and settlement have become subjects for mutual assent and concert, and thereby have, it is thought, assumed a quasi-diplomatic character as between Her Majesty's Government representing the United Kingdom *per se* and the Dominion, without in any manner derogating from their general authority as rulers of the entire Empire.

The Committee would further respectfully submit, in elucidation of the views contained in the memorandum, that the Government of Canada, in respect of negotiations with foreign powers, in no respect desire to be placed in the position of independent negotiators. On the contrary, they are fully convinced that it is through the influence and support of Her Majesty's Government, and by the effective use of their carefully trained and thorough diplomatic service that they can alone look for any measure of success. And it is with the view most thoroughly to satisfy foreign governments of the identity of interests of Her Majesty with themselves that they have so strongly sought the most official recognition possible for their representative. And in making their suggestion on this point, the Committee have had in mind the position assigned to the delegates from Canada in 1865 and 1866, which was that of belonging to the diplomatic corps, taking precedence after the foreign Ministers.

As the representative of Governor General and Executive Government of Canada, and especially when dealing with negotiations with any foreign powers, the duties of the proposed officer will, the Committee consider, be of a nature more analagous to diplomatic than to home service, but they confidently leave this subject in the hands of Her Majesty's Government, resting on the assurances conveyed in the despatch under consideration that Her Majesty's Government will accord to their representative a status in every way worthy of his important functions.

The officer will certainly primarily communicate with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the various subjects on which he may receive instructions to address Her Majesty's Government, and the Committee do not doubt that every consideiation will be given to such representations as he may make on behalf of the Canadian Government.

The Committee entirely agree that it will rest with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to determine in each case in what precise capacity the services of the Canadian Officer can be best rendered in the event of negotiations with Foreign Courts on subjects affecting the interests of the Dominion. Manifestly it would not be the desire of the Canadian Government, that in every case their representative should be personally associated with the British Minister at the Foreign Courts, but only in such cases as might from their importance require it. On this point the Committee are fully assured that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will meet their reasonable wishes as has been done in the cases cited.

The Committee understand, however, that in all cases of commercial treaties Her Majesty's Government will direct early communication to be made to the Canadian representative so as to permit him to take the instructions of his Government, and to make such representations as may be called for to Her Majesty's Government.

With reference to the designation of the proposed officer the Committee desire to accept the suggestion of Her Majesty's Government. As, however, Commissioners are very frequently appointed for special services of minor importance, it is considered desirable to make the appointment to London distinctive by styling the officer "High Commissioner of Canada in London," the Committee on this point being convinced that in reference especially to Foreign Governments the designation and status are of real importance.

It is intended to create the office under statute at the next Session of the Canadian Parliament; but, should the public service require on earlier appointment, the Committee confidently rely on Her Majesty's Government giving immediate effect to the views expressed in the despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which, it is believed, are correctly understood by the Canadian Government.

Certified. J. O. COTÉ,

Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

Telegram to Governor General, Canada.

LONDON, 7th February, 1880.

Her Majesty's Government will recognize Sir A. T. Galt as High Commissioner under the Great Seal of Canada.

(Signed) SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

RETURN

(106)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 10th March, 1880;—For a detailed Statement of the cost of the Salmon Hatchery at Rapid de Femme, N.B.; also, a detailed Statement of travelling expenses incurred by S. Wilmot, Esq., directly and indirectly, in connection with the said Hatchery.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
31st March, 1880.

RETURN

(106A)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 10th March, 1880;—For copies of all Tenders received by S. Wilmot, Esq., for the construction of the Rapid de Femme Salmon Hatchery, and copies of all Notices issued calling for such Tenders.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
31st March, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(107)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 8th March, 1880;—For Correspondence and Petitions asking for the erection of a Fog-Whistle at the entrance to Shelburne Harbor, Nova Scotia.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

29th March, 1880

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

(108)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st March, 1880;—For all Correspondence between Isaac H. Mathers, of Halifax, N.S., and the Government upon the subject of Drawbacks on Tin Plate used in the canning of Lobsters, and exported from Canada; together with a statement showing the Amount Claimed and the Amount Paid.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

30th March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 27th March, 1880.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq,
Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, the copies of correspondence called for by the enclosed Order from the House of Commons, bearing date 1st of March instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. JOHNSON, *Commissioner of Customs.*

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd August, 1878.

Hon. W. Ross, Collector, Halifax, N.S.

SIR,—Enclosed I hand you a cheque for $463.35 to enable you to refund to Mr. I. H. Mathers duty paid on Tin Plate used in the manufacture of Canned Fish Exported, as shown by satisfactory vouchers at hand, with the exception of the affidavit to the claim itself, which must be made by Mr. Mathers in person; a man

cannot *swear* by Attorney. This must be amended before paying over the amount. As the claim includes several items not as yet allowed, it would be well to make a new one in place of this.

I return various vouchers as unsatisfactory; one for $213.15 gives number of entry as 696; there was no tin in such entry, nor do we find any correspondence thereto.

One for $86.70 states the tin to have been entered by No. 24,416; this entry reads for 512 boxes, duty $102.75. There has already been refunded thereon (including two small lots in this same claim) 309⅛ boxes, $62.06, so that it is evident there cannot remain the amount of this Bill of Lading 433½ boxes, $86.70.

The others returned herewith, $22.40, $7.85, $4.40, $20.70, $10 90, $8.95 and $3.65, are all sworn to by Attorney, a complete evasion of the oath, which cannot be allowed to pass.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours, &c., &c.,
W. G. PARMELEE, *Accountant.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, HALIFAX, 30th August, 1878.

W. G. PARMELEE, Esq.,
Accountant, Customs Department.

SIR,—I send you herewith corrected papers from Mr. I. H. Mathers, for the claims still due, as well as for those already paid, also new entries where they are required. I noticed when papers came that in one entry the American certificate was wanted. I mentioned it to Mr. Mathers at the time. I suppose it may be among the papers and entries returned by you. For the new claim a new set of papers are made, which I hope will be this time correct. In entry 696 the report number was given in error, which is now corrected, making it read the right number. Mr. Mathers' letter explains how the improper error was made connected with entry No. 24,416, and which, I regret to say, was passed over by my clerk while checking the papers; must have overlooked the fact, that a large part of that entry had been paid to another party, and the new entry for $41 is for the still unpaid balance of said entry.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. ROSS, *Collector.*

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 29th August, 1878.

The Hon. W. Ross, Collector H. M. Customs.

SIR.—With reference to my claim for drawback *in re* Lobster Shipments, I regret to say that I find you are right as to my importation of tin-plates per entry No. 24,416, being over-claimed upon. I sold a portion of this importation, say 250 boxes, to Messrs. Stayner here, giving them authority to collect on that quantity, and my clerk inadvertently omitted endorsing them in the office copy of the duty paper, hence the error which, had it been discovered in time, *could easily have been rectified by placing my export in a subsequent importation of tin-plates.* As the matter stands I fear I shall lose the amount over-claimed, $50.35, as although I have many importations of tin-plates to claim upon, none of them are of suitable data for my export. Perhaps your Department would be disposed to consider my claim in this case, as the fact remains, that I have imported and paid duty on tin-plates more than sufficient to cover all the drawbacks which I can claim, either now or hereafter in my lobster shipments.

Might I ask also that you would urge the prompt settlement of the claim I have made on behalf of Burnham & Morrill. It is of importance to me that this matter should be adjusted at the earliest possible moment.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JACOB MATHERS.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 4th September, 1878.

The Collector of Customs, Halifax.

SIR,—Enclosed I hand you a cheque for $328.20, to enable you to refund to Mr. I. H. Mathers, duty paid by him on tin used in the manufacture of Canned Fish exported, as per enclosed claim, which, when receipted, please return. Vouchers for $4.40 struck off and returned herewith. The entry under which it was made was for only 45 boxes—duty, $10; already refunded, August 22nd, $8.15, and to-day $1.22, consequently there cannot remain this $4.40.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. JOHNSON.

[*Extract from Departmental Letter of 27th November*, 1878.]

To Collector of Customs, Halifax, N.S.

"I am obliged to return a large part of Mr. Mathers' tin claims, there being no *landing certificates* therewith, while a couple of his claims which have the proper certificates are made upon entry No. 16,989, in which no tin appears. How was this checked?"

(Signed) W. G. PARMELEE, *Accountant.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, HALIFAX, 7th December, 1879.

W. G. PARMELEE, Esq., Acct.,
Customs Department, Ottawa.

SIR,—I mail you to-day another bundle of drawback claims, which, I hope, with corrections made in former lot, will be found to be correct. I. H. Mathers has to close his account with his agents at Liverpool at the end of the year, and you will notice by his letter to me that he is anxious to have these claims settled before that time. Would you, therefore, if you can spare the time, take up those as well as the others mailed with proper landing certificates, as explained in my letter of the 5th instant, and if right have amount paid over before the end of the year. I enclose Mr. Mathers' letter to me.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. ROSS, *Collector.*

HALIFAX, N. S., 6th December, 1878.

The Hon. W. Ross, Collector, Halifax, N. S.

SIR,—Drawback papers on my Lobster Shipments, for a large amount, have now been placed in your hands. It is of great importance to me that these should be *settled within the current year.* May I beg of you to use your utmost endeavors to have this done for me.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

(*Extract from Departmental letter dated 12th December*, 1878.)

To Collector of Customs, Halifax, N.S.

"In Mr. Mathers' claim there are three items charged against entry No. 496. There was no tin in that entry, but there was in No. 469. I had to expedite matters

and assumed that it was a clerical error in his statement. Before paying the mone you will please make sure that such is the case and give me a memo. to that effec attached to the statement."

(Signed) W. G. PARMELEE, *Accountant*.

(*Extract from Departmental letter dated 14th April*, 1879.)

To Collector of Customs, Halifax, N.S.

"Re-entries 7005 and 7280—Mr. Mathers has presented an order to receive refund on certain entries made by Mr. J. F. Masters, including No. 7005, but on referring t that entry I find it made by a Mr. Hogg, and, consequently, Mr. Masters' order is o no avail. The No. 7280 is all right, but as claim is on same sheet I have to deduc it also."

(Signed) W. G. PARMELEE, *Accountant*.

CUSTOM HOUSE, HALIFAX, 13th June, 1879.

W. G. PARMELEE, Esq., Ottawa.

SIR,—In sending you a lot of drawback claims, by this mail, you will please notice that several of the entries are from St. John, and those we cannot check. I. H. Mathers has power of attorney from the two parties who entered for duty and of those I send copies, the one attached to the entry and the other I enclose herewith. One of the claims made, formally was returned because wrong number of entry was made but the duplicate landing entry was not returned, so could only send merely a copy of said claim.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. ROSS, *Collector*.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
WEDNESDAY, 11th day of June, 1879.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 13th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada held in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered nine, and intituled "An Act to amend the Acts respecting Customs and Inland Revenue, and to make certain provisions respecting vessels navigating the inland waters of Canada above Montreal," and of 40 Vic., cap. 10, sub-sec. 11 of sec. 125 and sec. 136, intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs,"—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to make the following regulations governing the drawback of Customs duty paid on sheet-tin, or tin plates and other materials used in the manufacture of packages for articles exported, viz., that is to say:

Regulations governing the drawback of Customs duty paid on sheet-tin or tin plates and other materials used in the manufacture of packages for articles exported, under authority of 33 Vic., chap. 9, sec. 13, and of 40 Vic., chap. 10, sub-sec. 11 of sec. 125 and Sec. 136.

There may be paid under the above-named authority, and on the following conditions, a drawback on all sheet-tin or tin plates and other materials used in the

manufacture of packages for articles exported from Canada, the sum of seventeen cents for each box of said tin used in such manufacture, if imported prior to the 15th day of March, 1879, or the sum of thirty-four cents for each box of said tin used and imported subsequent to said date; which sum shall be held to include the drawback on the solder, acid or any and all other materials used in the manufacture of said packages.

Provided always, that claim for such drawback shall have been made in due form as hereinafter set forth within two years from the time duty was paid on such tin.

The proprietor of any fish-canning establishment or other manufactory making use of tin for the purpose above named, claiming drawback under the above-named Acts or either of them, shall, in order to entitle himself thereto, make claim for such drawback within the time above specified and within ten days of the date of the export of the packages on which drawback is claimed, and shall deliver to the Collector of Customs at the port where entry outward was made, for transmission to and approval of the Customs Department at Ottawa—

1st. A certified copy of the export entry of the articles in the manufacture of which such sheet-tin or tin plate has been used.

2nd. A certificate signed by the Collector of Customs at the port from whence exported, showing the name of and date of clearance and sailing of the vessel, or number and distinguishing marks of and date of the departure of the railway car in which such articles were shipped, and naming the foreign port for which such vessel cleared or for which such railway car was despatched.

3rd. A bill of lading of such articles, duly signed by the master, purser or agent of the vessel or railway by which exported.

4th. His own declaration subscribed to under oath, showing the date or daters and number or numbers of the entries inwards, on which duty was paid on the tin so used and exported, the quantity of tin used in the said manufacture of the packages for the articles exported—distinctly showing the quantity used out of that paying duty on each entry, where there was more than one entry thereof—the number of packages exported on which the claim for drawback is made, with the distinguishing marks or numbers thereon, the name of the consignee and port of destination, with the name of the vessel or line of railway and number of car in which exported.

The declaration shall also show that the packages were wholly manufactured in the Dominion from the tin in question and other materials, and that the articles described in the bill of lading attached to said claim are the articles referred to in the claim itself, and that none of them are intended to be relanded in Canada.

The Minister of Customs is hereby empowered to cause to be prepared such Form or Forms for claims and vouchers not inconsistent with the foregoing as he may deem expedient; and also order any change in the *pro rata* allowance for drawback rendered necessary by the fluctuations of market value.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, *Clerk Privy Council.*

(*Extract from Departmental letter dated* 18*th June*, 1879,)

"You will notice I have cut off $11.05 from one of Mr. Mathers' claims as per "duplicate enclosed, he having claimed refund on about 53½ boxes tin more than "represented by the fish exported."

(Signed) W. G. PARMELEE, *Accountant.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, HALIFAX, 24th June, 1879.

W. G. PARMELEE, Esq.,
Acct. Customs Dept., Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose you letter of I. H. Mathers, Esq., explaining why he cannot in some cases give bill of lading as is required in O. C., 11th instant, *re* tin drawbacks. Banks here make advances and require bill of lading, if a certified copy would do. Mr. Hill, my chief clerk, being a Notary Public, could certify to copy. The time, ten days, is too short. Say shipment would be made at Richibucto, N.B., it might take ten days before particulars would be received here. I have circulated the O.C.'s as you requested, I do not know if you intend to prepare such form or forms as are suggested at the foot of the O. C.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. ROSS, *Collector.*

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 23rd June, 1879.

The Collector H. M. Customs, Halifax, N.S.

SIR,—With reference to Order in Council, dated 11th instant, as to drawback on tin plates, I beg to draw you attention to the fact that it will be impossible to comply with clause No. 3, which requires a signed bill of lading to accompany each application. When advances are obtained from bankers on such security it is imperative that every bill of lading affirmed to be delivered up. I would suggest that a certified copy be accepted instead, and also that some officer in the Department here be authorized to certify such copies.

It is also desirable that the period allowed in which to claim drawback be extended say to twenty days.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

HALIFAX, N.S., 3rd July, 1879.

J. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa.

SIR,—I telegraphed you to-day, as per enclosed copy, and I await the favor of your reply. I have to clear the "Sorata" outward for London to-morrow, with a cargo of canned goods, and I wish to know if you have given favorable consideration to the suggestion contained in my letter as to accepting certified copies of bills of lading, instead of originals, which latter I again say it is quite impossible in every case to deliver up to the Customs.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

Copy of Telegram.

J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.

Am about clearing vessel for London with cargo canned goods. Please telegraph reply to my letter of twenty-third ultimo, forwarded you through Collector, as to applying for drawbacks.

(Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

Copy of Telegram from Ottawa to Isaac H. Mathers, Esq.

4th JULY, 1879.

Certified bill of lading indispensable for drawback; bank will not prevent that; no payment will be made without.

(Signed) J. JOHNSON.

CUSTOM HOUSE, HALIFAX, 10th July, 1879.

W. G. PARMELEE, Esq.,
Accountant, Customs Department, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have received the new form of tin drawback papers to be used for all tin exported after date of Order in Council relative to tin, etc. The form of affidavit will make the form inoperative here. Tin is imported here by I. H. Mathers and some hardware merchants, sold to the proprietors or agents of canning establishments in the Magdalen Islands, Cape Breton, Bay Chaleur, etc., etc.; then the lobsters or canned fish is sent to these people to be shipped. Therefore, then, the importers and exporters have no interest in the canning establishments. The proprietors of the establishment may or may not come here within a year, not one of those who formerly received drawbacks here can possibly take the affidavit, as they are neither *the proprietors nor a member of the firm.* This affidavit would require to be changed, and the *agent of the manufacturer substituted.* Take the case of payments lately made to Mr. Mathers, where importers paid duty in New Brunswick, and by power of attorney authorized Mr. Mathers, the exporter, to collect the drawback. I am assured by the shippers here that it is *impossible to comply* with affidavit in its present form. A telegram from the Commissioner to Mr. Mathers states certified copies of bills of lading will do.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. ROSS, *Collector.*

P.S.—Several of the tin dealers, *i.e.* the parties importing and exporting, called to-day and stated, while acting as agents for several canning establishments in the tin business, that the proprietors they seldom see, and that they cannot possibly take the affidavit in its present form.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 11th July, 1879.

W. G. PARMELEE, Esq.,
Accountant, Customs Department, Ottawa.

SIR,—Connected with my letter, mailed yesterday, explaining how impossible it was to have the affidavit in new forms complied with; indeed, in its present shape, no one here to whom the tin drawbacks have been paid, can receive them unless this part of the form is changed. I have several of the tin drawback applications on hand, lying over until this point is settled.

I submit for your consideration Mr. Mathers' letter, which will fully explain this objection. I don't consider it will be necessary for him to obtain "different bills of lading" for one shipment as a statement, explaining quantity for each establishment would be all that would be required. The Order in Council would infer that 34 cents covers duty on tin, solder, oil, varnish, etc., but importers here all affirm that, compared with the former system, when they received the whole duty paid on tin, that the 34 cents *does not even cover the duty on tin.*

Please read that part of Messrs. Baldwin & Co's., letter on this point that I have underlined.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. ROSS, *Collector.*

HALIFAX, N.S., 10th July, 1879.

Collector of H.M. Customs, Halifax, N.S.

SIR,—I am in receipt of form No. 84, A, and beg to say that the manner in which the lobster canning business is conducted renders it impossible for me to take the affidavit on back thereof, in its present form; and I respectfully request that it be amended so that I can affim to it as agent.

In that capacity I act here for a great many packers in different parts of the country, importing the tin plates, ingot tin, &c., required, and supplying them therewith, and in return shipping their lobsters for them. The packers have no knowledge of how these goods are imported, nor (at the time) of how their lobsters are exported.

These facts will show you how impossible it is for me to take the affidavit in question, or for them to do so either. I annex copy of a Bill of Lading, per "Sorata," by which you will see it comprises the produce of six different packers, situated in different parts of the country. And I beg to enquire if drawbacks on each of these lots would have to be applied for separately, accompanied in each case by a certified bill of landing, that is six certified bills of lading for one shipment.

Papers for drawback on "Sorata" shipment are ready on forms which, I understand would comply with all the requirements of the Order in Council, and I do not suppose the law will be enforced as regards application within ten days from clearance, until this matter can be settled.

Yours truly, (Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 23rd July, 1879.

The Collector of Customs, N.S.

SIR,—Adverting to the correspondence submitted with your letter of the 11th instant, respecting the regulations governing drawback of duty on tin-plates, I regret very much that Halifax should assume the position of objecting to every arrangement of this Department, or of the Government relating to Customs.

I can only say that the regulations in question are giving the most complete satisfaction everywhere else, and if the parties interested in Halifax will not comply with them, their claims must stand over until they do so.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. JOHNSON.

HALIFAX, N.S., 2nd August, 1879.

The Collector of Customs, Halifax, N.S.

SIR,—On the 31st ultimo I cleared the "Prosperite" outwards, for London, with a cargo of canned goods, and I beg to remind you that this is the second cargo on which I am unable to claim drawbacks, owing to the recent regulation of the Commissioner.

Knowing the business requirements of this Port as you do, it is quite useless making any attempt to show you that I cannot swear that I am proprietor of the packing establishments whose produce passes through my hands.

Yours truly, (Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, HALIFAX, 5th August, 1879.

The Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa.

SIR,—In your letter of the 23rd ultimo, *re* drawbacks on tin-plates, you make the following statement: "I regret very much that Halifax should assume the posi-

"tion of objecting to any arrangement of this Department or of the Government." This statement is too hard and sweeping in its character, and I think that Halifax importers are as willing and ready to conform with all reasonable and practicable arrangements of your Department as they can be in any other part of the Dominion.

In the new form made, *re* tin drawbacks, the merchants, *i.e.*, the importers of tin and exporters of canned lobsters, in this one interest, are most anxious to comply with your regulations, but having due regard to their own character and the solemnity of an affidavit, they cannot, without injuring the one and destroying the truthfulness of the other, swear that they are the proprietors. Looking at former regulations, agents were in all cases permitted to take these affidavits, and if so, then why not now?

There may be circumstances governing drawbacks in other ports which may make the Order in Council work well, but please remember that three-fourths of the tin drawbacks of at least this Province are claimed and paid here. How easy for you to permit and order the paid "*agent of the proprietor*" to be substituted for the "*proprietor*," that would remove *all* objections to the affidavit.

Till this is done all tin drawbacks will be inoperative here.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. ROSS, *Collector.*

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 5th August, 1879.

The Collector of Customs, Halifax, N.S.

SIR,—Referring to former correspondence touching the regulations for refunding duties paid on tin used in manufacture of cans to be filled with fish and exported, and also to further representations made by Mr. Isaac H. Mathers to the Hon. James Macdonald, under date of 26th ultimo, I am now desired by the Minister of Customs to inform you that there is nothing in the regulations to prevent Mr. Mathers from executing the affidavit and statements required, as agent—thus the affidavit may be filled up as follows:—"I, Isaac H. Mathers, of Halifax, do solemnly swear, that I am the authorized agent of the proprietor of the establishment," etc. This does not waive the necessity for a separate statement for each proprietor, but if any number of proprietors are concerned in the export by one vessel, one port entry and one bill of lading, embodying the particulars of all the consignments, as shewn in the copy sent to this Department, will be sufficient; these, however, must be originals and not copies.

The Manager of the Bank of Montreal here has assured this Department that the Bank never requires more than one bill of lading, but even if it were otherwise, it can be little more trouble to procure an additional original, than to have a copy prepared as proposed, and the requirement of the original is most essential to the Department.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. JOHNSON.

HALIFAX, N.S., 12th August, 1879.

The Hon. JAMES MCDONALD, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to thank you for your very prompt reply to my letter of the 26th ultimo, and also for the point gained as to the collection of the drawback in question. This one point alone, however, I regret to say, leaves us in no better position than we were previously.

Nothing has been asked of the Customs Department, to which any common sense objection can possibly be urged, and it really would be a satisfaction if Mr. Johnson would either submit gracefully to the requirements of this business, or keep us from bothering our friends, by saying at once that no drawbacks will be granted. These

requirements I can prove in one moment to any competent person, are only what are just and reasonable.

As far as I can see a present, there remains only one more point insisted on by Mr. Johnson which cannot be complied with, and that is the giving up of an original bill of lading.

In Mr. Johnson's letter to our collector, a copy of which you kindly enclosed to me, he says: "The manager of the Bank of Montreal here has assured this Depart-"ment, that the Bank never requires more than one bill of lading, *but even if it were "otherwise, it can be little more trouble to procure an additional original than to have a "copy prepared as proposed,* and the requirements of the original is most essential to "this Department."

The underscoring is mine, and I have only to say that another sentence could hardly be penned which would show a greater want of knowledge of the principles and requirements of ocean trade. Would it be asking too much of Mr. Johnson to explain what virtue an original bill of lading has for his Department, which is not also possessed by a duly and properly certified copy?

The manager of the Bank of Montreal here, with whom I transact most of my business, has at my request addressed a letter to the collector, who will forward it to Mr. Johnson, and by it you will see that when he makes advances he considers it absolutely essential that he should have in his possession every bill of lading affirmed to. You, Sir, will perfectly understand that where a shipment is consigned to order, and bills of lading for the same negotiable on endorsement, it is absolutely essential that every separate copy "affirmed to" be delivered up to whoever may make advances thereon, and the point is not the trouble of making one extra copy, or any extra number of copies. The language of a bill of lading must be thoroughly well known to you, viz.:—

"In witness whereof, the master of the said ship or vessel hath affirmed to 1, 2 or 3 bills of lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished the others to stand void."

The first person presenting an endorsed bill of lading, can obtain possession of the goods, and if an incomplete set be given to a banker or other person advancing money thereon, where is his security? If the only choice left is whether we are to raise a point like this with our bankers, or do without drawbacks, it will not take long to decide what is to be done.

I enclose you a telegram I received from Mr. Johnson on the 4th ultimo, from which I inferred that certified copies, such as I proposed, would answer his requirements, and I cannot conceive what can have led him to change his views.

I regret having again to trouble you, and at such length, about this matter. but trust you will excuse me, and that you will use your influence to have it put right.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 11th Sept., 1879.

Hon. W. Ross, Collector of Customs, Halifax.

SIR,—Enclosed I hand you a cheque for $157.53, wherewith to pay drawback on tin, as per approved vouchers from the claim of Mr. I. H. Mathers, as shown by accompanying schedule, which, when receipted, please return.

You will notice this comprises shipment made prior to the change in the regulations on this subject. The shipments and claims made since then in the old form, I am obliged to return, reminding you that the Department has no power to disregard the present requirements, and can only pay such claims as conform thereto.

I regret to surmise, from the errors I find in the computations in those approved, that they were not checked, nor an account kept thereof at your office.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.,
(Signed) W. G. PARMELEE, *Accountant.*

HALIFAX, N. S., 16th September, 1879.

The Hon. Minister of Customs, Ottawa.

In re Drawback on Tin Plates.

Sir,—I take the liberty of addressing you direct on the above subject, with the hope that you will redress a grievance under which I am suffering, and as I find it impossible to get any satisfaction from your Commissioner, whom I have addressed direct on the subject, and also through the Hon. James McDonald. I have every desire to comply to the utmost with the regulations of your Department, but as regards the subject matter of this letter, a certain regulation has been made with which, in some cases it is impossible for me to comply, viz., the giving up of an original bill of lading, and my reasons for same have been fully set forth in the correspondence above alluded to. I presume that all your Department can require is ample proof of the *bona fides* of the applications for drawback. For this purpose the original bill of lading is asked as an evidence of the export of the canned goods, and it is professed that this is done in the interests of the exporter, to save the trouble and expense of procuring landing certificates from foreign countries.

Now, as I am by far the largest exporter in Canada of these goods, my views can be seen on this point when I say that I very much prefer procuring the landing certificates to the giving up of original bills of lading—in fact, there are cases in which these *cannot* be given up; if it be your decision that no other proof of export will be taken, no matter how conclusive such proof may be, I suppose I must bow to it, but I cannot suppose it to be your intention to throw vexatious and absolutely needless restrictions in the way of this industry, which now is of so much importance in the Maritime Provinces.

That you may see how directly I am affected and interested in this matter, I may inform you that my shipments since June in this year aggregate 79,458 cases, in value about $400,000, so that I am not taking all the trouble of this correspondence in a matter in which I am not largely interested; and I would respectfully suggest that the Commissioner would be better employed in removing obstacles from the way of this large industry, than in casting them in it, as it is patent to me it is his disposition to do.

The immediate cause of this letter to you has been the return of the enclosed paper to me, with drawback refused, where I have marked same, *although my application was accompanied with proofs of the landing of the goods abroad.*

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 24th November, 1879.

DEAR MR. BOWELL,—I enclose a letter addressed to me by Mr. Mathers, of Halifax, with reference to draw-backs on tin, which has been before you. Will you kindly give your attention to it.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) JAS. McDONALD.

The Hon. M. BOWELL, &c., &c.

MEMO.:—Mr. Johnson, please let me know why these drawbacks have not been paid.

(Signed) M. BOWELL.

The Hon. James McDonald, Ottawa.

Halifax, N.S., 30th October, 1879.

In re Drawback on Tin-plates.

Sir,—I note the return of the Minister of Customs to Ottawa. May I beg of you to use your good influence with him to have the above matter put right. There are about $1,500 to $2,000 due to me, but, for the reasons already set forth, I am unable even to get my application considered.

I am, Sir, Yours respectfully,
(Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

Customs Department, 27th November, 1879.

Hon. W. Ross, Collector, &c., Halifax.

Sir,—Enclosed I return several claims of Mr. I. H. Mathers for drawback on tin, all of which are incomplete.

In the affidavit he merely sets himself up as agent of the proprietors, without giving the names or residences of his principals. The drawback is not payable to him, but to the proprietors of the canning establishments.

It certainly cannot be expected that claims are to be made and paid without the Department knowing who or what the claimants are.

It is noticed that in the claim on 1,573 cases shipped per "Opal Gem," 173 boxes tin are said to have been used. You will readily see that 1,573 cases do not represent that quantity of tin.

Also, in claim on shipment per "Como," one of the bills of lading, that for 376 cases, is simply a *copy*, and cannot be accepted.

Kindly see that all bills of lading are firmly attached with gum to the claims; a simple pin is not the thing at all, where the document attached forms part of an affidavit.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,
(Signed) W. G. PARMELEE, *Accountant.*

Memorandum for the Hon. the Minister of Customs.

I beg respectfully to call your attention to accompanying claims of I. H. Mathers, Esq., of Halifax, for drawback on tin used in the manufacture of packages for canned fish exported. They have recently come to hand, and upon examination are found to be unsatisfactory.

Among Mr. Mathers' affidavits, made on the 21st, 24th and 29th January ult. to these claims, you will find those in which he declares that there was used in the manufacture of the exported packages tin which paid duty at the Port of Halifax, as follows:—

133½	boxes on the	12th February, 1879,	as per entry 14,517.
32½	do	do	do
34½	do	do	do
200½			

30¾	boxes on the	7th January, 1879,	as per entry 12,945.
57½	do	do	do
11¾	do	do	do
100			

18¼ boxes on the 7th April, 1879, as per entry 17,824.
106½ do do do

124¾

By reference to other claims of his paid on the 13th December last, voucher No. 618 herewith, you will observe that, as per his affidavits thereto, he claimed on tin on which duty was paid, as per same:

Entries, say on 14,517 on 41¼ boxes.
12,945 on 100 do
17,824 on 83 do

Making a total claimed under those entries of

241¼ boxes on No. 14,517.
200 do do 12,945.
207¾ do do 17,824.

While the entries themselves, the originals whereof are hereto attached, show duties paid only on

200 boxes on No. 14,517.
100 do do 12,945.
150 do do 17,824.

He thus over-claiming on these entries to the extent of 199 boxes.

His claims cover tin which paid duty as per other entries, and appear to be to that extent correct, but as the certified copies of export entries, certificates of clearance and bills of lading are so bulked as to include that on which he over-claimed, I am unable to dispose of any part thereof, and await your instructions.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. G. PARMELEE, *Accountant.*

February 11th, 1880.

I, Isaac H. Mathers, of Halifax, do solemnly and truly swear that I am the authorized agent of H. O'Leary, the proprietor of the establishment for canning fish situate at Richibucto, and the claimant for drawback of duty paid on sheet tin or tin plates used in the manufacture of packages for the 1,252 cases lobsters exported as per copy of export entry annexed, and described in the bill of lading attached, signed by the master of the "Sorata," consigned to Francis Carvill & Son, at London, and shipped for the foreign port of London, and that none of them are intended to be relanded in Canada; and further, that the said packages were wholly manufactured in the Dominion of Canada, and that in the manufacture thereof there was used sheet tin or tin plates which was imported into Canada, and on which duty was paid at the port of Halifax, as follows, viz:—

133½ boxes on the 12th day of February, 1879, as per entry No. 14,517, on which a drawback is claimed under regulations approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, bearing date the 11th June, 1879, of the sum of $22.69.

(Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Halifax, this 24th day of January, 1880.

(Signed) J. E. Morris, *Chief Clerk.*

I, Isaac H. Mathers, of Halifax, do solemnly and truly swear that I am the authorized agent of A. Ogden, the proprietor of the establishment for canning fish situate at Canso, and the claimant for drawback of duty paid on sheet tin or tin plates used in the manufacture of packages for the 896 cases lobsters exported as per copy of export entry annexed, and described in the bill of lading attached, signed by the

master of the "Sorata," consigned to Francis Carvill & Son, at London, and shipped for the foreign port of London, and that none of them are intended to be relanded in Canada; and further, that the said packages were wholly manufactured in the Dominion of Canada, and that in the manufacture thereof there was used sheet tin or tin plates which was imported into Canada, and on which duty was paid at the port of Halifax, as follows, viz:—

32¼ boxes on the 12th day of February, 1879, as per entry No. 14,517,
65¼ do 7th do June, 1878, do do 23,278,

by John Hairs, on which a drawback is claimed under regulations approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, bearing date the 11th June, 1879, of the sum of $16.23.

(Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Halifax, this 24th day of January, 1880.

Signed) J. E. Morris, *Chief Clerk.*

I, Isaac H. Mathers, of Halifax, do solemnly and truly swear that I am the authorized agent of the Jeddore Fish Co., the proprietors of the establishment for canning fish situate at Jeddore, and the claimant for drawback of duty paid on sheet tin or tin plates used in the manufacture of packages for the 610 cases canned fish exported as per copy of export entry annexed, and described in the bill of lading attached, signed by the master of the "Sorata," consigned to Francis Carvill & Son, at London, and shipped for the foreign port of London, and that none of them are intended to be relanded in Canada; and further, that the said packages were wholly manufactured in the Dominion of Canada, and that in the manufacture thereof there was used sheet tin or tin plates, which was imported into Canada, and on which duty was paid at the port of Halifax, as follows, viz.:—

30¾ boxes on the 7th day of January, 1879, as per entry No. 12,945,
34¼ do 12th day of February, 1879, do No. 14,517.

on which a drawback is claimed under regulations approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, bearing date the 11th June, 1879, of the sum of $11.04.

(Signed) ISAAC MATHERS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Halifax, this 24th day of January, 1880.

(Signed) J. E. Morris, *Chief Clerk.*

I, Isaac H. Mathers, of Halifax, do solemnly and truly swear that I am the authorized agent of F. H. Baker, the proprietor of the establishments for canning fish situate at Sambro', St. Peters, Ship Harbor, &c., and the claimant for drawback of duty paid on sheet tin or tin plates used in the manufacture of packages for the 539 cases of lobsters exported as per copy of export entry annexed and described in the bill of lading attached, signed by the master of the "Sorata," consigned to Francis Carvill & Son, at London, and shipped for the foreign port of London, and that none of them are intended to be relanded in Canada; and further, that the said packages were wholly manufactured in the Dominion of Canada, and that in the manufacture thereof there was used sheet tin or tin plates which was imported into Canada, and on which duty was paid at the port of Halifax, as follows, viz.:—

57½ boxes on the 7th day of January, 1879, as per entry No. 12,945,

on which a drawback is claimed under regulations approved by His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 11th June, 1879, of the sum of $9.77.

(Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Halifax, this 24th day of January, 1880.

(Signed) J. E. Morris, *Chief Clerk.*

I, Isaac H. Mathers, of Halifax, do solemnly and truly swear that I am the authorized agent of R. H. Curry, the proprietor of the establishment for canning fish situate at Port Matoun, and the claimant for drawback of duty paid on sheet tin or tin plates used in the manufacture of packages for the 260 cases lobsters exported as per copy of export entry annexed, and described in the bill of lading attached, signed by the master of the "Forest Princess," consigned to Francis Carvill & Son, at London, and shipped for the foreign port of London, and that none of them are intended to be relanded in Canada; and further, that the said packages were wholly manufactured in the Dominion of Canada, and that in the manufacture thereof there was used sheet tin or tin plates which was imported into Canada, and on which duty was paid at the port of Halifax as follows, viz:

15¾ boxes on the 18th day of Dec., 1878, as per entry No. 11,725,
11¾ do 7th do Jan., 1879, do 12,945,

on which a drawback is claimed under regulations approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, bearing date the 11th June, 1879, of the sum of $4.67.

(Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Halifax, this 21st day of January, 1880.

(Signed) J. E. Morris, *Chief Clerk.*

I, Isaac H. Mathers, of Halifax, do solemnly and truly swear that I am the authorized agent of F. H. Baker, the proprietor of the establishments for canning fish situate at Sambro, Ship Harbor, St. Peters, and the claimant for drawback of duty paid on sheet tin or tin plates used in the manufacture of packages for the 1,000 cases lobsters exported as per copy of export entry annexed, and described in the bill of lading attached, signed by the master of the "Mary Jones." consigned to Francis Carvill & Son at London, and shipped for the foreign port of London, and that none of them are intended to be relanded in Canada; and further, that the said packages were wholly manufactured in the Dominion of Canada, and that in the manufacture thereof there was used sheet tin or tin plates which was imported into Canada, and on which duty was paid at the port of Halifax, as follows, viz:—

106½ boxes on the 12th day of April, 1879, as per entry No. 17,824,

on which a drawback is claimed under regulations approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, bearing date the 11th June, 1879, of the sum of $36.21.

(Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Halifax, this 29th day of January, 1880.

(Signed) J. E. Morris, *Chief Clerk.*

I, Isaac H. Mathers, of Halifax, do solemnly and truly swear that I am the authorized agent of F. Powers, the proprietor of the establishment for canning fish, situate at Lunenburg, and the claimant for drawback of duty paid on sheet tin or tin plates used in the manufacture of packages for the 172 cases lobsters exported as per copy of export entry annexed, and described in the bill of lading attached, signed by the master of the "Mary Jones," consigned to Francis Carvill & Son at London, and shipped for the foreign port of London, and that none of them are intended to be re-landed in Canada; and further, that the said packages were wholly manufactured in the Dominion of Canada, and that in the manufacture thereof there was used sheet tin or tin plates which was imported into Canada, and on which duty was paid at the port of Halifax, as follows, viz:—

18¼ boxes on the 12th day of April, 1879, as per entry No. 17,824,

on which a drawback is claimed under regulations approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, bearing date the 11th June, 1879, of the sum of $6.20.

(Signed) ISAAC H. MATHERS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Halifax, this 29th day of January, 1880.

(Signed) J. E. MORRIS, *Chief Clerk.*

Report No. 539—Entry No. 12,945.

PORT OF HALIFAX, 7th January, 1879.

Imported by I. H. Mathers, per SS. "Caspian," from Liverpool.

Marks and Numbers.	Number of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Value.	Quantity.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
F. C. S.....	100	Boxes Tin plates.....£73 12 0	$ cts. 358 00	Cwt. 100	Per cent. 5	$ cts. 17 90

Intended for drawback.

(Signed) *Pro* ISAAC H. MATHERS,
F. W. JUBIEN.

Report No. 611—Entry No. 14,517.

PORT OF HALIFAX, 12th February, 1879.

Imported by I. H. Mathers, per SS. "Ontario," from Liverpool.

Marks and Numbers.	Number of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Value.	Quantity.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
F. C. S.....	200	Boxes Tin plates.....£148 16 0	$ cts. 724 00	Cwt. 200	Per cent. 5	$ cts. 36 20

Intended for drawback.

(Signed) *Pro* ISAAC H. MATHERS,
F. W. JUBIEN.

Report No. 738—Entry No. 17,824.

PORT OF HALIFAX, 12th April, 1879.

Imported by I. H. Mathers, per SS. "Mississippi," from Liverpool.

Marks and Numbers.	Number of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Value.	Quantity.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
F. C. S....	150	Boxes Tin plates.....	£ s. d. 118 15 0	Cwt. 150	Per cent. 10	$ cts. 57 80

Intended for drawback.

(Signed) *Pro* ISAAC H. MATHERS,
F. W. JUBIEN.

Oath or Affirmation of an Agent of the Owner, Consignee or Importer.

Dominion of Canada, Port of Halifax, Nova Scotia. } I, F. W. Jubien, do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that I am the authorized agent of I. H. Mathers, and that I have the means of knowing and do know that the invoice now presented by me to the Collector of Customs for the Port of Halifax, N.S., is the true and only invoice by him received of all the goods imported in the "Caspian," from Liverpool, for his account; that nothing has been on my part, nor to my knowledge on the part of any other person, done, concealed or suppressed, whereby Her Majesty the Queen may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods; and I do further solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said I. H. Mathers is the owner of the goods mentioned in the said bill of entry hereunto annexed, as therein respectively stated, and that the invoice now produced by me exhibits the actual cost (or fair market value) of the said goods at the time when the same were thence exported to Canada, in the markets of England, without any deduction or discount for cash or otherwise howsoever. So help me God.

(Signed) F. W. JUBIEN.

Sworn (or affirmed) before me, this seventh day of January, 1879.

(Signed) W. A. Garrison, *Pro Collector.*

Oath or Affirmation of an Agent of the Owner, Consignee or Importer.

Dominion of Canada, Port of Halifax, Nova Scotia. } I, F. W. Jubien, do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that I am the authorized agent of I. H. Mathers, and that I have the means of knowing and do know that the invoice now presented by me to the Collector of Customs for the Port of Halifax, N.S., is the true and only invoice by him received of all the goods imported in the "Ontario," from Liverpool, for his account; that nothing has been on my part, nor to my knowledge on the part of any other person, done, concealed or suppressed, whereby Her Majesty the Queen may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods; and I do further solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said I. H. Mathers is the owner of the goods mentioned in the said bill of entry hereunto annexed, as therein respectively stated, and that the invoice now produced by me exhibits the actual cost (or fair market value) of the said goods at the time when the same were thence exported to Canada, in the markets in England, without any deduction or discount for cash or otherwise howsoever. So help me God.

(Signed) F. W. JUBIEN.

(Signed) J. E. Morris, *Pro Collector*

Sworn (or affirmed) before me, this twelfth day of February, 1879.

Oath or Affirmation of an Agent of the Owner, Consignee or Importer,

Dominion of Canada, Port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, } I, F. W. Jubien, do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that I am the authorized agent of I. H. Mathers, and that I have the means of knowing and do know that the invoice now presented by me to the Collector of Customs for the Port of Halifax, N.S., is the true and only invoice by him received of all the goods imported in the "Mississippi," from Liverpool, for his account; that nothing has been on my part, nor to my knowledge on the part of any other person, done, concealed or suppressed, whereby Her Majesty the Queen may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods; and I do further solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said I. H. Mathers is the owner of the goods mentioned in the

said bill of entry hereunto annexed, as therein respectively stated, and that the invoice now produced by me exhibits the actual cost (or fair market value) of the said goods at the time when the same were thence exported to Canada, in the markets in England, without any deduction or discount for cash or otherwise howsoever. So help me God.

(Signed) F. W. JUBIEN.

Sworn (or affirmed) before me, this twelfth day of April, 1879.

(Signed) J. E. Morris, *Pro Collector.*

CUSTOMS.—CANADA.

Statement showing amounts paid Mr. I. H. Mathers of Halifax, N.S., as drawback on Tin Plate used in the canning of fish exported, from 22nd August, 1878, to date.

1878—August 22nd	$463	35
September 4th	328	39
November 27th	282	40
December 9th	373	50
do 12th	838	20
February 5th	303	30
do 26th	17	20
April 14th	280	40
June 18th	510	87
1879—September 11th	157	53
December 13th	222	87
1880—February 23rd	97	07
Total	$3,875	08

No account is kept in the Department of amounts claimed. All claims made by Mr. Mathers have been disposed of—either paid or rejected—with the exception of $276.11, unsatisfactory, as pointed out in accompanying correspondence.

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 24th March, 1880.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

RETURN

(109)

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 26th February, 1880;—For a Detailed Statement of the Expenditure to 31st December, 1879, on the new Penitentiary at Dorchester, New Brunswick, including the purchase of site and grounds, with an estimate of the additional sum required for its completion.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

22nd March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 20th March, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying detailed statement of the expenditure to 31st December, 1879, on the new Penitentiary at Dorchester, N.B., &c., in answer to an Address from the Senate, dated 26th February, 1880, herewith returned.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

S. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,

Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, N.B.

RETURN to an Address from the Senate (letter No. 3,423), dated 26th February, 1880, calling for "Detailed Statement of Expenditure, to 31st December, 1879."

Land—Cost of	$21,610 00	
Legal services	80 00	
Architect's professional services	244 29	
	324 29	
		$21,934 29
Architect's professional services		5,500 00
Contractor, Alex. McKenzie		130,413 18
do do extra work at well, &c		967 13
Iron-work and gates		11,316 85
Heating apparatus		2,654 25
Clerks of works		3,401 62
Farmer		2,026 25
Petty payments		4,565 44
Total		$182,779 01

O. ERVINE, *Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 3rd March, 1880.

(110)

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER

OF

CANALS.

OTTAWA, 1880.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the above Report is not re-printed in Sessional Papers.]

RETURN

(111)

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 17th March, 1880;—For Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the United States, or with Her Majesty's Imperial Government, connected with the extending to the Province of British Columbia that portion of the Washington Treaty contained in clause 21 of said Treaty, which provides that Fish Oil and Fish of all kinds (except Fish of Inland Lakes and of Rivers falling into them, and except Fish preserved in Oil), being the produce of the Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward Island, or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country free of duty.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
30th March, 1880.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY,
OTTAWA, 23rd March, 1880.

SIR,—In compliance with your Order of reference on an Address from the Senate (returned), dated 17th instant, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, in continuation of Parliamentary Return No. 42, of 1876, Copies of the Correspondence, noted in the margin, which has passed respecting the admission into the United States of Fish, &c., from British Columbia, free of duty.

Dy. Gov., No. 52, Sept. 10, 1877.
C. O., No. 298, Oct. 29, 1877.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
F. DEWINTON, Major, R.A.,
Governor General's Secretary.

The Honorable the
Secretary of State for Canada,
Ottawa.

111—1

(Copy)—No. 52.

THE DEPUTY-GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

OTTAWA, September 10th, 1877.

To Colonial Office:
No. 90, April 5, 1875.
No. 103, April 19, "
No. 123, May 1, "
From Colonial Office:
No. 113, May 13, 1875.
To Colonial Office:
No. 25, July 12, 1875.
From Colonial Office:
No. 199, Aug. 12, 1875.

MY LORD,—With respect to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honor to forward herewith to your Lordship a copy of a Minute of Council referring to an application made by the Government of British Columbia in regard to the exclusion of that Province from the privileges granted by the 21st Section of the Treaty of Washington.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WM. B. RICHARDS,
Deputy-Governor.

The Right Honorable the
EARL OF CARNARVON,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy)—No. 298.—*Canada.*

THE EARL OF CARNARVON TO THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.

DOWNING STREET, 29th October, 1877.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch of the Deputy-Governor No. 52, of the 10th of September, enclosing a Minute of your Privy Council, urging that negotiations should be opened with the Government of the United States with a view to the admission of British Columbia to the privileges granted by the 21st section ef the Treaty of Washington.

I request that you will inform your Ministers that Her Majesty's Government will be ready to embrace any suitable opportunity which may offer of urging the United States Government to make the concession desired by the Government of British Columbia, but that up to the present time no such opportunity has presented itself.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor General
The Right Honorable the
EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 6th September,* 1877.

The Committee have had under consideration the despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, of the 9th August, 1877, transmitting a copy of a Minute of his Executive Council on the exclusion of the Province of British Columbia from participation in the provisions of the 21st section of the Treaty of Washington, and urging upon the Dominion Government the claims of the Province to full recognition as an integral portion of Canada to the enjoyment of the privileges common to the eastern Provinces under that Treaty.

They have also had before them the report hereunto annexed from the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, acting in the absence of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to whom the above-mentioned despatch and enclosure were referred, and

they respectfully submit their concurrence therein, and accordingly recommend tha a copy of the said Despatch with the Minute of Council accompanying, be forwarded to Her Majessty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that Her Majesty's Government may consider whether it is possible or desirable that further representation should be made to the Government of the United States, either to secure the recognition of the views of Mr. Dorion, formerly Minister of Justice of Canada, or to promote negotiations to obtain a recognition of British Columbia as a portion of the Dominion, under the terms of the Treaty of Washington.

They further recommend that a copy of this Minute, and of the Report annexed thereto, be transmitted to the Government of British Columbia.

Certified,

J. O. COTE, *Clerk, Privy Council.*

OTTAWA, 30th August, 1877.

The undersigned has the honor to report to the Council that he has had under consideration a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, of the 9th instant, transmitting a copy of a Minute of his Executive Council on the exclusion of the Province of British Columbia from participation in the provisions of the 21st Section of the Treaty of Washington, and urging upon the Dominion Government the claims of the Province to full recognition as an integral portion of Canada to the enjoyment of the privileges common to the eastern Provinces under that Treaty.

The undersigned observes that a report was made to Council on the 31st March, 1875, by the Minister of Customs, representing that United States Customs Officers at San Francisco and other Ports denied the right of British Columbia to participate in the terms of the Washington Treaty, which provided for the admission, free of duty, of Fish and Fish Oil, the product of the Canadian Fisheries, to the United States, and submitting a copy of the opinion of the Minister of Justice, dated 5th February, 1874, to the effect that, as British Columbia formed part of the Dominion of Canada at the time of the passage of the Acts giving effect to the provisions of the Treaty both in the United States and Canada, fish and fish oil are entitled to admission into the United States free of duty, and recommending that the case be brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, with a view to the adoption of proper measures for the removal of the illegal restrictions imposed by United States Customs Officials,—that this report was duly approved by Order in Council of the 1st April, 1875, and a despatch received from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, dated 12th April, 1875, in which Sir Edward Thornton declined to make any representations to the United States Government without instructions to that effect from the Earl of Derby, alleging that he would not be justified in doing so, as British Columbia was not at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Washington a part of Canada.

On this despatch being referred to Council, a Minute of Council was passed, dated 30th April, 1875, setting forth the views of the Government of Canada, that, under the Acts giving effect to the Treaty fish and fish oil were to be admitted free of duty, and referring to the fact that the 26th Article of the Treaty, which provided for the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence, also made provision for the free navigation of one of the rivers of British Columbia; from which it might be assumed that it was the intention of the framers of the Act to make it applicable to British Columbia, and advised that a copy of this and the previous Minute of the 1st April, 1875, and of correspondence with Her Majesty's Minister at Washington be forwarded to the Imperial Government, with the request that the United States Government be moved to consider the subject with a view to the removal of the grounds of complaint. It appears that a despatch was received from the Earl of Carnarvon, dated 13th May, 1875, covering a copy of Sir Edward Thornton's despatch of 12th April, addressed to the Earl of Derby, relating to the refusal of the United States

Customs authorities to admit fish and fish oil from British Columbia free of duty; also enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, dated 6th May, 1875, calling attention to, and requesting explanations before bringing the matter to the notice of Her Majesty's Government as to the delay in taking action in the matter on the part of the Government of Canada. A Minute of Council, dated 25th June, 1875, was made in reply to this despatch, setting forth that there was no special cause for the delay in question, but that it had arisen from the fact that the original complaint, on which the question arose, was not succeeded by others, and the matter had been overlooked, and recommending that this explanation be forwarded to the Earl of Carnarvon for transmission to the Foreign Office, with the desire that proper steps might be taken to establish the rights of British Columbia.

It further appears by a despatch, dated 12th August, 1875, addressed by the Earl of Carnarvon to the officer administering the Government of Canada, that Her Majesty's Government consulted the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject, and that they advised that the words "Dominion of Canada" in the Treaty of Washington, Article 21, must be governed by the state of things in May, 1871, and cannot now receive a wider construction from the fact, that additional territory has been added to the Dominion, and that the Act of Congress of the 1st March, 1873, and the Act of Parliament of Canada of the 14th June, 1872, must both be construed, with reference to the Dominion of Canada, as that Dominion was on the 8th May, 1871, and that for those reasons, therefore, it did not appear possible to Her Majesty's Government to instruct the British Minister at Washington to bring the matter before the United States Government as proposed by the Dominion Government.

The request of the British Columbia Government in this matter appears to be reasonable, and at all events in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty; and under these circumstances the undersigned recommends that a copy of the said despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, with the Minute of Council accompanying, be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that Her Majesty's Government may consider whether it is possible or desirable that further representation should be made to the Government of the United States, either to secure the recognition of the views of Mr. Dorion, formerly Minister of Justice of Canada, or to promote negotiations to obtain a recognition of British Columbia as a portion of the Dominion, under the terms of the Treaty of Washington.

Respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE,
For the Minister of Marine.

RETURN

(112)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 8th March, 1880 ,—For a Statement in detail of all Books, Pamphlets or Papers already issued or contracted for as Immigration Papers by the Department of Agriculture and of the Interior, or any other Department, on Immigration and Colonization since the 1st day of January, 1875, giving the name of the person by whom the Book, Paper or Pamphlet was written or compiled, by whom published and where, the number of copies ordered, the number delivered, and the amounts paid or agreed to be paid, and the amount, if any, advanced on account of orders not yet delivered; the Returns to be accompanied with a copy of each Book, Pamphlet or Paper; and that all correspondence in reference to such printing be brought down.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

2nd April, 1880.

(*The Books, Pamphlets, &c., above referred to, do not accompany this Return, by order of the Printing Committee.*)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, 30th March, 1880.

Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a Return to the House of Commons of all Books, Pamphlets, &c., issued as Immigration Papers by this Department, since the 1st day of January, 1875, &c., &c., as requested by you on the 8th instant. The Return is accompanied with a copy of each such Book, &c., except in cases where no copy is left.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN LOWE, *Secretary.*

Name.	By whom Written or Compiled.	By whom Published.	Where Published.	Number of Copies Ordered.	Number of Copies Delivered.	Amount Paid.	Amount advanced before Delivery (on Progress Estimates.)
1875.						$ cts.	$ cts.
Climate of Canada	J. B. Hurlburt	John Lovell	Montreal	150	150	30 00	
German in Canada	C. Mack	E. Marrhausen	Hamilton	5,000	5,000	375 00	
Governor General's Speeches	G. H. Larminie	J. M. Trout	Toronto	15,000	15,000	769 00	
Graphic Description of Canada		J. Lovell	Montreal	25	25	12 50	
Year Books	Year Book Co.	MacLean, Roger & Co.	Ottawa	875	875	175 00	
Le Canada et l'Emigration Européene	P. de Cazes	S. Marcotte	Quebec	50,000	50,000	1,687 40	1,500 00
Information and Advice for Immigrants	Department of Agriculture	do	do	151,680	151,680	751 41	500 00
Trip to Manitoba	Jas. Trow, M.P.	do	do	8,300	8,300	193 90	
Manitoba and the North-West	Department of Agriculture	do	do	52,000	52,000	1,324 60	600 00
Winnipeg, as it was and is	G. B. Elliott			1,000	1,000	100 00	No copies left.
London Agency.							
Emigrant's Almanac	London Agency	Jenkins	Londor	40,000	40,000		No copies left.
Welsh Pamphlet	do	do	do	10,000	10,000	£50 10s. sterling.	do
Canadian Stock	do	do	do	100,000	100,000		do
Icelandic Pamphlets	do	do	do	20,000	20,000		do
Reprints of Articles		do	do	52,000	52,000		do
1876.							
Graphic Description of Canada		John Lovell	Montreal	100	100	50 00	
Climate of Canada	J. B Hurlburt	do	do	153	153	30 60	
Letters sent home	P. O'Leary	J. B. Day	London	1,310	1,310	796 91	
Year Books	Year Book Co.	MacLean, Roger & Co.	Ottawa	3,525	5,525	685 00	
Manitoba and North-West	Department of Agriculture	S. Marcotte	Quebec	67,000	67,000	1,294 70	900 00
Province of Manitoba	do do	do	do	50,000	50,000	1,334 00	800 00
London Agency.							
Stock Notes	London Agency			20,000	20,000	£41 10s. or 201 96	No copies left.

1877.							
Climate of Canada	J. B. Hurlburt	John Lovell	Montreal	23	23	4 60	
Saskatchewan Country	T. Spence	do	do	10,000	10,000	605 00	309 30
Manitoba	A. Begg			50	50	12 50	No copies left.
Manitoba Illustrated	Thos. Dowse	C. S. Burch	Chicago	15,000	15,000	1,011 60	250 00
Year Books	Year Book Co.	MacLean, Roger & Co	Ottawa	3,700	3,700	849 98	200 00
Canada Hand-book	Department of Agriculture	S. Marcotte	Quebec	20,000	20,000	1,041 50	1,000 00
London Agency.							
Stock-Raising, &c., in Canada	London Agency			46,000	46,000	£154 5s. 750 63	No copies left.
do do	do			10,000	10,000	45 10s. 221 43	do
1878.							
Potato Beetle	J. C. Taché	Burland, Desbarats & Co	Montreal	1,500	1,500	75 00	
Ontario Pamphlet	J. J. Murphy			12	12	12 00	No copies left.
Trow's Manitoba	Jas. Trow, M.P.	S. Marcotte	Quebec	10,000	10,000	457 70	650 00
Information for Emigrants	Department of Agriculture	do	do	20,000	20,000	568 80	
Year Books	Year Book Co.	MacLean, Roger & Co.	Ottawa	6,587	6,587	1,207 40	350 00
Trow's Manitoba	Jas. Trow, M.P.	S. Marcotte	Quebec	20,000	20,000	858 20	800 00
Information for Emigrants	Department of Agriculture	do	do	10,000	10,000	301 80	
Manitoba and North-West Territory	do do	P. A. Tremblay	do	40,000	40,000	2,256 80	1,250 00
London Agency.							
Notice sur le Canada	P. de Cazes	Jules Boyer	Paris	5,000	5,000	349 80	No copies left.
Leaflets on Canada	London Agency	Mitchin & Son	London	15,000	15,000	£20 7s. 6d. 99 15	do
Pamphlets—Stock-Raising	do	Sweeting & Co	do	15,000	15,000	26 15s 6d. 130 30	
All the Year Round	James Rice	Chas. Dickens	do	300,000	300,000	300 0 0 1,460 00	No copies left.
1879.							
Prairie Lands	Thos. Spence	Montreal *Gazette*	Montreal	10,000	10,000	700 00	
Illustrated Manitoba	Thos. Dowse	C. S. Burch	Chicago	10 000	10,000	600 00	
Eastern Townships	Department of Agriculture	Bradford Bros.	Sherbrooke	23,000	23,000	No plates 377 60	
do	do do	do	do	23,000	23,000	do 265 20	
Trade and Commerce, Montreal	W. J. Patterson	*Gazette*	Montreal	2,000	2,000	300 00	
Year Books	Year Book Co.	MacLean, Roger & Co	Ottawa	4,375	4,375	830 85	
Province de Manitoba	Department of Agriculture	S. Marcotte	Quebec	50,000	50,000	1,620 95	1,000 00
Hand-book of Information	do do	do	do	20,000	20,000	772 50	468 25

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

Name.	By whom Written or Compiled.	By whom Published.	Where Published.	Number of Copies Ordered.	Number of Copies Delivered.	Amount Paid.	Amount advanced before Delivery (on Progress Estimates.)
1879.						$ cts.	$ cts.
London Agency.							
Welsh Pamphlet	London Agency	Foulkes & Evans	London	5,000	5,000	£12 0s. 58 40	No copies left.
Cattle and Stock-Raising	do	McQuorkodale&Co	do	10,000	10,000	31 17s. 8d. 155 16	.....
do do	do	do	do	6,000	6,026	102 20	.....
1880.							
Lac St. John et Saguenay	.....	S. Marcotte	Quebec	26,500	26,500	603 10	.....
Handy Book for Immigrants	Department of Agriculture	Wm. Wilson	Ottawa	50,000	7,500	.....	*1,200
Province of Manitoba	do do	Cie Typ. des Cantons de l'Est	Sherbrooke	55,000	55,000	1,085 00	.....
Southern Manitoba	L. O. Armstrong	*Gazette* Printing Co	Montreal	20,000	20,000	725 00	.....
Ordered.							
Muskoka District	Department of Agriculture	MacLean, Roger & Co	Ottawa	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Guide to Manitoba	W. B. Macdougall.	Hunter, Rose & Co	Toronto	20,000	255	53 00	.....
Province de Manitoba (French)	Elie Tassé	T. Belanger & Co	Ottawa	10,000	.....	.....	.....
do do (Translation of Departmental Pamphlet)	Department of Agriculture	F. Thibault, Manager	Montreal	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Province of Manitoba (English)	do do	Cie Typ. des Cantons de l'Est	Sherbrooke	25,000	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Delegates' Report	do do	Turner & Dunnett	Liverpool, Eng	300,000	100,000	.....	.....
Tour through Canada	Thos. Moore	Thos. Moore	Dublin, Ireland	10,000	.....	.....	.....

* Advanced on printed book waiting final page.

OTTAWA, 1st April, 1880.

Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, in compliance with an Order of the House of Commons, under date, a Statement in detail of all Books, Pamphlets or Papers already issued, or contracted for, as Immigration Papers by the Department of Agriculture and of the Interior, or any other Department, on Immigration and Colonization, since the 1st day of January, 1875, giving the name of the person by whom the Book, Pamphlet or Paper was written or compiled, by whom published and when, the number of copies ordered, the number delivered and the amounts paid, or agreed to be paid, and the amount, if any, advanced on account of orders not yet delivered; together with a copy of each such Book, Pamphlet or Paper, and all correspondence in reference to such printing so far as is on record in this Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy of the Minister of Interior.

31st March, 1880.

RETURN to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1880, for Statement of all Books, Pamphlets or Papers already issued, or contracted for, as Immigration Papers by the Department of the Interior, since the 1st day of January, 1875.

1877.							$	cts.
Dec. 3	Paid for 5,000 copies of Dowse's Pamphlet, Manitoba and the Canadian North-West						333	33
1878.								
Feb. 4	do	200	do	do	do	...	15	00
May 28	do	20,000	do	do	do	...	1,100	00
Aug. 23	do	100	do	do	do	...	7	00
1879.							1,455	33
Nov. 3	Paid for 1,000 copies of McDougall's Guide to Manitoba and the North-West (1,000 additional copies have been ordered).....						100	00

J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy of the Minister of Interior.

RETURN

(113)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—

For a Statement shewing the number of Insolvencies in the several Provinces; and the whole number in the Dominion, in the years 1878 and 1879, separately; the amount of liabilities as furnished by the Insolvents or otherwise obtained, the average for each estate; the claims proven, &c.; the receipts upon all the estates; the amount paid by way of dividend; the amounts paid for costs, &c.; the average percentage paid by dividend upon aggregate amount of such furnished liabilities, and the average percentage paid by way of costs, &c.; and other disbursements upon assets realized.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

31st March, 1880.

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1880.

Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, as asked for in your letter of the 23rd ultimo., a Return to the House of Commons, showing the number of Insolvencies in the several Provinces; and the whole number in the Dominion, in the years 1878, 1879, separately, with the other information called for in the same Return.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. LOWE,
Secretary, Department Agriculture.

RETURN to an Order of the House of Commons, for a Statement showing the number of Insolvents in the several Provinces and the Dominion, in the years 1878 and 1879, separately; the amount of liabilities as furnished by Insolvents, the average for each Estate; the claims proved, the average for each Estate; the receipts upon all the Estates; the amounts paid by way of dividend; the amounts paid for costs, commissions, &c.; the average percentage paid by way of dividend upon the aggregate amount of such furnished liabilities, and the average percentage paid by way of costs, commissions and other disbursements upon the assets realized.

	Number of Insolvencies.	Liabilities as furnished by Insolvents.	Average for each Estate.	Claims Proved.	Average for each Estate.	Receipts on all Estates.	Claims, Proved and Liquidated.	Receipts on Estates Liquidated.	Hypothecary and Preferential Claims Paid.	Assets.	Commission, Law Costs, &c., &c.	Per cent. of Assets.	Net Assets.	Average Dividend per cent. on Claims Liquidated.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1878.	$		$	$	$	$	$				$	per cent	$	per cent
Ontario	752	10,929,622	14,534	7,453,307	9,911	1,462,303	2,450,138	1,011,770	14,812	996,958	59,549	6·0	937,469	38·2
Quebec	518	11,081,665	21,392	6,720,446	12,971	1,526,119	3,521,202	873,684	25,747	847,917	76,442	9·0	771,474	21·9
New Brunswick	56	579,054	10,340	393,440	7,025	73,352	82,588	28,161	874	27,287	2,691	9·7	24,618	29·8
Nova Scotia	130	1,824,14	14,032	1,406,347	10,818	305,568	352,271	134,604	221	134,383	3,699	2·7	130,714	37·1
P. E. Island	29	331,055	11,416	178,437	6,153	55,592	120,454	53,243	....	53,243	1,495	2·8	51,748	43·6
Manitoba	7	74,462	10,629	67,556	9,651	21,128	1,485	561	.....	561	42	7·5	519	34·9
British Columbia	3	17,047	5,682	9,363	3,121	1,033	6,221	773	... .	773	36	4·7	737	11·8
Total	1,495	24,836,359	16,613	16,228,896	10,855	3,445,095	6,534,359	2,102,776	41,654	2,061,12	143,873	7 0	1,917,239	29·3
1879.														
Ontario	788	8,612,907	10,930	6,244,815	8,637	1,476,984	2,265,870	845,663	32,427	813,236	57,424	7 1	755,812	33·4
Quebec	638	13,650,914	21,396	9,360,442	15,097	1,721,412	2,569,458	990 931	38,741	952,190	58,373	6·1	893,835	34·8
New Brunswick	85	994,629	11,702	712,970	10,802	216,484	263,224	160,934	1,752	159 182	7,919	5 0	151,232	57·5
Nova Scotia	177	2,642,557	14,930	1,811,131	12,845	282,626	590,703	225,189	677	224,512	4,497	2·0	220,015	37·2
P. E. Island	55	656,786	11,942	560,849	10,197	56,131	203,347	32,996	.....	32,996	2,824	8·6	30,172	14·8
Manitoba	10	57,980	5,798	31,234	3,904	4,162	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	9	259,892	28,877	176,217	19,579	110,819	141,882	107,142	316	106,796	2,673	2·5	104,123	73·4
Total		26,875,665	15,253	18,897,658	11,651	3,868,618	6,034,484	2,362,855	73,973	2,288,882	133,703	5·8	2,155,179	35·7

*NOTE—Of this Total of Insolvencies there were 140 returned incomplete—divided as follows:

RETURN

(114)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1880;—

For a copy of the Commission appointing the present Chief of the River Police at Montreal; also, a Return shewing the number of officers acting under the said Chief of Police, the number of men composing the whole force, the name of each man, their respective yearly or daily salaries, the nature of their duties, the number of hours of service required from each of them each day; also, a detailed Statement of the expenses of the said Police Force, of the amounts allowed for the clothing of the officers and men respectively and of all expenses incurred in the maintenance of the Force.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
1st April, 1880.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

BINDING SECT. NOV 2 9 1982